# Hagic Method of Fill in the blanks

- 📂 সূচিপত্রের জন্য .pdf রিডারের বামপাশের স্লাইড বারের বুকমার্ক মেনু 📙 ওপেন করুন
- 🖫 মোবাইল .pdf রিডারের Bookmarks /Content of Book মেনু ওপেন করুন
- 📂 সূচিপত্রের কোন অধ্যায়ে সরাসরি যাওয়ার জন্য এর নামের🖱 উপর ক্লিক করুন
- **\* Magic Rules of Tense** (বাংলা ও ইংলিশ শব্দ ও বাক্য দেখে চেনার উদায়, বিশেষ নিয়ম ও তার ব্যবহার) 🖱
- ত The Magic Formula of Sentence Structure (একটি সূত্র বা ফর্মুলা দিয়ে যে কোন ইংলিশ বাক্য তৈরি, উদাহরন সহকারে বিবরণ ) শু
- ত Parts Of Speech চেনার (Identification) সহজ উদায় ও অবস্থান (Position) [Suffix (প্রত্যয়) দেখে চিনার উদায় বাংলা অর্থ সহ অসংখ্য উদাহরন , Function or Placement (বাকেস তার অবস্থানের নিয়ম) , Some critical use of Parts Of Speech ] ৬
- র্তু 100 Magic Rules of Cloze Test With & Without Clues (ইংরেজি বাক্যের যে সকল clue দেখে শূন্যস্থানে সঠিক ওয়ার্ড ও তার যে গ্রামার ফরম্যাট হবে তার শর্টকাট টেকনিক ও জাদুকরি নিয়ম ) 🖱
- ত 75 Cloze Test With Clues (প্রত্যেক টেম্টের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সব শব্দের বাংলা অর্থ ও প্রত্যেক উত্তরের গ্রামাটিক্যাল ব্যাখ্যা ও গঠন সহ দেওয়া আছে অর্থাৎ কেন হয়েছে তার ব্যাখ্যা ) ₺
- উ 65 Probable Cloze Test with clues for JSC/SSC/H.S.C Examination. (প্রত্যেক টেন্টের বাংলা অনুবাদ সহ দেওয়া আছে ) ৬ উ 50 Cloze Test Without Clues (প্রত্যেক টেন্টের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সব শন্দের বাংলা অর্থ ও প্রত্যেক উন্তরের গ্রামাটিক্যাল ব্যাখ্যা ও গঠন সহ দেওয়া আছে অর্থাৎ কেন হয়েছে তার ব্যাখ্যা ) ৬

## Magic Rules of Tense

ইংরেজি গ্রামার শিখতে হলে Tense জানতে হয় সবার আগে। তাই সবচেয়ে সহজ নিয়মে শিখুন Tense (ক্রিয়ার কাল বা কাল)

#### Indefinite

- → Present(বৰ্তমান):- Verb Present form (ই/অ/এ)গঠনঃ subject + v1 + extension
- 🔖 Past(অতীত):- Verb past form(বাংলা ক্রিয়ার মধ্যে ল, নি, তাম, তেন, থাকে) গঠনঃ subj
- + v2 + extension
- ★Future(ভবিষ্যৎ):- Verb present form(বাংলা ক্রিয়ার মধ্যে 'ব' থাকে) গঠনঃ subj + shall/will + extension

#### Continuous

- ➡ Present(বৰ্তমান):- am, is, are (তে/ছছ)
- 🔦 Past(অতীত):- was, were(তেছিলাম/তেছিলেন/তেছিলে/তেছিল)
- Future(ভবিষ্যৎ):- Shall be (তেথাকিব/তেথাকিবেন/তেথাকিবে)

#### Perfect

- 🖚 Present(বর্তমান):- have, has(য়া/য়ে)
- Past(অতীত):- had (য়াছিল/য়াছিলেন/য়াছিলাম)
- Future(ভবিষ্যৎ):- Shall have/will have (ইয়াথাকিব/য়াথাকিবে/য়াথাকিবেন)

#### Perfect Continuous

- Present(বর্তমান):- have been,has been,(তে/চ্ছ/ধরিয়া/ধরে/যাবত/হইতে/থেকে)
- 🔨 Past(অতীত):- had been(তেছিল/তেছিলেন/তেছিলাম)
- ৴ Future(ভবিষ্যৎ):- Shall have been / will have been (তথাকিবে/তেথাকিব/তেথাকিবেন)

#### কোন Tense এ কোন Auxiliary Verb এবং Main Verb এর রূপ কেমন

Tense	Auxiliary Verb	Main Verb এর রূপ (Form)	
Present Indefinite	Auxiliary Verb নেই	V(Present Form)	
Present Continuous	am/is/are	V(Present Form)+ing	
Present Perfect	have/has	V(Past Participle Form)	
Present Perfect Cont.	have been/has been	V(Present Form)+ing	
Past Indefinite	Auxiliary Verb নেই	V(Past Form)	
Past Continuous	was/were	V(Present Form)+ing	
Past Perfect	had	V(Past Participle Form)	
Past Perfect Cont.	had been	V(Present Form)+ing	
Future Indefinite	will	V(Present Form)	
Future Continuous	will be	V(Present Form)+ing	
Future Perfect	will have	V(Past Participle Form)	
Future Perfect Cont.	will have been	V(Present Form)+ing	

#### এখন এই সারণী সম্পর্কে কিছু কথা যা মাথায় রাখলে এটাকে মাথায় রাখা সহজ হয়ে যাবে।

- ৰ্ত্ত Present Indefinite ও Past Indefinite Tense এ Auxiliary Verb নেই
- র্ভ যেকোন Continuous Tense (Continuous এবং Perfect Continuous দুটোই) -এ মূল Verb এর Form হবে V(Present Form)⊹ing
- ৰ্জ যেকোন Perfect Tense (শুধুই Perfect Continuous বাদে) -এ মূল Verb এর Form হবে V(Past Participle Form)
- ৰ্ভ Present Indefinite ও Future Indefinite Tense -এ মূল Verb এর V(Present Form)

সারণীটা ভালোমতো মাথায় রাখতে হবে। এই তালিকা অনুযায়ী বিভিন্ন Subject এর সাথে Auxiliary Verb ও Main Verb এর সমন্বয় ঘটিয়ে প্রচুর বাক্য বানানোর প্র্যাকটিস করতে হবে।

#### Auxiliary Verb কি ধরনের Subject সাথে ব্যবহার করা হয় তার লিস্টঃ

Am → I

Is → He, She, It, Rahim, Faysal, 3rd Person-Singular

Are → We, You, They, Rahim and Karim, 3rd Person Plural

Have → I, You, We, They, 3rd Person-Plural (Zaber and Kabir)

Has → He, She, It, 3rd Person-Singular

Was → I, He, She, It, Rahim, 3rd Person-Singular

Were → We, You, They, Ibrahim and Karim, 3rd Person Plural বাকীগুলো একটা করেই আছে। এটা মুখস্থ করা লাগবে না। তবে মাথায় রাখতে হবে এবং সবচেয়ে বেশি জরুরী হচ্ছে বেশি বেশি অনুশীলণ ।

উপরের লিস্টটাকেই এখন আরেকভাবে শিখব যাতে সহজে মাথায় থাকে। এবার দেখাব কোন Subject এর সাথে কোন কোন Aux. Verb বসতে পারে।

I এর সাথে → am, have, was

We, You, They এর সাথে → are, have, were

He, She, It এর সাথে → is, was, has

3rd Person Singular এর সাথে → is, was, has

3rd Person-Plural এর সাথে → are, have, were যেমন:

I am going, I have come, I was playing

We are singing, They have reached, You were crying

He is laughing, She has begun, It was raining

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## ইংরেজিতে দক্ষ হতে হলে যে মৌলিক বিষয়গুলোর উপর ভাল দখল থাকতে হবে তার মধ্যে Subject ও Object অন্যতম।

Subject (কর্তা): প্রত্যেক Sentence -এই অন্তত একটি Main Verb (ক্রিয়া) থাকে। Verb টির একটি অর্থও থাকে। এখন এই Verb টির যেই অর্থ অর্থ্যাৎ Verb টি দ্বারা যা বোঝায় সেই কাজটি যার দ্বারা সম্পন্ন হয় তাই Subject। একটু গুরুগম্ভীর হয়ে গেল নাকি? সংক্ষেপে, যার দ্বার কাজ সম্পন্ন হয় সেই Subject।

যেমন: They have beaten an innocent boy. (তারা একটি নিরপরাধ ছেলেকে মেরেছে) এখানে Beat (মারা) হলো Verb। আর মারার কাজটি করেছে They (তারা)। তাই They (তারা) হলো Subject।

**চেনার সহজ উপায়:** 'কে' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে উত্তর দেয় Subject।

যেমন, যদি বলা হতো , "কে মেরেছে?", উত্তর হতো, "They (তারা)"। তাই They (তারা) হলো Subject।

এছাড়াও যেমন I went there. (আমি সেখানে গেলাম)

প্রশ্ন: কে গেল?; উত্তর: আমি। তাই "আমি-I" হলো Subject।

Object (কর্ম): সহজ ভাষায় 'কে' এবং 'কাকে' এই দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর যে দিতে পারে সেই হলো
Object ।

যেমন: They have beaten an innocent boy. (তারা একটি নিরপরাধ ছেলেকে মেরেছে)

প্রশ্ন: কাকে মেরেছে; উত্তর: an innocent boy। তাই an innocent boy (একটি নিরপরাধ ছেলে) হলো Object বা কর্ম।

বুঝতেই পারছেন Object দুই ধরণের হতে পারে।

১. ব্যক্তিবাচক: কাকে দ্বারা করা প্রশ্নের উত্তর।

যেমন, উপরের বাক্যে an innocent boy-একটি নিরপরাধ ছেলে

২, বস্তুবাচক: কী দ্বারা করা প্রশ্নের উত্তর। যেমন I will open a bank account-আমি একটি ব্যাঙ্ক হিসাব খুলব।

প্রশ্ন: কী খুলব: উত্তর: একটি ব্যাঙ্ক হিসাব-a bank account। সেহেতু a bank account হলো

Object। Note: Subject বা Object এর সাথে যদি কোন Article বা Adjective থাকে তবে সেটিও Subject বা Object এর অংশ হিসেবে গণ্য হবে।

যেমন , an innocent boy-এখানে a হলো Article আর innocent (নিরপরাধ) হলো

Adjective (বিশেষ্য)। এখানে an innocent boy পুরো শব্দসমষ্টিই Object.

একটি পোস্টে Subjective, Objective, Possessive Form এর তুলনামূলক আলোচনা হবে, ইনশা'আল্লাহ।

subject, object, possessive, form &reflexive pronoun এর তুলনামুলক আলোচনাঃ

Subject (কর্তা)	Object (কর্ম)	Possessive Adjective (স্বত্বাধিকারী)	Possessive pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
I আমি	Me আমাকে	My আমার	Mineআমারটি	Myself আমি নিজে
We আমরা	Us আমাদেরকে	Our আমাদের	Ours আমাদেরটি	Ourselves আমরা নিজেরা
You তুমি	You তোমাকে	Your তোমার	Yours তোমারটি	Yourself তুমি নিজে
You তোমরা	You তোমাদেরকে	Your তোমাদের	Yours তোমাদেরটি	Yourselves তোমরা নিজেরা
He সে-পুরুষ	Him তাকে-পুরুষ	His তার-পুরুষ	His তারটি	Himself সে নিজে
She সে-স্ত্রী	Her তাকে-স্ত্রী	Her তার-স্ত্রী	Hersতারটি	Herself তারা নিজেরা
They তারা	Them তাদেরকে	Their তাদের	Theirs তাদেরটি	Themselves তারা নিজেরা
It ইহা	It ইহাকে	Its ইহার	Its এটির-টি	Itself এটি নিজে
			JC.	



Tense বা কাল' ক্রিয়ার কাল কে Tense বলা হয় অর্থাৎ কোন কাজ সম্পাদনের সময়কে tense বা কাল বলে। Tense দ্বারা সময়কে উল্লেখ করা হয় এবং যা বর্তমান, অতীত কিংবা ভবিষ্যত হতে পারে।

Example:-

- 1.I eat rice. (present) আমি ভাত খাই । (বৰ্তমান)
- 2.I ate rice. (past) আমি ভাত খেয়েছিলাম। (অতীত)
- 3.I will eat rice. (future) আমি ভাত খাবো। (ভবিষ্যত)
- এখানে উপরের বাক্য গুলোতে যথাক্রমে বর্তমান, অতীত ও ভবিষ্যৎ কাজের কথা নির্দেশ করে।

Types of Tense: (Tense এর প্রকার)

Tense কে তিন ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়।

- 1.present tense (বৰ্তমান কাল). (what are you presently doing)
- 2.Past Tense (অতীত কাল) .(What you did some time back).
- 3.Future Tense (ভবিষ্যত কাল). (What you will do some time later).
- এদের প্রত্যেক কে আবার চারভাগে ভাগ করা যায় ....
- 1.Indefinite Tense (সাধারণ কাল) 2.Continuous Tense (ঘটমান কাল)
- 3.Perfect Tense (পুরাঘটিত কাল)
- 4.Perfect Continuous Tense (পুরাঘটিত বর্তমান কাল)

## Present Tense (বর্তমান কাল)

#### Present Indefinite Tense:

কোন কাজ বর্তমানে হয় বোঝালে বা অভ্যাসগত সত্য বোঝালে বাচিরসত্য বোঝালে Present Indefinite Tense হয়।

#### বাংলায় চিনার উপায়:

বাংলায় ক্রিয়ার শেষে এ, অ, আ, ই, ও, এন, এস, আন, আয় ইত্যাদি থাকে।

#### ইংলিশ শব্দ দেখে Present Indifinte Tense চেনার উপায়:

কোন সময়ের উল্লেখ থাকেনা এমন বাক্যে যদি always (সবসময়), regularly (নিয়মিতভাবে), sometimes (মাঝে মাঝে), often (প্রায়ই), Generally (সাধারনত), Daily (প্রত্যহ), everyday (প্রত্যেকদিন), occasionally (মাঝে মাঝে), Usually (সাধারনত), on Fridays (শুক্রবারগুলোতে etc.), twice (দুইবার etc.), Every বাচক শব্দ ( every week, every month etc.) থাকে তাহলে বাক্যটি Present indefinite tense এর হবে।

যেমনঃ

A good boy prepares his lessons regularly. (একজন ভালছাত্র নিয়মিত তার পাঠ প্রস্তুত করে।) He always disturbs the class. (সে সবসময় ক্লাশকে ব্যাহত / বির্ক্ত করে।)

#### ইংলিশ বাক্য দেখে চেনার উপায়ঃ

ৰ্ভে সাধারণ কোন বাক্য দ্বারা Universal truth (চিরন্তন সত্য), General truth (সাধারন সত্য), Habitual fact (অভ্যাসগত কর্ম) এবং Historical truth (ঐতিহাসিক সত্য), Near Future, Scientific Fact, Quotations এবং Exclamatory Sentence ইত্যাদি ভাব প্রকাশক বাক্যগুলি Present indefinite tense হয়।

#### Example:

He takes tea every day.

Habitual fact: The earth moves round the sun.

Universal truth: India wins freedom in 1947.

Historical truth; Ice floats on water.

Scientific fact: Keats says, beauty is truth, truth beauty.

Quotations: Here comes the bus! - Exclamatory sentence

যেমনঃUT: Ice floats on water. (বরফ পানির উপর ভাসে।)

GT: Honesty is the best policy. (সততাই সর্বোৎকৃষ্ট পন্থা )

HF: I get up early in the morning. (আমি প্রত্যুষে ঘুম থেকে উঠি)

HT: Shakespeare is one of our great writers.(সেক্সপিয়র আমাদের মহান লেখকদের অন্যতম)

🥩 ইংরেজিতে বিশেষ কিছু verb যাদের কখনো continuous tense হয়না। এ সকল verb কে indefinite tense এ ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Verb গুলি হলোঃ

(মূল্যায়ন করা), understand (বুঝা), adore (পুজা করা), know (জানা), desire (আশা করা), hear (শ্রবন করা), recollect (পুনঃস্বরন করা), recall(স্বরন করা), care (যত করা), mind (আপত্তি করা), dislike (অপছন্দ করা), love (ভালবাসা), detest (তীব্র ঘূনা করা), expect (আশা করা), fear (ভয় করা), value (মূল্যায়ন করা), realize (উপলিদ্দ করা), trust (বিশ্বাস করা), prescribe (পরামর্শ দেয়া), notice (লক্ষ্য করা), appear (মনে হওয়া), sound (ব্যক্ত করা), see(দেখা), own (মালিক হওয়া), like (পছন্দ করা), seem (মনে হওয়া), observe (পর্যবেক্ষন করা), remember (মনে করা), forget (ভুলে

believe (বিশ্বাস করা), smell (ঘ্রাণ লওয়া), hate (ঘূনা করা), want (চাওয়া), need(দরকার হওয়া),

taste(স্বাদ লওয়া), have (অধিকার করা), wish (আশা করা), think (চিন্তা করা), appreciate

উপরের verb গুলি মূলতঃ ৪ শ্রেণীর। যথাঃ

যাওয়া) ইত্যাদি

- 1. Verbs of perception (উপলব্দিসূচক ক্রিয়া)
  2. Verb of appearing (মনে হওয়া সূচক ক্রিয়া)
- 3. Verb of emotion (আবেগসূচক ক্রিয়া)
- 4. Verbs of thinking (চিন্তাসূচক ক্রিয়া)

যেমনঃ Now I am believing you. (Wrong) Right: Now I believe you. (আমি এখন তোমাকে বিশ্বাস করছি |)

#### **७** Structure: Subject + Main Verb + Object.

মূল verb-এর present form ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে subject (কর্তা) third person singular number হলে মূল verb-এর শেষে s বা es যোগ করতে হয়।

উদাহরণ :- আমি ভাত খাই - I eat rice.

৺ আমি স্কুলে যাই – I go to school.

৵ সে প্রতিদিন স্কুলে যায় – He goes to school every day.

৺ তুমি বই পড় – You read a book.

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৵ সে প্রতিদিন রাত দশ টায় ঘুমাতে যায় − He goes to bed at ten pm every day.

৴ সূর্য পূর্ব দিকে উদিত হয় – The sun rises in the East.
 ৴ পানি শূন্য ডিগ্রি সেন্ট্রিগ্রেডে জমাট বাবে – Water freezes at 0° centegrade.

শান শূন্য ভাগ্র সোত্ত্রিভে জমাত বাধে – Water freezes at 0° centegrade

Note – Subject third person singular number (he, she, it, কোন ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, জায়গা বা প্রাণীর নাম বোঝালে verb এর শেষে s বা es বসে।

1. I/we - First Person

মনে রেখো –

- 2. You/your Second person
- He/she ,it, they সমস্ত নাম Third Person

#### Present Continious Tense:

বর্তমানে কোন কাজ চলছে বা নিকট ভবিষ্যতে চলবে এরূপ বোঝালে present continuous tense হয়।

#### বাংলায় চিনার উপায়:

বাংলায় ক্রিয়া বা verb এর শেষে তেছি, তেছ, তেছে, তেছেন, চ্ছ, চ্ছি, চ্ছেন, ছি, ছেন, ইত্যাদি থাকে।

#### ইংলিশ শব্দ দেখে চেনার উপায়:

Now	At this moment	At present	Day by day	Now and now
Today	Right now / tonight	This year	gradually	increasingly

উপরোক্ত Word এবং phrase গুলো কোন বাক্যে থাকলে তা present continuous tense হয়।

Example: The baby is crying at present because it is hungry now. The sun is shining in the eastern sky now.

#### র্ভে নিচের Verb গুলো

- 1. Verbs of perception (উপলব্দিসূচক ক্রিয়া)
- 2. Verb of appearing (মনে হওয়া সূচক ক্রিয়া)
- 3. Verb of emotion (আবেগসূচক ক্রিয়া)
- 4. Verbs of thinking (চিন্তাসূচক ক্রিয়া) ]

#### সাধারণত present continuous tense হয় না। বরং present indefinite tense হয়।

Agree	Appear	Adore	Belong	Believe	Care
Contain	Consider	Desire	Dislike	Detest	Depend
Expect	Feel	Fear	Forget	Hate	Hear
Норе	Love	Like	Mind	Mean	notice
Need	know	Owe	Observe	Prefer	Possess
Prescribe	Remember	Refuse	Recall	see	Seem
Smell	Trust	Think	Value	Understand	Want
Wish	Ве	Pity	Envy	Remember	Intend
Deserve	Lack	Matter	own		

#### Example:

Incorrect: Anwar is knowing me.

Correct: Anwar knows me.

Incorrect: he is believing me now.

Correct: He believes me now.

#### **Structure:**

Subject + be verb বা Am/is/are (number ও person অনুযায়ী বসবে) + verb + ing + object.

66 Subject-এর পর person ও number অনুসারে am, is, are বসে এবং মূল verb-এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়।

#### Example:

আমি ভাত খাইতেছি – I am eating rice.

- ৺ আমি স্কুলে যাইতেছি I am going to school.
- ৺ সে স্কুলে যাইতেছে He is going to school.
- 🔻 তুমি/ তোমরা বই পড়িতেছ You are reading book.
- ৺ আমি আজ রাতে আংরাইলে যাব I am going to Angrail tonight. (Near future বা নিকট ভবিষ্যত)
- ৺ আপনি কি আজ বিকালে মীটিং এ আসছেন Are you coming to the meeting this afternoon? (Near future)

Note – I এর পর am বসবে। He, She, it এবং অন্যসব third person singular number এর পর is বসবে। We, you, they এবং Plural subject এর শেষে are বসে।

#### Present Perfect Tense:

কোন কাজ শেষ হয়েছে অথচ তার ফল এখনও বর্তমান আছে (অপ্রকাশিত), এরূপ বোঝালে Present perfect tense হয়।

#### বাংলায় চিনার উপায়:

বাংলায় ক্রিয়ার শেষে য়াছ, য়াছে, য়াছে, য়াছে, য়াছেন, য়েছ, ইয়াছ, ইয়াছি, ইয়াছে, ইয়োছেন ইত্যাদি বসে। এছাড়া করিনি, করি নাই, খাইনি, খাই নাই, বোঝালে Present perfect tense হয়।

#### ইংলিশ শব্দ দেখে চেনার উপায়:

কোন বাক্যে just (এই মাত্র), just now (ঠিক এই মাত্র), already (ইতোমধ্যে), yet (এখনও), ever (এ পর্যন্ত / কখনো), lately (সম্প্রতি), recently (সম্প্রতি)থাকলে বাক্যটি Present perfect tense হয়।

যথাঃ I have seen him recently.

*Already সাধারনতঃ* affirmative sentence (হ্যাঁবোধক বাক্যে) বসে। ইহা প্রায়শই Auxiliary এবং Principal verb এর মাঝখানে বসে।

যথাঃ We have already completed our job.

Yet সাধারনতঃ Negative sentence এর সাথে বসে।

যথাঃ Yet he hasn't finished the writing.

#### Structure:

#### Subject + have/has + past participle + object.

ন্দ্র Subject-এর পর person ও number অনুসারে have বা has বসে এবং মূল verb-এর past participle form ব্যবহূত হয়।

#### Example:

আমি ভাত খাইয়াছি – I have eaten rice.

- ৴ আমি স্কুলে গিয়েছি I have gone to school.
- ৴ সে স্কুলে গিয়েছি He has gone to school.
- ৺ আমি ভাত খাইনি I have not eaten rice.
- ৺ তারা/তাহারা কাজটি করিয়াছে They have done the work.
- ৴ সে ঘণ্টার পর ঘণ্টা পড়েছে He/she has studied for hours.
- 举 সে এইমাত্র ফুটবল খেলিয়াছে He has just played football.

Note – Subject third person singular number (he, she, it কোন ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, জায়গা বা প্রাণীর নাম) বোঝালে has বসবে । I, we, you, they এবং অন্যসব plural subject এর শেষে have বসবে।

#### Present Perfect Continuous Tense

কোন কাজ পূর্বে আরম্ভ হয়ে এখনও চলছে এরূপ বোঝালে Present perfect continuous tense হয়।

#### বাংলায় চিনার উপায়:

বাংলায় ক্রিয়ার শেষে তেছ, তেছি,তেছে, তেছেন, চ্ছ, চ্ছি, চ্ছেন, ছ্, ছি, ছে, ছেন ইত্যাদি উল্লেখ থাকে এবং তার সাথে সময়ের উল্লেখ থাকে।

#### **Structure:**

Subject + has been/have been + main verb + ing + since/from/for + object.

66 Subject-এর পর person ও number অনুসারে have been বা has been বসে এবং মূল verb-এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়।

কোন বাক্যের শেষে since + সময় বাচক শব্দ কিংবা for + সময় বাচক শব্দ থাকলে বাক্যটি সাধারনতঃ Present perfect continuous tense এর হয়।

যথাঃ The baby has been crying since morning. (সকাল হতে শিশুটি কাঁদছে।)

তবে বাক্যের মধ্যে যদি কোন principal verb না থাকে তাহলে present perfect tense এ হবে। এ ক্ষেত্রে Be verb হিসেবে heve been / has been বসে।

যথাঃ The old man has been ill for seven days.

#### Example:

আমি দুই দিন ধরে কাজটি করিতেছি – I have been doing this work for two days.

- 🔻 সে দুই ঘণ্টা যাবৎ পড়িতেছে He has been reading for two hours. (নির্দিষ্ট সময়)
- 🔻 সে সকাল থেকে পড়িতেছে– He has been reading since mourning.
- ৺ সে তিন বছর যাবৎ এই স্কুলে পড়িতেছে He/She has been reading in this school for three years.
- ৴ ছেলেবেলা হতে সে এখানে বাস করিতেছে He has been living here from his

boyhood.

৵ ফাহিম গত সোমবার হইতে জ্বরে ভুগিতেছে – Fahim has been suffering from fever since sunday last.

Note – Subject third person singular number (he, she, it কোন ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, জায়গা বা প্রাণীর নাম) বোঝালে has been বসবে । I, we, you, they এবং অন্যসব plural subject এর শেষে have been বসবে।

Note – এক্ষেত্রে since ব্যাবহার হবে শুধুমাত্র point of time (past tense) এর ক্ষেত্রে।

দিন কিংবা বার এর ক্ষেত্রে since or from হয়।

সব tense এর ক্ষেত্রে from ব্যাবহার করা যায়। অনেক বেশি সময় এর ক্ষেত্রে, কোন ব্যাক্তিগত ক্ষেত্রে from ব্যাবহার হয়।

Period of time এর ক্ষেত্রে অর্থাৎ কোন নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের ব্যাপ্তি বোঝাতে for ব্যাবহার হয়।

## Past Tense (অতীত কাল)

#### Past Indefinite Tense:

অতীত কালের কোন কাজ বোঝাতে বা অতীতের কোন অভ্যাস বোঝাতে, যার ফল বিদ্যমান নেই তাকে Past Indefinite Tense বলে।

#### বাংলায় চিনার উপায়:

বাংলায় ক্রিয়ার শেষে ল, লাম, ত, তাম, তে, তেন এদের যে কোন একটি যোগ থাকে। যেমন ( করেছিল, করিয়াছিল, করেছিলাম, করিয়াছিলাম, করেছিলে, করিয়া ছিলে, করেছিলেন, করিয়াছিলেন, পড়িল, পড়িলাম, পড়িলেন, পড়িত, পরিতেন)

#### ইংলিশ শব্দ দেখে চেনার উপায়:

ঔ ইংরেজি বাক্যে অতীতের কোন সময় (অতীতের দিন, তারিখ, সাল থাকলে কিংবা yesterday (গতকাল), ago (আগে), long since (অনেক আগে), formerly (ইতিপূর্বে / পূর্বতন), once (একদা), once upon a time (একদা), last সূচক শব্দ (last night- গতরাত্রে, last week – গতসপ্তাহে, last year- গত বছরে ইত্যাদি থাকলে বাক্যটি past indefinite tense এর হয়। যথাঃ He left home last night (তিনি গতরাত্রে বাড়ী ত্যাগ করেছেন|)
Once there lived a saint in Dhaka.

## ৰ্ভ অতীতের অনিয়মিত অভ্যাস বুঝাতে used to অথবা would হয়। Subject + would / used to + verb এর present form + ..... যেমনঃ Apurba would / used to play cricket every afternoon.

ৰ্ক্ত অতীত কালের অভ্যাস বুঝাতে Often , always , usually , regularly ইত্যাদি যোগ করে simple past tense ব্যবহৃত করা যায়।

Example: He watered the plants regularly.

(Water এখানে verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে, যার অর্থ পানি দেওয়া)

#### **b** Structure:

Subject + past form of main verb + object.

66 Subject-এর পর person ও number অনুসারে have been বা has been বসে এবং মূল verb-এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়।

#### Example:

আমি ভাত খাইয়াছিলাম/খেয়েছিলাম – I ate rice.

৺ আমি স্কলে গিয়েছি/গিয়েছিলাম – I went to school.

৺ সে স্কুলে গিয়েছে/গিয়েছিল – He went to school.

৺ তুমি/ তোমরা কাজটি করেছিলে/করিয়াছিলে- You did the work.

🔻 তার ছেলেবেলা লন্ডন কেটেছিল – He spent his boyhood in London.

৵ লুনা একটি গান গেয়েছিল – Luna sang a song.

৴ সে ফুটবল খেলেছিল – He played football.

Note – Past indefinite tense যুক্ত কোন sentence এ যদি main verb না থাকে তাহলে সেখানে be verb ই main verb হিসেবে ব্যাবহার হবে।

#### Past Continuous Tense:

অতীতকালে কোন কাজ কিছুক্ষণ ধরে চলছিল এরূপ বোঝালে Past continuous tense হয়। বাংলায় চিনার উপায়:

বাংলায় ক্রিয়ার শেষে তেছিল, তেছিলাম, তেছিলে, তেছিলেন, চ্ছিল, চ্ছিলে, চ্ছিলেন, ছিলেন, ছিলেন, ছিলেন, তেছিলেন, তিছিলেন, তেছিলেন, তিছিলেন, তেছিলেন, তিছিলেন, তেছিলেন, তিছিলেন, তিছিলেন, তিছিলেন, তিছিলেন, তিছিলেন, তিছিলেন, তিছিলেন,

#### Structure:

Subject + was/were + main verb + ing + object.

66 Subject-এর পর person ও number অনুসারে was বা were বসে এবং মূল verb-এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়।

ৰ্ভে অতীতের দুটি কাজের মধ্যে একটি কাজ চলমান অবস্থায় দ্বিতীয় কাজটি ঘটেছিল এমন বোঝাতে প্রথম কাজটি Past continuous এবং দ্বিতীয় কাজটি past indefinite বসে। তবে প্রথম কাজটি past indefinite + past continuous এভাবেও বসতে পারে। অর্থাৎ, অতীত কালের দুটি কাজের মধ্যে চলমান কাজটি Past continuous tense হয় এবং অন্য কাজটি past indefinite tense হয়। এ ধরনের বাক্যের structure হলো-When + subject (1) simple past + subject (2) + past continuous.

Example:

When Henry arrived home after a hard day at work, his wife was sleeping.

Or : Subject (1) + past continuous + when + subject (2) + simple past. Example:

We were doing a test when the lights went out.

-অতীতকালের দুটি কাজ একই সময়ে চলছিল বুঝালে উভয়টি Past হয়। এ ধরনের বাক্যের structure হলো-

Subject (1)+ past continuous + while + subject (2)+ past continuous.

Example:

Robin was playing football while Abu Talha was watching TV.

Or: While + subject (1)+ past continuous + subject (2) + past continuous While Byezid was travelling, Imtiaz was flying by plane.

যথাঃ When Miraz came home, Maria was cooking food.

Or, Maria was cooking food when Miraz came home.

Exception: Time and tide wait for none.

#### Example:

আমি ভাত খাইতেছিলাম/খাচ্ছিলাম - I was eating rice.

- ৴ সে স্কুলে যাইতেছিল/যাচ্ছিল He was going to school.
- 🔻 তারা ফুটবল খেলিতেছিল/খেলছিল They were playing football.
- 举 গতকাল সন্ধায় সে ঢাকা যাইতেছিল He was going to Dhaka last evening.
- 🔻 আমি একা একা গান গাইতেছিলাম I was singing song alone.

Note – subject first person and third person singular number হলে was বসবে। we, you, they এবং অন্যান্য plural number এর শেষে were বসবে।

#### Past Perfect Tense:

অতীত কালে দুটি কাজ সম্পন্ন হয়ে থাকলে তাদের মধ্যে যেটি আগে ঘটেছিল তা Past perfect tense হয় এবং যেটি পরে হয়েছিল তা simple past tense হয়।

#### বাংলায় চিনার উপায়:

বাংলায় ক্রিয়ার শেষে কোন নির্দিষ্ট অতীত ঘটনার পূর্বে, ছিল, ছিলাম, ছিলে, ছিলেন, ল, লাম, লে, লেন, তাম, তে, তেন এদের যে কোন একটি যোগ থাকে।

#### **Ď** Structure:

1st subject + had + verb এর past participle + 2nd subject + verb এর past form +2nd object.

66 Subject-এর পর had বসে এবং মূল verb-এর past participle form ব্যবহূত হয়।

& অতীতকালের দুটি ঘটনার মধ্যে যেটি আগে ঘটে সেটি Past perfect tense হয় এবং পরেরটি past indefinite tense হয়। Before এর আগের বাক্য এবং after এর পরের বাক্য past perfect হয়। উল্লেখ্য উভয় ক্ষেত্রেই অন্য বাক্যটি Past indefinite হয়। যেমনঃ My friend had left before I came.

She told me his name after he had left.

Before এর আগের বাক্য এবং after এর পরের বাক্য past perfect হয়। উল্লেখ্য উভয় ক্ষেত্রেই অন্য বাক্যটি Past indefinite হয়।

যথাঃ The patient had died before the doctor came. The patient died after the doctor had come.

র্ভে এই নিয়মে before / after শব্দটি conjunction হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হবে অর্থাৎ ইহাদের দ্বারা দুটি বাক্যকে (clause) কে যুক্ত করা হয়। কিন্ত before / after দ্বারা যদি preposition এর কাজ করানো হয় অর্থাৎ এদের পর পরই subject না থেকে verb থাকে তাহলে verb টির শেষে সাধারনতঃ ing যোগ করতে হয়।

যথাঃ Before taking tea he went away.( চা খাওয়ার পূর্বে সে চলে গেল।)

I shall answer your question after reading the book.( বইটি পড়ার পর আমি তোমার প্রশ্নের জবাব দিব।)

ৰ্ভ -No sooner .....than, scarcely..... when, hardly ..... when / before দারা যুক্ত দুটি sentence এর প্রথমটি past perfect tense হয় এবং পরের টি past indefinite tense হয়।

Structure: { No sooner / scarcely / hardly } + had + subject + verb past perfect + { than / when / before } + past indefinite tense. যেমনঃ No sooner had we left the house than it began to rain.

& That এর পূর্বের clause [খন্ডবাক্য]টি past indefinite tense হলে that এর পরের clause টি সাধারনতঃ past perfect tense এর হয়।

যথাঃ He said that he had visited the Tajmahal.

তবে that এর পরের বাক্যটি habit [অভ্যাস] প্রকাশ করলে বাক্যটি past indefinite tense হয়।

যথাঃ The man said that he never ate anything for luncheon. [Past habit ] বাক্যটি Universal truth [চিরন্তন ভাব] প্রকাশ করলে বাক্যটি present indefinite tense হবে। যথাঃ He said that ice floats on water.

#### Example:

আমি ভাত খাওয়ার পূর্বে সে বাড়ি আসল – He had come home before I ate rice.

্ধ আমি স্কুলে যাওয়ার পূর্বে সে মারা গেল – He had died before I went to school.

৺ ঘণ্টা পড়ার পূর্বে তারা স্টেশনে পৌঁছল – They had reached the station before the bell rang.

৺ ডাক্তার আসিবার পূর্বে রোগীটি মারা গেল – The patient had died before the doctor came.

৺ ডাক্তার আসিবার পরে রোগীটি মারা গেল – The doctor had come before the patient died.

৵ বিছানায় ভতে যাবার পূর্বে আমি দরজাটা বন্ধ করিলাম – I had shut the door before I got into bed.

#### Past Perfect Continuous Tense:

অতীতকালে কোন কাজ কোন বিশেষ সময়ের পূর্বে আরম্ভ হয়ে সেই সময় পর্যন্ত চলছিল বোঝালে Past perfect continuous tense হয়। এখানে যদি দুটি ক্রিয়া উল্লেখ থাকে তাহলে যে কাজটি আগে চলছিল তা Past perfect continuous tense হয়।

#### বাংলায় চিনার উপায়

বাংলায় ক্রিয়ার শেষে তেছিল, তেছিলো, তেছিলোম, তেছিলেন, চ্ছিলেন, চ্ছিলোম, চ্ছিলেন, চ্ছিলেন, চ্ছিলেন, তেদের যে কোন একটি উল্লেখ থাকলে এবং অতীতের একটি সময় উল্লেখ থাকে। এক্ষেত্রে তিনটি বিষয়ের প্রতি খেয়াল রাখতে হবে –

- ক) অতীতকালে দৃটি কাজই হয়েছিল।
- খ) তাদের মধ্যে একটি পূর্বে এবং অপরটি পরে সংগঠিত হয়েছিল।
- গ) যেটি পূর্বে সংগঠিত হয়েছিল সেটি দীর্ঘ সময় ধরে চলিতেছিল।

#### Structure:

1st subject + had been + main verb + ing + 1st object + 2nd subject + verb এর past form + 2nd object.

66 Subject-এর পর had been বসে এবং মূল verb-এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়।

## \* Past perfect continuous tense এর structure: { since (নির্দিষ্ট সময়) for (অনির্দিষ্ট সময়) } + time.

Example: He had been suffering from fever for four days.

He had been playing since 4.00 pm.

& অতীতে দীর্ঘ সময় বা নির্দিষ্ট সময় বা অনির্দিষ্ট সময় নিয়ে কোন কাজ চলছিল বোঝাতে Past perfect continuus tense ব্যবহৃত হয়।

যেমনঃ We had been learning English since our childhood.

#### Example:

home.

সে যখন আসিল তখন আমি ভাত খাইতেছিলাম – I had been eating rice when he came.

- 🜣 ঘণ্টা পড়ার পূর্বে আমরা খেলিতেছিলাম we were playing before the bell rang.
- ৵ আমি যখন তার সাথে দেখা করতে গেলাম তখন সে বই পরিতেছিল He had been reading book when I went to met with him/her.
- $\forall$  তুমি যখন তোমার বন্ধুর বাড়িতে গিয়েছিলে তখন তোমার মা তোমার জন্য অপেক্ষা করিতেছিল your mother had been waiting for you when you went to your friend's
- সে যখন খেলা দেখছিল তখন আমি ঘুমিতেছিলাম I had been sleeping when he saw the game.

## Future Tense (ডবিষ্ণত কালা)

#### Future Indefinite Tense:

ভবিষ্যতে কোন কাজ ঘটবে এরূপ বোঝালে Future indefinite tense

#### বাংলায় চিনার উপায়:

বাংলায় ক্রিয়ার শেষে বে, ব, বা, বি, বেন এদের যে কোন একটি উল্লেখ থাকে।

#### Structure:

#### Subject + shall/will + verb + object

66 Subject-এর পর person ও number অনুসারে shall বা will বসে এবং মূল verb-এর present form ব্যবহূত হয়।

#### ইংলিশ শব্দ দেখে চেনার উপায়:

ৰ্ভ এই (Assume, Be Afraid, Doubt, Daresay ,Expect,Hope,Feel,Know,Suppose ,Think, Wonder, Possible, Perhaps, ) verb এবং adverb গুলো বক্তার ভবিষ্যত সম্পর্কিত ধারণা, অনুমান ও মতামত বুঝাতে future indefinite tense হয়।

Example: I believe Ashraful will help me.

I know Rajib will play football.

& ভবিষ্যতে কোন কাজ সংঘঠিত হবে বুঝালে কিংবা বাক্যের মধ্যে tomorrow (আগামীকাল), next বাচক শব্দ (next week আগামী সপ্তাহে, next night আগামী রাত্রে) coming বাচক শব্দ (coming month আগত /আগামী মাস) ইত্যাদি থাকলে বাক্যটি future indefinite tense এর হয়।

যথাঃ I shall go there next Friday. (পরবর্তী শুক্রবারে আমি সেখানে যাব।)

#### Example:

আমি কাজটি করিব- I will/shall do the work.

- ৺ তারা কাজটি করিবে- They will/shall do the work.
- 🔻 আমি বিদ্যালয়ে যাব(যাবই)- I shall go to the school.
- ৴ সে বিদ্যালয়ে যাবে(যাবেই)- He will go to the school.
- 🔻 তারা বাজারে যাইবে(যাবে) They will go to the market.

Note – সাধারনত 1st person এর পর shall বসে। এছাড়া অন্য সব ক্ষেত্রে will বসালেও চলবে।

#### Future Continuous Tense:

ভবিষ্যৎ কালে কোন কাজ চলতে থাকবে এরূপ বোঝালে Future continuous tense হয়। বাংলায় চিনার উপায়:

বাংলায় ক্রিয়ার শেষে তে থাকিব, তে থাকিবে, তে থাকিবা, তে থাকিবেন এদের যে কোন একটি যুক্ত থাকে।

#### **Ď** Structure:

Subject + shall be/will be + main verb + ing + object.

& Subject-এর পর person ও number অনুসারে shall be বা will be বসে এবং মূল verb-এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়।

#### Example:

আমি বইটি পড়িতে থাকিব – I shall be reading the book.

- 举 আমি গান গাইতে থাকিব- I shall be singing the song.
- 🔻 তারা ফুটবল খেলিতে থাকিবে- They will be playing football.
- $\mp$  সে কাজটি করিতে থাকিবে- He will be doing the work.
- ৺ তুমি/ তোমরা স্কুলে যাইতে থাকিবে- they will be going to school.
- $\forall$  তিনি অফিসে যাইতে থাকিবেন- He will be going to office.

#### ☐ Future Perfect Tense :

ভবিষ্যৎ কালে কোন নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের মধ্যে কোন কাজ হয়ে যাবে বোঝালে বা দুটি কাজের মধ্যে একটি আগে হবে বোঝালে Future perfect tense হয়।

ভবিষ্যৎ কালের দুটি কাজের মধ্যে যে কাজটি আগে হবে তা Future perfect tense হয় এবং পরেরটা simple present tense হয়।

#### বাংলায় চিনার উপায়:

বাংলায় ক্রিয়ার শেষে য়া থাকিব, য়া থাকিবা, য়া থাকিবে, য়া থাকিবেন, এদের যে কোন একটি যোগ থাকলে Future perfect tense হয়।

#### **Structure:**

1st subject + shall have/will have + verb এর past participle + 1st object + before + 2nd subject + main verb + 2nd object.

66 Subject-এর পর person ও number অনুসারে shall have বা will have বসে এবং মূল verb-এর past participle form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

#### ৰ্জ কোন বাক্যে By time , by then , by that time , by the 5th , by the end দারা সময় নির্দেশ করলে সেই বাক্যটি future perfect tense হয়।

Example: By the end of the lesson , you  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) +\left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) +\left( 1\right) +\left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) +\left( 1\right) +\left($ 

#### & By this time / by + সময় [by morning, by Sunday etc ] থাকলে বাক্যটি সাধারনতঃ future perfect tense করতে হয়।

যথাঃ He will have reached here by afternoon.

I should have finished the book by June 2007.

#### Example:

বাবা আসার আগে আমি কাজটি করিয়া থাকিব – I shall have done the work before my father comes.

- ৺ আমি বিকাল চারটার মধ্যে বইটি পড়িয়া থাকিব I shall have finished reading the book by 4. P. m.
- ৺ তুমি যাওয়ার পূর্বে আমি গান গাইয়া থাকিব- I shall have sang a song before you leave.
- $\mp$  তারা আসার পূর্বে আমি পরা শেষ করিব I shall have finished my lesson before they come.

#### Future Perfect Continuous Tense:

ভবিষ্যৎ কালে কোন সময়ের মধ্যে কোন কাজ চলতে থাকবে এরূপ বোঝালে future perfect tense হয়।

ভবিষ্যৎ কালে দুটি কাজের মধ্যে যে কাজটি আগে চলতে থাকবে তা future perfect tense হয় যে কাজটি পরে হবে তা simple present tense হয়।

#### বাংলায় চিনার উপায়:

বাংলায় ক্রিয়ার শেষে তে থাকিব, তে থাকিবে, তে থাকিবা, তে থাকিবেন এদের যে কোন একটি উল্লেখ থাকে।

#### Structure:

Subject - 1st subject + shall have been/will have been + main verb + ing + 1st object + 2nd subject + main verb + 2nd object.

66/ Subject-এর পর shall have been বা will have been বসে এবং মূল verb-এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়।

#### Example:

তুমি ফিরে না আসা পর্যন্ত আমরা তোমার জন্য অপেক্ষা করতে থাকব- we shall have been waiting for you until you come back.

- ৺ বাবা আসার আগে আমি কাজটি করিতে থাকিব- I shall have been doing the work before my father comes.
- ৴ তারা আসার আগে আমি খেলিতে থাকিব—I shall have been playing before they come.
- ৵ সে ডিগ্রি পাওয়ার পূর্বে চার বছর রবীন্দ্রভারতি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে পড়তে থাকবে − he will have been studying at Rabindrabharati university for four years before he gets degree.

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## ব্যখ্যা মহ ৫০ টি Tense রিলেটেড় এমমিকিউ

## 1 Next Monday is a holiday for all the staff. Replace the underlined word with the following.

- A) was
- B) will be
- c) be
- D) has

বাক্যটির মধ্যে next থাকায় বাক্যটি Future indefinite tense হবে। তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: B

#### 2 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- **A)** By the end of twenty first century, the computer because a necessity in every home.
- **B)** By the end of twenty first century, the computer becoming a necessity in every home.
- **C)** By the end of twenty first century, the computer has become a necessity in every home.
- **D)** By the end of twenty first century, the computer will have become a necessity in every home.

বাক্যটির মধ্যে By + time (By the end of twenty first century) থাকায় বাক্যটি Future perfect tense হবে।তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: D

#### 3 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- A) By this time next month, the government would have resigned.
- B) By this time next month, the government will have resigned.
- **C)** By this time next month, the government will resigned.
- D) By this time next month, the government have resigned.

বাক্যটির মধ্যে By this time থাকায় বাক্যটি Future perfect tense হবে।তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: B

#### 4 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- A) When I may get money, I will buy a dictionary.
- B) When I may be got money, I will buy a dictionary.
- C) When I will get money, I will buy a dictionary.
- D) When I get money, I will buy a dictionary.

When দ্বারা ভবিষ্যত কোন অর্থ বুঝাতে নিম্নোক্ত গঠনপ্রণালী ব্যবহার করতে হয়। যথা: When + present indefinite + future indefinite. তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: D

#### 5 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- A) By 2010, I will be working for this firm 15 years.
- B) By 2010, I will work for this firm 15 years.
- C) By 2010, I have worked for this firm 15 years.
- D) By 2010, I will have worked for this firm 15 years.

ক্ষেত্রে by + ----(time) , by then , by the 5th থাকলে বাক্যটি future perfect tense হয়। তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: D

#### 6 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- A) Rahim will finish his work by the time his friends arrived.
- B) Rahim had finished his work by the time his friends arrived.
- C) Rahim has finished his work by the time his friends arrived.
- D) Rahim having finished his work by the time his friends arrived.

দুটি ঘটনার মধ্যে আগে ঘটে যাওয়া কাজটি Past perfect tense হবে।তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: B

## 7 Mario had already swum five laps when I jumped into the pool. Replace the underlined part of the sentence.

- A) had already swum five laps when I
- B) already swam five laps when I
- C) already swam five laps when I had
- D) had already swum five laps when I had

অতীতকালের দুটি ঘটনার মধ্যে আগে ঘটে যাওয়া কাজটি Past perfect tense হবে।তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: A

#### 8 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- A) I found it difficult to convince the ticket inspector that I had lost my ticket.
- **B)** I found it difficult to convince the ticket inspector that I have been lost my ticket.
- c) I found it difficult to convince the ticket inspector that I will lose my ticket.
- D) I found it difficult to convince the ticket inspector that I have lost my ticket.

দুটি ঘটনার মধ্যে প্রথমটি past indefinite tense হওয়ায় পরেরটি Past perfect tense হবে।তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: A

#### 9 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- A) When Henry arrived home after a hard day at work, his wife was sleeping.
- B) When Henry arrived home after a hard day at work, his wife slept.
- C) When Henry arrived home after a hard day at work, his wife has slept.
- D) When Henry arrived home after a hard day at work, his wife has been sleeping.

কাজটি Past indefinite tense হওয়ায় অতীতে চলমান কাজটি / দ্বিতীয় কাজটি past continuous tense হবে। তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: A

#### 10 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- A) I quickly lost interest in Fr. Rahman's story because he was repeatedly himself.
- B) I quickly lost interest in Fr. Rahman's story because he was repeated himself.
- c) I quickly lost interest in Fr. Rahman's story because he was repetitious himself.
- D) I quickly lost interest in Fr. Rahman's story because he was repeating himself.

কাজটি Past indefinite tense হওয়ায় অতীতে চলমান কাজটি / দ্বিতীয় কাজটি past continuous tense হবে। তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: D

#### 11 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- A) Neela burn her hand when she was cooking dinner.
- B) Neela burning her hand when she was cooking dinner.
- C) Neela was burning her hand when she was cooking dinner.
- D) Neela burnt her hand when she was cooking dinner.

চলমান কাজটি / দ্বিতীয় কাজটি Past continuous tense হওয়ায় প্রথম কাজটি past indefinite tense হবে। তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: D

#### 12 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- A) This book has been first published in 1985
- B) This book is first published in 1985
- C) This book was first published in 1985
- D) This book was being first published in 1985

বাক্যটির মধ্যে in 1985- অতীত সময় উল্লেখ থাকায় বাক্যটি past indefinite tense হবে।তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: c

#### 13 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- A) It is high time we will discuss the matter.
- B) It is high time we would discuss the matter.
- C) It is high time we discussed the matter.
- D) It is high time we should the matter.

বাক্যটির মধ্যে It is high time থাকায় বাক্যটি past indefinite tense হবে।তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: c

#### 14 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- A) I went to his house yesterday but could not meet him.
- B) I would go to his house yesterday but could not meet him.

- C) I have gone to his house yesterday but could not meet him.
- D) I was gone to his house yesterday but could not meet him.

yesterday থাকলে past indefinite tense হয়। তাই সঠিক উত্তর (A)

#### 15 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- A) Jerry is at the orphanage since he was four.
- B) Jerry has been at the orphanage since he was four.
- C) Jerry is being at the orphanage since he was four.
- D) Jerry had been at the orphanage since he was four.

Since এর আগে past perfect ও পরে past indefinite tense ব্যবহৃত হয়। তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: D

#### 16 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- **A)** Rahim will finish his work by the time his friends arrived.
- B) Rahim had finished his work by the time his friends arrived.
- C) Rahim has finished his work by the time his friends arrived.
- D) Rahim having finished his work by the time his friends arrived.

বাক্যটি অতীতের ঘটনা। যেহেতু বাক্যের এক অংশে past indefinite tense আছে তাই অপর অংশে past perfect tense হবে। একারণে সঠিক উত্তর (B)

#### 17 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- A) This book has been first published in 1985.
- B) This book was first published in 1985.
- C) This book is first published in 1985
- D) This book was being first published in 1985.

বাক্য অতীত কালের কোন সাল উল্লেখ থাকলে past indefinite হবে। একারণে (B) সঠিক উত্তর।

#### 18 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- A) After sixteen years I lived with a lie.
- B) Before sixteen years I lived with a lie.
- C) For sixteen years I lived with a lie.
- D) Since sixteen years I lived with a lie.

বাক্যে অনির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে for বসে এবং নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে since বসে। এখানে sixteen years থেহেতু অনির্দিষ্ট তাই since বসবে। তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: C

#### 19 Which sentence is correct?

- A) When the police seen the thief, he ran away.
- B) When the thief saw the police, he ran away.

- C) When the thief seen the police, he ran away.
- D) When the thief sees the police, he ran away.

When, since যুক্ত কোন Sentence এর প্রথম অংশ past indefinite tense হলে পরের অংশও past indefinite tense হবে । তাই সঠিক উত্তর (B)

#### 20 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- A) She reassured me that she had posted the card.
- B) She reassured me that she has posted the card.
- C) She reassured me that she had been positive the card.
- D) She reassured me that she has posting the card.

that এর পূর্বে past indefinite হলে that এর পরে past perfect tense হয়। তাই সঠিক উত্তর (a)

#### 21 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- A) Rahim did not get admission because he did not enough study.
- B) Rahim did not get admission because he had not enough study.
- C) Rahim did not get admission because he did not study enough.
- D) Rahim did not get admission because he had not studied enough.

because এর আগে past indefinite tense ও পরে past perfect tense হয় । তাই সঠিক (D)

#### 22 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- A) I was tired that night. I was cutting wood all morning.
- B) I was tired that night. I had been cutting wood all morning.
- C) I was tired that night. I had wood all morning.
- D) I was tired that night. I cut wood all morning.

অতীতে দীর্ঘ সময় বা নির্দিষ্ট সময় বা অনির্দিষ্ট সময় নিয়ে কোন কাজ চলছিল বোঝাতে Past perfect continuus tense ব্যবহৃত হওয়ায় সঠিক উত্তর (B)

#### 23 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- **A)** When we arrived at the shop, we noticed that someone had broken into the place.
- B) When we arrived tthe shop, we noticed that someone broke into the place.
- **C)** When we arrived at the shop, we noticed that someone had been breaking into the place.
- D) When we arrived at the shop, we noticed that someone would break into the place.

that এর আগের অংশ past indefinite tense হলে পরের অংশ past perfect tense হয়। সঠিক উত্তর (a)

- 24 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?
- A) I have been born in January 01, 1985
- B) I was born on January 01, 1985
- C) I born on January 01, 1985
- D) I was been born in January 01, 1985

কোন sentence এ যদি last, once, wish, long, time ( night, year, week, month )

থাকে তাহলে সেটি Past indefinite tense এ ব্যবহৃত হবে। গঠন প্রণালী হলে: sub+ v2 ...... বাক্যটি Passive বিধায় (B) তে was আনা হয়েছে। তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: B

25 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- A) He bought a new car because his old one broke down.
- B) He bought a new car because his old one had broken down.
- C) He bought a new car because his old one has broken down.
- D) He bought a new car because his old one was broken down.

Because এর আগের অংশ past indefinite tense হলে পরের অংশ past perfect tense হয়।

And এর পরের clause টি যে tense এ হয় পূর্বের clause টিও সেই tense এ হবে। (A) (B) (C) এর

সঠিক উত্তর (B)

26 Which of the following sentence is the correct one

- A) The man sits down silently and took his food.
- B) The man sat down silently and take his food. C) The man sat down silently and had taken his food.
- **D)** The man sat down silently and took his food.

27 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

উভয় পার্শ্বে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন tense রয়েছে যেগুলো সঠিক নয়। তাই সঠিক উত্তর (D)

- A) Iron is generally used for weaponsand tools in the Bronze Age.
- B) Iron used for weaponsand tools in the Bronze Age.
- c) Iron generally used for weapons and tools in the Bronze Age.
- D) Iron was generally used for weaponsand tools in the Bronze Age.
- সাধারণ বর্ননা বোঝাতে past indefinite tense. আর এখানে subject কে নিয়ে কাজ সম্পন্ন হওয়ায়

passive হবে। তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: D

- 28 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?
- A) Much as Rome had built roads through Europe in the years of
- the Roman Empire, Britain built railways and strung telegraph wires in India. B) Much as Rome built roads through Europe in the years of
- the Roman Empire, Britain built railways and strung telegraph wires in India. C) Much as Rome builds roads through Europe in the years of
- the Roman Empire, Britain is building railways and strung telegraph wires in India.

**D)** Much as Rome had built roads through Europe in the years of the Roman Empire, Britain was building railways and strung telegraph wires in India.

দুটি ঘটনার মধ্যে আগে ঘটে যাওয়া কাজটি Past perfect tense হবে এবং পরেরটি past indefinite tense হবে।তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: A

- 29 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?
- **A)** We came to Dhaka in 1994 and lived here since then.
- B) We came to Dhakain 1994 and were living here since then.C) We came to Dhaka in 1994 and have been living here since then.
- D) We came to Dhakain 1994 and had lived here since then.

বাক্যটির মধ্যে in 1994- অতীত সময় উল্লেখ থাকায় বাক্যটি past indefinite tense হবে এবং দ্বিতীয় অংশে বাক্যটির মধ্যে since then থাকায় বাক্যটি present perfect continuous tense হবে।তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: C

- 30 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

  A) While the man was in the field, suddenly a dog came and bite him.
- B) While the man was working in the field, suddenly a dog came and bit him.
- C) While the man pay in the field, suddenly a dog came and tried him.
- D) While the man was paying in the field, suddenly a dog came and tried him.

চলমান কাজটি / প্রথম কাজটি Past continuous tense হওয়ায় দ্বিতীয় কাজটি past indefinite tense হবে। তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: B

- 31 Which sentence is correct?
- A) We are learning English since our childhood
- B) We were learning English since our childhood
- C) We have been learning English since our childhood
- D) We have been learning English from our childhood

বাক্যটির মধ্যে since our childhood থাকায় বাক্যটি present perfect continuous tense হবে তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: C

- 32 Since he is living in Dhaka for five years, he is reluctant to leave the city.
- Replace the underlined part of the sentence.

  A) since he is living
- B) since he was living
- c) being that he has been living
- D) since he has been living

বাক্যটির মধ্যে for five years থাকায় বাক্যটি present perfect continuous tense হবে।তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: D

- 33 Which sentence is correct?
- **A)** He has just gone out.
- B) He has just left out.
- C) He has just did fall out.
- D) He has just getting out.

বাক্যটির মধ্যে just থাকায় বাক্যটি present perfect tense হবে তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: A

- 34 Which sentence is correct?
- **A)** Have you ever looked no to sundarbans?
- B) Have you ever travelled within forest sundarbans?
- C) Have you ever seen or seen sundarbans?
- D) Have you ever been to the sundarbans?

বাক্যটির মধ্যে ever থাকায় বাক্যটি present perfect tense হবে। তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: D

- 35 Choose the correct sentence.
- **A)** Migrant laborersare increasingly an important source of labor during harvesting season.
- B) Migrant laborers are increasingly become an important source of labor during harvesting season.
- C) Migrant laborers are increasing become an important source of labor during harvesting season.
- D) Migrant laborers are increasingly becoming an important source of labor during harvesting season.

বাক্যটির মধ্যে increasingly থাকায় বাক্যটি present continuous tense হবে।তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: D

- 36 Choose the correct sentence.
- A) The president tried to contact hisadvisors at this moment.
- B) The president was trying to contact his advisors at this moment.
- C) The president is tried to contact his advisors at this moment.
- D) The president is trying to contact his advisors at this moment.

বাক্যটির মধ্যে at this moment থাকায় বাক্যটি present continuous tense হবে।তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: D

- 37 Choose the correct sentence.
- **A)** Rabindranath's stories often had surprise endings.
- B) Rabindranath's stories often have surprise endings.C) Rabindranath's stories often has surprise endings.
- D) Rabindranath's stories often have been surprise endings.

বাক্যটির মধ্যে often থাকায় বাক্যটি present indefinite tense হবে।আর subject টি plural হওয়ায় have. তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: B

#### 38 Which sentence is correct?

- A) Shaheen is playing usually tennis once or twice a week.
- B) Shaheen is usually playing tennis once or twice a week.
- C) Shaheen usually plays tennis once or twice a week.
- D) Shaheen plays usually tennis once or twice a week.

বাক্যটির মধ্যে usually থাকায় বাক্যটি present indefinite tense হবে আর adverb ব্যবহারের নিয়ম হল: বাক্যে শুধু একটি main verb থাকলে adverb টি তার পূর্বে বসে।তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল:

#### 39 Which of the following sentences is correct?

- A) He has not to dress formally to work but he always has.
- B) He does not have to dress formally to work but he always does.C) He has got to dress formally to work but he always would not.
- D) He does not require to dress formally to work but he always would.

বাক্যটির মধ্যে always থাকায় বাক্যটি present indefinite tense হবে তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: B

#### 40 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?

- A) When I may get money, I will buy a dictionary.
- B) When I may be got money, I will buy a dictionary.
- C) When I will get money, I will buy a dictionary.
- D) When I get money, I will buy a dictionary.

When দ্বারা ভবিষ্যত কোন অর্থ বুঝাতে নিম্নোক্ত গঠনপ্রণালী ব্যবহার করতে হয়। যথা: When + present indefinite + future indefinite. তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: D

#### 41 Which sentence is correct?

- A) Jerry is at the orphanage since he was four.
- B) Jerry has been at the orphanage since he was four.
- C) Jerry is being at the orphanage since he was four.D) Jerry had been at the orphanage since he was four.

Since এর আগে past perfect ও পরে past indefinite tense ব্যবহৃত হয়। তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: D

#### 42 Which sentence is correct?

- A) It was five days since he has been missing.
- B) It was five days since he was missing.

- c) It has been five days since he went missing.
- D) It has been five days since he is missing.
- 43 Which of the following sentences is correct?
- A) Shaheen is playing usually tennis once or twice a week. B) Shaheen is usually playing tennis once or twice a week.
- c) Shaheen usually plays tennis once or twice a week.
- D) Shaheen plays usually tennis once or twice a week.

Usually থাকলে সাধারনত বাক্যটি present indefinite tense হয়। তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: C

- 44 Which of the following sentences is correct?
- **A)** Jasim looks sick, he has suffered for fever for the last 3 days. B) Jasim looks sick, he has been suffering from fever for the3 days.
- C) Jasim looks sick, he has been suffering with fever for the last 3 years. D) Jasim looks sick, he has been suffering of fever for the last 3 years.
- কাজ অতীত হতে শুরু হয়ে চলে আসছিলো তবে সম্প্রতি শেষ হয়েছে এরুপ বুঝাতে Preset perfect continuous tense হয়। তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: B
- A) The baby cries since morning.

45 Which of the following sentences is correct?

B) The baby has cried since morning.

বাক্যটির মধ্যে since morning থাকায় বাক্যটি present perfect continuous tense হবে তাই

সাধারণ বর্ননা বোঝাতে present indefinite tense হবে। তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: A

- **C)** The baby has been crying since morning. **D)** The baby have been crying since morning.
- উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: C
- 46 Which sentence is correct?
- A) The dog is barking. It makes a terrible noise.
- B) The dog is barking. It made a terrible noise.
- **C)** The dog is barking. It is making a terrible noise.
- **D)** The dog is barking. It has made a terrible noise.
- 47 Which of the following sentence is the correct one?
- B) Ill news runs apace.

A) Ill news run apace.

- c) Ill news running apace.
- D) Ill news ran apace.
- 'দুঃসংবাদ বাতাসের আগে ধাঁয়।' -একটি general truth (সাধারণ সত্য)বিধায় বাক্যটি present indefinite হবে। Subject যদি Third person singular number হয়, তাহলে তার Principal verb এর শেষে s /es যোগ করতে হয়। তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: B

- 48 Choose the correct sentence.
- A) The test is going well. We didn't have any problems.
- B) The test is going well. We haven't had any problems.
- C) The test is going well. We might have any problems.
- D) The test is going well. We couldn't have any problems.

The test is going well. এখানে পরীক্ষা ভাল হওয়া হলো কাজের ফল। আর কাজের কোন সমস্যা না থাকলে পরীক্ষা ভাল হয়। এ রকম ভাব প্রকাশ করতে present perfect tense হয়। তাই সঠিক উত্তর (B)

- 49 Which one of the following sentences is correct?
- A) Have you finished the work yet?
- B) Have you finish the work yet?
- C) Did you finished the work yet?
- **D)** none of the above

বাক্যটির মধ্যে yet থাকায় বাক্যটি present perfect tense হবে। তাই উত্তরের সঠিক option হল: A

#### 50 Choose the correct sentence.

- **A)** It is raining for three days
- B) It has been raining for three days
- C) It rained for three days
- **D)** It was raining for three days

নির্দিষ্ট সময় বা অনির্দিষ্ট সময় নিয়ে কোন কাজ চলছে বোঝাতে Present perfect continuous tense ব্যবহৃত হয় ৷তাই সঠিক উত্তর (B)

# The Magic Formula of Sentence Structure

একটি সূত্র বা ফর্মুলা দিয়ে অর্থাৎ একটা Basic Sentence Structure দিয়ে যে কোন ইংলিশ বাক্য লিখুন ...

আপনাকে আর অসংখ্য নিয়ম শিখতে হবে না স্রেফ এই একটা নিয়ম শিখেই প্রায় Translation (অনুবাদ) খুব সহজেই করতে পারবেন ... তাছাড়া এই structure টি আন্তজার্তিকভাবে ভাবে স্বীকৃত। সুন্দর ইংরেজি লেখার জন্য structure টি অনুসরন করা হয়।

#### 

#### S AV 0102 D1D2 M1M2 PTR



- ⇒ S = Subject (কে/কার)
- ⇒ A = Adverb of frequency = (Always, usually, normally, generally, often, frequently, sometimes, never, occasionally, hardly, rarely, seldom, ever etc.)
- ⇒ V = Verb (ত্ৰিয়া )
- ⇒ O1 = Object কাকে? বা (কাকে ক্রিয়া করে)
- ⇒ **02** = Object (কি করে)
- ⇒ D1 = Direction (কোথা হতে) (গতি থাকতে হবে) = from
- ⇒ D2 = Direction (কোন দিকে) (গতি থাকতে হবে) = to/towards
- ⇒ M1 = Modifier/adverb (কিভাবে)
- ⇒ M2 = Modifier (কার সাথে)= with/whom
- ⇒ P = Place (স্থান) বা কোথায়? as/by/with
- ⇒ **T** = Time (সময়) বা কখন?
- ⇒ **R** = Reason (কারণ) বা কেন? = to/for

#### কিভাবে বাক্য তৈরি করবেনঃ

- ১) প্রথমে বাংলা বাক্যের ক্রিয়া পদটা (V = Verb ) বাহির করতে হবে
- ১) এইবার ক্রিয়া পদ বা Verb এর দিকে খেয়াল করেন, এবার Verb বা ক্রিয়া পদকে উপরের অক্ষর গুলা দিয়া যে যে প্রশ্ন করা হয়েছে সেই সেই প্রশ্ন করে উত্তর গুলো খুঁজে বের করুন ...
- ২) এরপর এই উপরের অক্ষর গুলা যেই অর্ডার বা ক্রম অনুযায়ি সাজানো আছে, আপনি প্রশ্ন গুলার উত্তর সেই অর্ডারে বা সিরিয়াল বা ক্রমতে সাজান ... যে প্রশ্নের উত্তর পাবেন না অর্থাৎ যে উপাদান থাক্বে না তা বাদ যাবে ...
- ৩) এইবার ইংলিশে ট্রান্সলেট করে ফেলুন

#### ★ আসুন এবার structure অনুযায়ী অনুবাদ করি:

বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দল বিশ্বকাপ জয়ের জন্য প্রতিদিন সকালে স্বত:স্ফুর্তভাবে চন্দিকা হাথুরুসিংহের সাথে অস্টেলিয়ার স্টেডিয়ামে ক্রিকেট অনুশীলন করে। ★ এখানে structure টি মিলিয়ে নিই : (S A V O1O2 D1D2 M1M2 P T R)

S = Subject (কৈ/কার) = বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দল (Bangladesh cricket team)

A = Adverb of frequency = সর্বদা (always)

V = Verb = অনুশীলন করে (practices)

01 = Object (কাকে) = \*

O2 = Object (কি) = ক্রিকেট (cricket)

D1 = Direction (কোথা হতে ) = from = \*

D2 = Direction (কোন দিকে ) = to/towards = \*

M1 = Modifier/adverb (কিভাবে) = স্বত:স্কুর্তভাবে (spontaneously )

M2 = Modifier (কার সাথে)= with = চন্দিকা হাথুরুসিংহের সাথে (with Chandika

Hathurusingha)

P = Place (স্থান)= অস্টেলিয়ার স্টেডিয়ামে (in stadium of Australia)

T = Time (সময়) = প্রতিদিন সকালে (everyday)

R = Reason (কারণ) = to/for = বিশ্বকাপ জয়ের জন্য (to win the world cup)

★ অনুবাদ:

বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দল বিশ্বকাপ জয়ের জন্য প্রতিদিন সকালে স্বত:স্কুর্তভাবে চন্দিকা হাথুরুসিংহের সাথে অস্টেলিয়ার স্টেডিয়ামে ক্রিকেট অনুশীলন করে ৷

Bangladesh Cricket Team practices Cricket spontaneously with Chandrika Hathurusingha in stadium of Australia every day morning to win the world cup.

NB: একটি বাক্যে কিছু উপাদান নাও থাকতে পারে।কিন্তু সুন্দর ইংরেজি লেখার জন্য structure টি অনুসরন করা হয়।

#### আমরা ইংরেজি শিখতে পেইজে আসি।

প্রথমে verb টা বাহির করেন - আসি

এরপর subject টা বাহির করেন - ক্রিয়া পদকে "কে" দিয়া প্রশ্ন করুন। কে আসে? উত্তর -আমরা।

S আর V বাহির হইয়া গেল। আমাদের উদাহরনে A নাই।

এখন O1 - কাকে আসে বা কাকে আসি টাইপের কোন প্রশ্ন হয়না তাই এইটা বাদ। এখন O2 - কি আসে বা কি আসি টাইপের কোন প্রশ্ন হয়না তাই এইটাও বাদ।

D1 দিয়া প্রশ্ন করলে কোন উত্তর পাওয়া যায় না।

D2 - কোন দিকে আসি? উত্তর পেইজের দিকে। কিন্তু আমাগোর শর্ত ছিল যে গতি থাকতে হবে।পেইজে আসতে হইলে কিন্তু আমাদের রিকসা ভাড়া দেওয়া লাগে না। তাই এই উত্তর ও আমরা নিব না।

P - কোথায় আসি? উত্তর পেইজে আসি। আমার এই প্রশ্নে D1 D2 এর মতো কোন বাধাধরা

নিয়ম নাই। তাই এই উত্তর গ্রহণযোগ্য ....... এভাবে R দিয়ে প্রশ্ন করলে আমরা শেষ উত্তর পাই - কেন আসি? উত্তর ইংরেজি শিখতে।

এখন তাইলে বাক্যাটির অক্ষরগুলো সূত্রের অর্ডারে সাজায়ে ফেলুন S-----R

আমরা---আসি----পেইজে-----ইংরেজি শিখতে

ট্রান্সলেট টা হলোঃ - we come to page to learn english.

#### আরো কিছু উদাহরনঃ

যেমন: আমি ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে ভর্তির জন্য চেষ্টা করছি।

s - আমি

V - চেষ্টা করছি.

R - কেন? এর উত্তরে যদি আবার verb পান তাইলে verb টা to দিয়া যুক্ত করতে হইব।

R - ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে ভর্তির জন্য (admit at Dhaka University) এইখানে admit কিন্তু একটা verb।

I am trying to admit at Dhaka University.

#### এই নিয়মের আরো কিছু ব্যাবহারঃ

T ও R বাক্যের শেষে বা আগে উভয় স্থানেই থাকতে পারে। যেমন: স্বাস্থ্য ভাল রাখার জন্য সকালবেলা সে রমনা পার্কের চারিদিকে হাঁটাহাঁটি করে।

S - subject - সে - he

V - verb - হাঁটাহাঁটি করে - walks P - কোথায়? - রমনা পার্কের চারিদিকে - round the Ramna Park

T - কখন? - সকালবেলা - In the morning

R - কেন? - স্বাস্থ্য ভাল রাখার জন্য - to keep himself healthy

He walks round the Ramna Park in the morning to keep himself healthy

বা, T------S---V------P

In the morning to keep himself healthy he walks round the Ramna Park.

বা, T------R

In the morning he walks round the Ramna Park to keep himself healthy

উপরের যে নিয়মটা নিয়ে কথা বললাম এটা কিন্তু Simple Sentence এর বেলায় কাজে লাগাতে পারবেন। বড় বড় Sentence বা Compound Sentence এর বেলায় তেমন কাজে আসবে না।

## Parts Of Speech চেনার (Identification) সহজ

### উদায় ও অবস্থান (Position)

#### ছন্দে ছন্দে Parts of Speech

- & নয়নে যাহা পড়ে তাহাই Noun,
- & Verb এর হল হাটাহুটা,
- 🕏 Pronoun এর বদলি খাটা:
- 🕑 Adverb এর রকম সকম।।
- 📽 Adjective দোষ-গুনে গায় গান,
- 💞 Preposition এর অবস্থান;
- & যোগ -বিয়োগে Conjunction
- 💇 সুখে -দূঃখে Interjection.
- 뿥 Noun: নয়নে যাহা পড়ে তাহাই noun মানে হল আমাদের চারপাশে যা আছে তা সবকিছুই

Noun

- .যেমন: father, mother, chair, table, school ইত্যাদি।
- I live in Dhaka
- Pronoun: Pronoun এর বদলি খাটা, এর মানে হল noun এর পরিবর্তে যেটি বসে সেটি-ই হল pronoun. যেমনঃ He, she, it, they ইত্যাদি।
- Rahim is a good boy. He plays cricket. এখানে Rahim এর পরিবর্তে he বসেছে। তাই এটি হল pronoun.
- 🖹 Adjective: Adjective এর দোষ গুনে গায় গান, মানে হল adjective দ্বারা কোন কিছুর দোষ-গুন
- ,অবস্থা, সঙ্খ্যা ,পরিমান ইত্যাদি বুঝায়।
- যেমনঃ He is a good boy. এখানে good হল Adjective. এটি দ্বারা গুন বুঝানো হয়েছে।
- Verb: Verb এর হল হাটাহুটা মানে হল- এটি দ্বারা কোন কিছুর কার্য সম্পাদন করা বুঝায়। যেমনঃ I am writing in a blog
- 뿥 Adverb: Adverb এর রকম-সকম মানে হল- এটি দ্বারা কোন verb কিভাবে সম্পন্ন হচ্ছে তা বুঝায়।
- যেমনঃ I am writing slowly. এখানে slowly একটি adverb.
- Preposition: Pre মানে পুর্বে , Position মানে অবস্থান। অর্থাৎ,Preposition মানে পুর্বেঅবস্থান । এটি কোন কিছুর পুর্বে বসে সেই ওয়ার্ড এর অবস্থান নির্দেশ করে ।
  যেমনঃ I am in Dhaka.

Conjunction: যোগ-বিয়োগে Conjunction মানে হল- কোন শব্দ বা বাক্যের মধ্যে এটি সংযোগ

ঘটায়। যেমনঃ He is polite and brilliant.

Interjection: এটি দ্বারা কোন কিছুর সুখ,দুঃখ, আনন্দ, বেদনা ইত্যাদি বুঝায়। যেমনঃ Hi! how are you?

এখানে Hi word টি Interjection....

## NOUN

#### Identification of Noun on Formation

যে সকল word বা শব্দের শেষে ce, cy, ity, ty, ness, hood, dom, tion, sion, ance, age, ment, th, ইত্যাদি suffix বা প্রত্য়ে যুক্ত থাকে তখন উহা সাধারণত Noun হয়। অর্থাৎ যেসব Word এর শেষে tion,ce,ty,age ... dom,cy,ry,gy. ment,ness,ism,ist! ex,hood,cm,th. এছাড়া Verb + al,er,ing থাকলে সেই Word টি NOUN হবে।

#### মনে রাখার টেকনিকঃ

শুন(tion) ছি(sy) তাই(ty) আগে(aga) দম(doom) ছাই(cy) রাই(ry) যাই(gy)। মেন্ট(ment) নেস ইজম ইষ্ট এক্স হুড সিএম টিস(th)।

সফলভাবে Noun কে চেনা বা সনাক্ত করার জন্য Formation শব্দের গঠন জানা প্রয়োজন Denoting agent or doer (যে কাজটি করে এই অর্থ বোঝাতে)

Suffix (প্রত্য়) →Formation Of Words (নৃতন শব্দ গঠন)

Er, Eer, (Doer) → Reader, Driver, Maker, Bunter, Painter, Fighter, Speaker, Worker, Writer, Ruler Convener (আহবায়ক), Producer, Auctioneer, (নিলামদার), Mountaineer (পর্বতারোহী)

Ar (Doer) →Beggar, Liar (মিথ্যাবাদী), Scholar.

Or (Doer) →Sailor, Vendor, Supervisor (নজরদার)

Yer (Doer) →Lawyer (আইনজীবী)

Socialist (সমাজবাদী)।

Ess (Femi) →Actress (অভিনেত্রী), Hostess (গৃহকর্ত্রী), Authoress (লেখিকা)

An, En, On (Doer) → Artisan (কারিগর), Citizen, Surgeon (শল্য চিকিৎসক),

Ist (Doer) → Dentist (দস্ত চিকিৎসক), Dramatist, Typist, Novelist, Atheist (নান্তিক), Theist (ঈশ্বর বিশ্বাসী), Anarchist (নৈরাজ্যবাদী), Terrorist (সন্ত্রাসবাদী), Pragmatist (বাসত্মববাদী), Optimist আশাবাদী), Pessimist (নৈরাশ্যবাদী), Antagonist (বিরোধী), Moralist (নীতিবাদী), Egoist (অহংবাদী), Scientist (বিজ্ঞানী), Royalist (রাজতন্ত্রী),

Ee (Agent) → Addressee (পত্রপ্রাপক), Allotee (অংশভাক্), Desiree (ইবিত), Nominee (মনোনীত ব্যক্তি), Absentee (অনুপস্থিত), Payee (গ্রহীতা), Trainee (শিক্ষার্থী)।

Denoting state, action, result of an action, condition, being etc.

Age →Bondage, Breakage, Leakage, Marriage, Carriage, Postage, Bandage, Package, Stoppage.

Al →Arrival, Denial, Approval, Recital (আবৃত্তি).

Ance → Abundance, Assistance, Brilliance, Endurance, Disturbance, Utterance.

Ence →Obedience, Absence, Excellence, Presence, Prudence, Innocence,

Repentence (অনুতাপ), Difference, Dependence.

Cy → Accuracy, Fancy, Lunacy, Bankrupcy, Decency (শোভনতা), Emergency,

Ice →Service, Cowardice (ভীরম্বতা),

Ion →Action, Union (এক্য), Revision, Opinion.

Ity, Ty → Ability, Electricity, Sensibility, Falsity, (অসত্ততা) Unity, Reality, Visibility (দৃষ্টি-গোচরতা), Flexibility (নমনীয়তা), Cruelty (নিষ্ঠুরতা), Frailty (নৈতিক

দুর্বলতা), Safety.

Ist →Artist, Chemist, Dramatist, Essayist, Novelist.

Aking Time Sing Nonething Franchis Information

**Ation, Tion, Sion** → Creation, Formation, Information, Confirmation,

Reformation, Examination, Reflection, Opposition, Translation, Agitation,

Compulsion, Illusion (মোহ), Inclusion, Extension, Procession, Confusion, Conversion.

Starvation, Stagnation (রুদ্ধঅবস্থা), Redemption, (পরিত্রাণ), Confession (স্বীকার),

Ism →Barbarism (বর্বরতা), Criticism (সমালোচনা), Hooliganism (গুন্ডামি), Patriotism,

Socialism (সমাজবাদ)

Sweetness.

Frequency, Urgency.

Logy →Biology, Geology, Physiology, Ecology, Zoology.

Ment →Acknowledg(E)Ment (প্রাপ্তি স্বীকার), Argument (যক্তি দিয়ে বোঝানো),

Agreement (চুক্তি), Arrangement, Improvement, Judgement, Punishment,

Fulfilment, Merriment (আনন্দ) Bereavement (শোক)

Mony →Parsimony, Matrimony, Testimony (প্রমাণ পত্র)

Ness →Boldness, Darkness, Goodness, Kindness, Happiness, Sharpness,

Red → Kindred (আমস্লীয়স্বজন), Hatred (ঘূণা)।

Ship →Hardship (কষ্ট), Friendship, Lordship, Membership, Partnership,

Scholarship.

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Th →Health, Wealth, Growth, Stealth.
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**Tion** → Dictation, Conviction, Botheration, Translation

Tude →Fortitude (দৃঢ় সঙ্কল্প), Magnitude (গুরুত্ব), Servitude (গোলামী)

**Hood** →Boyhood, Childhood, Manhood, Womanhood (নারীত্ব), Brotherhood (ভ্রাতৃত্ব)।

Dom → Freedom, Kingdom, Martyrdom (শহীদত্ব), Wisdom (জ্ঞান)।

Forming diminutives, (ক্ষুদ্রার্থে এবং আদরার্থে):

Let, Et →Booklet, Leaflet, Cutlet, Anklet, Brooklet (ছোট নদী), Streamlet (ছোট নদী), Rivulet (ছোট নদী), Locket, Lancet (শল্য চিকিৎসার ছোট অস্ত্র)

**Ling** → Sapling (চারাগাছ), Duckling (হাঁসের বাচ্চা), Stripling (=Young One), Darling < Dear (আদরের ব্যক্তি)।

Kin, En →Lambkin (মেষশাবক), Napkin (গামছা, তোয়ালে), Chicken < Cock (বাচ্চা মুরগী), Kitten <Cat (বিড়ালের বাচ্চা), Maiden < Maid (কুমারী)
Ock →Hillock (ছোট পাহাড়), Bullock (তরুণ যাঁড়)।

Denoting place (স্থান বোঝাতে)ঃ

Ary, Ery, Ry →Dispensary, Library, Nunnery, Treasury.

#### **Verb to Noun Suffixes**

- -AL *condition, quality* →arrive –arrival ,approve approval
- -ANCE / ENCE action, state, condition or quality → attend -attendance ,accept -acceptance
- -ATION / TION *action or resulting state* → educate education ,inform information
- -SION action or resulting state → confuse confusion ,decide decision
- -URE *action or resulting state* → depart departure ,erase erasure
- -MENT state, act, condition → agree- agreement ,pay payment
- -AGE action, state, process → break breakage ,post postage
- -ING action, state, process → bless blessing ,land landing
- -ERY a business or trade, a behavior, a condition → cream creamery ,slave (N) slavery

#### **Adjective to Noun Suffixes**

- -NESS *state, quality, condition* → happy happiness ,useful usefulness
- -ITY *state or condition* → active activity ,stupid stupidity
- -ISM state, practice → ideal idealism ,colonial colonialism
- -TH *condition* → wide width ,dead death

- -Y *condition* → private privacy ,difficult difficulty
- -ERY location, collective, behavior condition → brave bravery,
- -TY *condition* → safe safety, cruel cruelty

#### **Verb to Personal Noun List**

- -ANT / ENT person / instrument / agent → attend- attendant, assist assistant
- -EE *person / instrument / recipient of action* → appoint appointee,attend attendee
- -IST *person who practices* → tour tourist,

-AR *person who does* → beg - beggar,burgle - burglar

- -ER *person who does* → advertise advertiser, believe believer, build builder
- -OR *person who does* → act actor ,collect collector ,dictate dictator

#### **Noun to Personal Noun**

- -ARIAN holders of a particular doctrine → vegetable vegetarian, discipline
- disciplinarian
- -EE person / instrument  $\rightarrow$  address (N/V) addressee ,
- -ER person concern with  $\rightarrow$  farm (N/V) farmer , hat hatter
- -EER *person concerned with* → engine -engineer ,profit profiteer
- -IST person who practices  $\rightarrow$  bicycle bicyclist (N $\rightarrow$ N) ,cartoon cartoonist (N $\rightarrow$ N)
- -STER *person connected to* → game gamester ,gang gangster ,mob mobster

#### Identification of Noun on Position

সবসময় Noun সহ সকল parts of speech নির্নয় করতে হয় বাক্যে শব্দটির অবস্থানের উপর
। সফলভাবে Noun কে চেনা বা সনাক্ত করার জন্য - শব্দের অবস্থান- Position / Function
and Placement জানা প্রয়োজন।

#### Position of Noun অবস্থান

- 1. Subect এর স্থানে যথাঃ Swimming is a good exercise.
- 2. Object এর স্থানে যথাঃ He likes swimming.
- 3. Preposition এর পরের শব্দ কিংবা Preposition দ্বারা শুরু হওয়া শব্দ গুচ্ছের শেষ শব্দ। যথাঃ He is fond of swimming.
- 4. Article দ্বারা শুরু হওয়া শব্দ গুচ্ছের শেষ শব্দ। যথাঃ The regular presence of the students are not satisfactory.

- 5. Possessive-র /এর বাচক শব্দ ) (my,your,his) দ্বারা শুরু হওয়া শব্দগুচ্ছের শেষ শব্দ। যথাঃ He expects my bright future.
- 6. Demonstrative বা ইঙ্গিত বাচক শব্দ ( this, that, these, those ) দ্বারা শুরু হওয়া শব্দগুচ্ছের শেষশব্দ যথাঃ The government will ensure this medical treatment.
- 7. Numbers বা সংখাবাচক শব্দ দ্বারা শুরু হওয়া শব্দগুচ্ছের শেষশব্দ যথাঃ You will get the first prize.
- 8. Quantifiers বা পরিমানবাচক শব্দ ( some, few, any, enough ) দ্বারা শুরু হওয়া শব্দগুচ্ছের শেষশব্দ যথাঃ Any logical proposal will be accepted.
- 9. No এর পরে যথাঃ He has no honesty.
- 10. Verb to have যখন 'অধিকারে থাকা' অর্থ প্রদান করে তখন তাদের পরে যথাঃ He has ability to observe.
- 11. There + be verb এর পরের শব্দ যথাঃ There is simplicity in his attitude.

  N.B: সাধারনতঃ একটি শব্দগুচ্ছের শেষশব্দ হলো পরবর্তী verb বা Preposition এর পূর্ব
  পর্যন্ত।

# সব ধরনের ই-বুক ডাউনলোডের জন্য MyMahbub.Com

## **PRONOUN**

#### The Pronoun-Important Use: Some very important points:

1. Subject হিসেবে সব সময় Pronoun এর subject রূপ বসাতে হয়।

যথাঃ Incorrect: Fahim and us are going to join the same party.

Correct: Fahim and we are going to join the same party.

2. Verb to Be (am, is, are, was, were) এর পর সব সময় Subject রূপ বসাতে হয়। যথাঃ

1. Incorrect: It is him whom the committee selected.

Correct: It is he whom the committee selected.

2. Incorrect: I wish I were him.

Correct: I wish I were he.

## 3. Preposition এর পর সব সময় Pronoun এর Object রূপ বসে। উল্লেখ্য Object Pronoun এর সাথে সাধারনতঃAmong, of, between, from, to, for, with, এই Proposition গুলি বসে। যথাঃ

1. Incorrect: The cake is from he.

Correct: The cake is from him.

2. Incorrect: Rupa came to I.

Correct: Rupa came to me.

3. Incorrect: The flowers are from Jhon and we.

correct: The flowers are from Jhon and us.

## 4. একই বাক্যে একই Noun দ্বিতীয়বার আসলে, দ্বিতীয় বারের ক্ষেত্রে Possessive pronoun (mine / ours/ yours etc) ব্যবহার করতে হয়। যথাঃ

Incorrect: My shoe is better than your shoe.

Correct: My shoe is better than yours.

#### 5. Verb + ing রূপের পূর্বে Possessive Adjective ব্যবহার করতে হয়। যথাঃ

1. Incorrect: I can't rely on she helping us.

Correct: I can't rely on her helping us.

2. Incorrect: If you insist on I coming, you must pay my fare.

Correct: If you insist on my coming, you must pay my fare.

#### 6. দুর্বোধ্যতা এড়ানোর জন্য Relative Pronoun কে যতটা সম্ভব তার Antecedent ( পূর্বপদ) এর কাছাকাছি বসাতে হয়। যথাঃ

Incorrect: The man is very honest who doesn't tell a lie.

Correct: The man who is very honest doesn't tell a lie.

Or: The man who doesn't tell a lie is very honest.

7. As /so.....as থাকলে দ্বিতীয় as এর পরে Pronoun এর Subject রূপ বসে। যথাঃ

Incorrect: Helen is as beautiful as her.

Correct: Helen is as beautiful as she.

8. Than এর পর Subject রূপ বসে।

যথাঃ Incorrect: Kamal is taller than me.

Correct: Kamal is taller than I.

9. Let এর পরে pronoun এর object রূপ বসাতে হয়। যথাঃ Let me go out.

10. But যখন ছাড়া / ব্যতীত অর্থ প্রদান করে তখন ইহা preposition, তাই তার পরে pronoun এর object রূপ বসাতে হয়। যথাঃ

All but him came to me.

11. Such এর পর Relative Pronoun 'who' না হয়ে 'as' বসাতে হয়। যথাঃ

1. Incorrect: I want such a boy who is intelligent.

Correct: I want such a boy as is intelligent.

2. Incorrect: Such boys who are idle can not shine.

Correct: Such boys as are idle can not shine.

12. Some, Only, Any, All, One, Same এবং Interrogative pronoun who, what ইত্যাদির পরে which না বসিয়ে that বসাতে হয়।

যথাঃ All that glitters is not gold.

You may take any book that you want.

Who is the man that came here?

13. What (যাহা তাহা / তাহা যাহা ) এর সাথে কোন Antecedent থাকে না। অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রে দেখা যায় what এর পূর্বে verb থাকে কিংবা what দ্বারা বাক্যটি শুরু হয়। যথাঃ

1. Incorrect: This is the case what I want.

Correct: This is what I want. Or, This is the case that I want.

Another example:

What you said I didn't understand.

What he thinks is quite wrong.

14. It's এবং its এর ব্যবহার লক্ষ্য রাখতে হবে। It's = it is এবং Its = ইহার। যথাঃ

Incorrect: The dog has it's bones.

Correct: The dog has its bones.

15. Reflexive pronoun কখনও Subject হতে পারে না। যথাঃ

Incorrect: Rana and myself were in the field.

Correct: Rana and I were in the field.

#### The Pronoun-Noun Pronoun Agreement

- 1. Agreement of It: বস্তুবাচক Noun, ইতর প্রাণী, শিশু, মত (idea) এবং collective noun এর পরিবর্তে বসে। যথাঃ
  - 1. I have a very nice pen, it also writes well.
  - 2. A dog is always faithful to its master.
- 3. We wanted to arrange a seminar but we could not realize it for some reasons.
- 2. Agreement of Indefinite pronoun and possessive pronoun:
- a. Each /every+noun+verb+his/her+ Complement.
- Ex: Every boy and every girl performs his duty sincerely.
- b. Who/whoever+verb+his+Complement.
- Ex: Whoever called did not leave his name.
- c. Either+singular noun+or+singular noun+ verb+his/her + complement.

Ex: Either Sumita or Poushi deposited her money.

N.B: দুটি Noun এর কোনটি যদি Plural হয়, তাহলৈ Possessive টিও Plural হবে।

Ex: Either he or his friends did their work.

- 3. First person যদি অন্য কোন Noun বা Pronoun এর সাথে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাহলে তাদের Pronoun হিসেবে First Person এর Plural বসবে। যথাঃ
- a. Rita and I did our best.
- b. You and your friends tried your best.
- b. You and your friends tried your best.

  4. Impersonal Pronoun: (অব্যক্তিবাচক সর্বনাম): One এর Object এবং possessive
- হিসেবে one ও one's বসে। (তবে Spoken English এ him / his ও ব্যবহার করা যায়।)
- যথাঃ If one knew the facts, one would not be so quick to criticize.
- 5. Sequence of pronoun: [Pronoun এর ক্রমধারা] একাধিক Person একই বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হলে ধারাবাহিকতা বজায় রাখার নিয়ম হলঃ
- a. সাধারন অর্থেঃ
- Second person + third person + First person. (231)
- Ex: You, he and I are friends.
- b. দোষ/ অপরাধের ক্ষেত্রেঃ First person + third person Second person (132)

Ex: I, he and you are liable (আইনত দায়ী) for this misdeed.

## **ADJECTIVE**

শব্দের শেষে able, ous, ant, ent, le, al, ful, er, est, ive, ইত্যাদি থাকলে উহা Adjective হয়।শব্দের পূর্বে more/most/less/least থাকলে,উহা Adjective হয়।

অর্থাৎ যদি কোন word এর শেষঅংশে ble,ful,ous,less ic,al,ant,ent tive,sive. ইত্যাদি suffix থাকে তবে সাধারণত [ADJECTIVE] হয়।

ছন্দঃ- বল,ফুল,আওস,লেছ, ইক,আল,অ্যান্ট,য়েন্ট, টিভ,সিভ।

যেমনঃ ble(বল)=favourable, ful(ফুল)=powerful, ous(আওস)=continuous,

less=aimless, ic=economic, al=conditional, tive=Communicative, sive=Possessive.

#### Identification of Adjective

Al →Legal, Royal, Mental, Fatal, Mortal, National, Brutal, Official, Political, Physical, Frontal, Final, Tidal, Educational, Optional (এচ্ছিক), Fictional (কাল্পনিক), Natural, Horizontal, Coastal, Cultural, Functional, Provincial, Provisional, Vital, Etc.

Ic, Ical →Angelic, Cynic, (ছিদ্রামেরী), Historic, Historical, Tragic, Tragical, Miltonic, Platonic, Democratic, Energetic, Telegraphic, Comic, Comical, Domestic, Patriotic, Economic, Economical, Musical, Classical, Biological, Geological, Philosophical, Critical, Mechanical, Satirical, Stocial (সুখ-দুরখে নির্বিকার), Technical Etc.

Ish →Irish, Turkish, Polish, Swedish, Selfish, Boyish, Childish, Blackish, Foolish, Hellish, (নারকীয়), Devilish, Feverish, (জ্বরজ্ব) Slavish (দাসসুলভ), Bookish, Snobbish (চালিয়াৎ), Yellowish (হরিদ্রাভ), Whitish (শ্বেতাভ)।

Istic → Characteristic (বৈশিষ্ট্যসূচক), Fantastic (অভূত), Antagonistic (বিরুদ্ধ), Optimistic (আশাবাদী), Pessimistic (নৈরাশ্যবাদী), Sarcastic (শে-ষাত্মক)

Id →Humid (আর্দ্র), Vivid (স্পষ্ট), Lucid (প্রাঞ্জল)।

Ile →Fragile (দুর্বল), Juvenile (কিশোর সম্বন্ধীয়), Servile (দাসোচিত)।

Ine → Feminine (স্ত্রীলোক সম্বন্ধীয়), Canine (কুকুর সম্বন্ধীয়), Feline (বিড়াল সম্বন্ধীয়), Divine (স্বর্গীয়)।

Ive → Active, Attentive, Sportive, Creative, Attractive, Productive, Affirmative, Negative, Talkative (বাচাল), Formative, Constructive, Conservative, Instinctive, Intuitive (প্রজ্ঞাজাত)।

Ian, An →Indian, Italian, American, Russian, Tibetan, African, Egyptian,Vitorian, Etc.

**Ar →**Familiar (পরিচিতি), Regular (নিয়মিত)।

Ary →Contrary, Customary (প্রথানুযায়ী), Honourary, Necessary, Documentary (তথ্যভিত্তিক) Etc.

Ate →Fortunate (সৌভাগ্যবান), Obstinate (একগুঁরে), Temperate (পরিমিত)।

Ed →Gifted, Talented (প্রতিভাবান), Learned (শিক্ষিত), Cultured (কৃষ্টিসম্পন্ন),

Spotted (চিহ্নিত), Salted (লবণাক্ত), Spiced (মশলাযুক্ত), Coloured (রঙীন), Moneyed
(ধনাঢ়া), Wretched (হতভাগ্য)।

En →Wooden (কাষ্ঠ-নির্মিত), Earthen (মৃত্তিকানির্মিত), Leaden (লেডেন), (সীসা নির্মিত), Golden (স্বর্ণ নির্মিত), Brazen (পিতল নির্মিত), Silken (রেশম নির্মিত), Woolen (পশম নির্মিত)।

Able →Laughable, Eatable, Drinkable, Movable, Lovable, Formidable (দুর্দান্ত),
Answerable, Reliable, Preferable, Breakable, Forgettable, Separable, Charitable,
Reasonable, Choicable, Reguable, Objectionable Comfortable, Suitable, Culpable
(অপরাধী), Valuable, Pitiable, Inflamable (দাহা)।

Ible →Admissible, Divisible, Sensible, Indelible (অনপনেয়), Intelligible (বোধগম্য), Audible (শ্রুতিগোচর), Incorrigible (সংশোধনের অতীত), Possible, Visible (দৃষ্টিগোচর)।

Fold →Two-Fold (দিগুণ), Three-Fold (তিনগুণ), Mani-Fold (বহুগুণ)।

Full>Ful →Beautiful, Hopeful, Joyful, Fearful, Fruitful, Aweful, Helpful,

Handful, (একমুঠো), Forgetful, Cheerful (প্রফুলব), Dutiful, Grateful (কৃতজ্ঞ),

Faithful, Merciful, Spoonful, Thoughtful, Useful, Etc.

Less → Fearless, Cheerless, Helpless, Hopeless, Faithless, Merciless, Shameless, Boundless, Meaningless, Nameless, Countless, Reckless (বেপরোয়া), Soundless, Lifeless, Restless (অস্থির), Penniless (কপর্দকহীন), Tireless (ক্লামিত্মহীন), Aimless, Lawless (বেআইনী), Thoughtless, Useless, Etc.

Ly→Manly (পুরুষোচিত), Godly (দেবজনোচিত), Saintly (সাধুজনোচিত), Sickly (রোগা), Lowly (হীন), Friendly (বন্ধুত্বপূর্ণ), Eartly (পার্থিব), Heavenly (স্বর্গীয়), Lively (লাইভলিজীবমত্ম), Leisurely (অবসরকালীন, মন্থর), Miserly (কৃপণ), Cowardly (কাপুরুষোচিত), Weekly (সাপ্তাহিক), Bi-Weekly (অর্থসাপ্তাহিক), Fortnightly (পাক্ষিক), Monthly (মাসিক),

Yearly (বাৎসরিক), [ কিন্তু Annual (Annualy নয়) = বাৎসরিক। ]

Y → Healthy, Wealthy, Greedy (লোভী), Needy (অভাবী), Dirty (নোংরা), Thirsty (তৃষ্ণার্ত), Noisy (গোলমাল পূর্ণ), Bloody (রক্তক্ষয়ী), Airy (প্রচুর হাওয়াপূর্ণ), Bony (হাড় জিরজিরে), Handy (হাতে ধরে এমন ছোটখাটো), Fishy (গোলমেলে), Fatty (মোটাসোটা), Choosy (খুঁতখুঁতে), Mossy (শ্যাওলাপড়া), Rocky (পাথুরে), Sandy (বালুময়), Leafy (পত্রবহুল), Sunny (রৌদ্র্যলোকিত), Stormy (ঝঞ্জা বিক্ষুদ্ধ)।

#### **Common Adjective Suffixes (Noun** → **Adjective)**

- -Al Relating To →Accident Accidental,Region Regional, Brute -
- Brutal, Person Personal, Region Regional, Universe Universal
- -Ary Relating To Quality Or Place → Custom Customary, Compliment -
- Complimentary, Moment Momentary, Honor Honorary, Caution Cautionary, Diet Dietary
- **-Ful** Full Of  $\rightarrow$  Beauty Beautiful,Skill Skillful, Wonder Wonderful,Success
- Successful, Awe Awful, Delight Delightful
- -Ic Having The Nature Of; Caused By → Athlete Athletic ,Photograph Photographic, Base Basic,Science Scientific, History Historic,Rhythm-Rhythmic
- -Ical  $Having\ The\ Nature\ Of\ o$  Magic Magical, Practice Practical, Logic -
- Logical, Statistic Statistical, History Historical, Alphabet Alphabetical
  -Ish *Origin, Nature* → Fool Foolish, Sheep Sheepish, Child Childish, Pink -
- Pinkish, Self Selfish,Girl Girlish

  -Less Without → Power Powerless,Use Useless, Friend Friendless,Home
- Homeless, Worth Worthless, Penny Penniless
- **-Like** *Like* →Like Lifelike,Child Childlike, Lady Ladylike,Bird Birdlike, War Warlike,Spring Springlike
- -Ly *Like* → Friend Friendly, Day Daily, Cost Costly, Order Orderly,
- Month Monthly,Coward Cowardly

  -Ous Quality, Nature → Poison Poisonous,Courtesy Courteous, Danger -
- Dangerous, Mystery Mysterious, Nerve Nervous, Victory Victorious
- -Y Like → Rain Rainy, Mess Messy, Fun Funny, Dirt Dirty, Spot Spotty

#### **Common Adjective Suffixes (Verb** → **Adjective)**

- -ABLE *able, can do* →agree agreeable, pass passable, expand –
- expandable,remark remarkable, laugh laughable ,pay payable

  -IBLE able, can do →access accessible,flex flexible, force forcible,permit
- permissible, sense sensible, force forcible
- -ANT *performing agent* → please pleasant ,resist resistant, rely –
- reliant, vacate vacant, ignore ignorant, comply compliant
- -ENT *performing agent* → excel excellent,urge urgent, depend dependent,differ different, confide confident,equal equivalent
- -IVE causing effect →attract attractive,posses possessive, create -
- creative,prevent preventive, select selective,destruct destructive

  -ING causing effect → amuse amusing,relax –relaxing, excite –
- exciting, surprise surprising, confuse confusing, amaze amusing

-ED receiving effect → amuse - amused, relax - relaxed, excite - excited, surprise - surprised, confuse - confused, overwhelm - overwhelmed
-EN receiving effect → freeze - frozen, braze - brazen, lighten -

lightened, shorten - shortened, darken - darkened, widen - widened

#### Function or Placement:

- 1. কোন Noun এর ঠিক পূর্বে বসে। যথাt The honest officer was rewarded. The economic condition is not good. (এখানে পরবর্তী Noun কে বিশেষিত করেছে। এই ধরনের ব্যবহারকে Attributive use of adjective বলা হয় | )
- 2. Linking verb সম্পর্কসূচক ক্রিয়া / copulative verb- সংযোজনকারী ক্রিয়া (am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been) এর পরে বসে। যথাt The flowers were fresh. The food in the restaurant always tastes good. Your cold sounds terrible (এখানে Verb এর পরে বসে বাক্যের Subject কে বিশেষিত করেছে। এই ধরনের ব্যবহারকে Predicative use of adjective বলে।)

Note: অতএব, এককথায় বলা যায়, adjective বাক্যের মধ্যে দুইভাবে ব্যবহৃত হয় |

#### Some critical use of Adjective

- 1. Unique, chief, golden, unanimous (সর্বসম্মত,একমত), ideal, perfect প্রভৃতি adjective সাধারনতঃ শুধু Positive degree তে ব্যবহৃত হয়; comparative বা superlative degree তে ব্যবহৃত হয়না। যেমন t
- 1. Incorrect: This is the most unique case.

Correct: This is a unique case.

- 2. Incorrect: It was the most golden opportunity.
- Correct: It was a golden opportunity.
- 3. Incorrect: Mr. Chowdhury is the most chief justice.

Correct: Mr. Chowdhury is the chief justice.

- 2. Adjective এর Positive degree এর পূর্বে Very এবং Comparative degree এর পূর্বে much বসে। যথাঃ I am **very glad** to meet you. The book is **much easier**
- 3. Present participle এর পূর্বে Very এবং past participle এর পূর্বে much বসে। যথাঃ The match was **very interesting**. He became **much annoyed**.
- 4. কোন Noun এবং Compound words / Hyphenated adjective (দুই বা ততোধিক শব্দ) যখন Adjective এর মত কাজ করে, তখন তাদের Plural হতে পারে না। যথাঃ
- 1. Incorrect: There is a sale at the shoes store.

Correct: There is a sale at the shoe store.

2. Incorrect: I forgot their telephone's number.

Correct: I forgot their telephone number.



#### Identification of verb

Ate →Assassinate (হত্যা করা), Captivate (বন্দী করা), Exter-Minate (নির্মূল করা), Annihilate (ধ্বংস করা)।

En →Broaden (বিস্তৃত করা), Gladden (আনন্দিত করা), Lengthen (দীর্ঘায়িত করা), Shorten (সংক্ষিপ্ত করা), Fatten (স্থূল করা), Thicken (ঘন করা), Blacken (কালো করা), Darken (অন্ধকার করা), Deepen (গভীর করা), Harden (শক্ত করা), Soften (নরম করা), Strengthen (শক্তিশালী করা), Moisten (ভিজিয়ে নরম করা), Loosen (আলগা করা), Sharpen (তীক্ষ্ম করা), Widen (চওড়া করা)।

Er →Chatter, Clutter, Fritter, Flutter, Glitter, Glimmer.

Ish →Publish (প্রকাশ করা), Nourish (পালন করা), Punish (শাসিত্ম দেওয়া), Banish (নির্বাসিত করা)।

Ise, Ize →Civilise, Civilize, Organise, Organize, Apologise, Apologize, Realize, Legalise, Legalise, Penalise, Penalize, Mechanise, Mechanize, Fertilise. Fertilize, Popularise, Popularize, Victimise, Victimize Etc. [N. B. Advertise, Despise, Surprise এগুলিতে কোন Suffix যুক্ত না হওয়ায়, এগুলির, বানানে সর্বদাই S হয়, Z হয় না ৷]
Se →Cleanse (পরিস্কার করা), Rinse (মোছা) Etc.

Fy →Amplify (সম্প্রসারিত করা), Beautify (সুন্দর করা), Certify (প্রশংসা করা), Classify (বিশদ করা), Fortify (দৃঢ় করা), Frenchify (ফরাসীধরণে রূপান্তরিত করা), Identify.

Modify (বিশেষিত করা), Magnify (বড় করে দেখানো), Rectify, (সংশোধিত করা), Signify (তাৎপর্য মন্ডিত করা), Simplify (সরল করা), Satisfy (তৃপ্ত করা), Speechify (বক্তৃতা করা), Sanctify (পবিত্র করা), Terrify (ভীত করা), Vilify (গালি দেওয়া)।

Her success was shattered by her later <u>commentary</u>. The underlined word is a/an -----

Verb

Adjective

Noun **√** 

Adverb

Her later commentary এই phrase টি তে commentary হল Noun এবং later ও her হল Adjective কারণ তারা উভয়েই commentary এই Noun টি কে আলাদা আলাদাভাবে

modify করে। commentary টি কার? Her. কোন ধরনের commentary? Earlier commentary. সুতরাং আমরা দেখতে পাচ্ছি যে later ও her উভয়েই commentary অর্থাৎ Noun কে modify করে।আর আমরা ছোটবেলা থেকেই জানি যে Noun সম্পর্কে যে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য দেয় সে Adjective ছাড়া অন্য কিছু নয়। এজন্য তারা উভয়েই Adjective।

## No example is relevant to this case. Here 'No' is used as a/an-----Conjunction

Adjective **✓** Adverb

Pronoun

উপরের sentence এ example হল একটি noun আর আমরা জানি যে noun এর সাথে যেই কাজ করুক না কেন তার নাম adjective ব্যতীত অন্য কিছু নয়। এখানে example noun টি কে negative করার জন্য no কে বসানো হয়েছে। তাই no এর কাজই হল example অর্থাৎ noun এর সাথে। সুতরাং no হল একটি adjective.আরও একটি জিনিস খেয়াল রাখবেন, সাধারণত noun কে negative করার জন্য no ব্যবহৃত হয় তাই তার Part of Speech হল adjective এবং সাধারণত verb কে negative করার জন্য not ব্যবহার করা হয় তাই তার Part of Speech হল adverb.

## Mr. Shahan is a language teacher; He teaches French. Here language is a/an--

Noun

Adverb Conjunction

Adjective ✓

যদিও language সাধারণত noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, কিন্তু এখানে সে অন্য আরেকটি noun এর সাথে বসে তাকে modify করছে (কিসের teacher? Ans: language teacher)।
English grammar বলে- যখন একটি noun অন্য আরেকটি noun এর পূর্বে বসে, তখন প্রথম noun টির নাম পরিবর্তিত হয়ে adjective হয়ে যায়, আর শেষেরটির নাম ঠিক থাকে। তাই এখানে language হল adjective এবং teacher হল noun।

#### A herd of cattle is passing. The underlined word here is-----

Common Noun

Collective Noun ✓

Proper Noun

Noun of Multitude

Collective noun হল কোন কিছুর সমষ্টি অর্থাৎ যেখানে কোন কিছু এক এর বেশি আছে। আরও সহজ করে আমার নিজের স্টাইলেই বলি- যেখানে কোন কিছু থাকবে ১+, কিন্তু সঠিক সংখ্যাটা কত তা এখান থেকে বুঝতে পারবেন না, তার ভিতরের সদস্য ১+ হলেও সে নিজে হবে ১ অর্থাৎ singular (যেমন-herd), তার verb ও হবে singular form এ। 'herd' মানে হল 'পাল' (গরুর পাল)। herd of cattle এর মত আরো কিছু অতি কমন collective noun এর example হল flock of birds/sheep, school of fish, pride of lions, pack of dogs, etc.

#### The word 'oil' has been used as a verb in----

I bought an oil painting.

I need some kerosene oil.
Oil your own machine. ✓

There is no oil in the lamp.

Second এবং fourth sentence এ 'oil' হল noun, first sentence এ 'oil' হল adjective এবং third sentence টি হলো একটি imperative sentence যেখানে 'oil' verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

## Which book do you want? Which is your favourite? Here the underlined words are-----

Adjective; Pronoun ✓ Pronoun; Adjective

Adjective; Adjective

Pronoun; Pronoun

প্রথম Which টি adjective (interrogative adjective) কারণ সেটি book অর্থাৎ noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun কে modify করেছে আর দ্বিতীয় which টি হল একটি pronoun (interrogative pronoun).

#### I know better. The underlined word is----

A diactiv

Adjective Adverb ✓

Verb

None of the above

এখানে 'better' এর কাজ হল know (verb) এর সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য দেয়া অর্থাৎ আমার জানা'টা (know) কেমন এটা সে আরও তথ্য দিয়ে পরিষ্কার করে দেয়। আর আমরা জানি, verb সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত কিছু বলার সাহস শুধুমাত্র adverb-এর আছে। সুতরাং এখানে better হল একটি adverb যা well (adverb) এর comparative form.

He actually wanted to have <u>motherly</u> affection from her. The underlined word is----

Adjective ✓
Noun
Interjection

Adverb

'ly' দেখলেই adverb এর গোল্লা ভরাট কইরেন না বদ্দা! Fatherly, motherly, sisterly, brotherly, lovely, ugly, পাগলি (!), etc. এইগুলার চেহারা adverb এর মত হলেও এরা কিন্তু adjective. আবার Sentence- এ খেয়াল করে দেখেন motherly বসেছে affection এর পূর্বে যা একটি noun, আর আমরা তো জানি যে noun এর পূর্বে কোনদিনই (যতই চাপাচাপি করুন না কেন!) adverb কে বসাতে পারবেন না; noun এবং pronoun এর সবকিছুতে শুধুমাত্র adjective এরই অধিকার আছে। সুতরাং উপরের Sentence- এ motherly হল একটি adjective।

#### Barking dogs seldom bite. Here 'seldom' is----Adjective

Pronoun Conjunction

Adverb **√** 

Bite মানে হল কামড়ানো। এখানে বলা হচ্ছে ঘেউ ঘেউ করা কুত্তাগুলো(!) কদাচিত (seldom) কামড়ায়। এখানে seldom এর সম্পর্ক হল bite মানে verb এর সাথে। আর জানেনই তো verb এর সাথে একমাত্র বৈধ সম্পর্ক আছে শুধুমাত্র adverb এর, অন্য কারও নেই।

#### My car is very $\underline{\text{fast}}$ ; that's why I am coming $\underline{\text{fast}}$ .

Adverb; Adjective

Adjective; Adverb ✓

Adverb; Adverb

Adjective; Adjective

Fast এর adjective এবং adverb উভয় form ই হচ্ছে fast. English language এ fastly নামে কোন word নেই। উপরের sentence-এ প্রথম fast হচ্ছে adjective কারণ সেটি linking verb এর পরে বসেছে আর আমরা জানি যে (না জানলে বইলেন- দুই মিনিটের একটা

পোস্ট দিয়ে দেব linking verb এর উপর) linking verb এর পরে শুধুমাত্র adjective ই বসে। আর দ্বিতীয় fast হল adverb কারণ এখানে সে verb (coming)কে modify করছে।

## We like the <u>blue</u> car but would consider the red one. Here the underlined word is----

Noun

Adjective **√** 

Adverb

Pronoun

যেহেতু car একটি noun এবং 'blue' car এর পূর্বে বসে তাকে modify করছে তাই সে অবশ্যই adjective।

#### I need to see you <u>regarding</u> the paper. Here the underlined word is -----

Noun

Adjective Conjunction

Preposition  $\checkmark$ 

'regarding' এখানে about অর্থে preposition হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

## The word 'university' in the sentence 'The university library is very rich' used as -----

a pronoun

a noun

an adjective 🗸

an adverb

reflexive pronoun

university শব্দটি basically noun হলেও এখানে সে আরও একটি noun (library) এর পূর্বে বসে সেই noun টিকে modify করার কারণে এখানে তার parts of speech হল adjective ।

## I promise I myself will complete the assignment. Here 'myself' is-----relative pronoun

reciprocal pronoun
emphatic pronoun ✓

এই sentence-এ 'myself' বসেছে মূলত emphasis দেয়ার জন্য।

There is always a friendly atmosphere in our office. Here 'friendly' is a/an----

adverb adjective **√** 

noun conjunction

word এর সাথে 'ly' থাকলেই যে adverb হবে এমন কিন্তু নয়। friendly মূলত একটি adjective এবং এখানে friendly একটি noun (atmosphere) কে modify করে।

## **Magic Rules of Cloze Test With** & Without Clues

#### Rules on vocabulary test

Vocabulary test সমাধানের জন্য সাধারনত চার ধরনের words বা parts of speechএরপ্রয়েজনহয়। তা হচ্ছে-

(a) noun; (b) Adjective; (c) Adverb; (d) verb.

এসব part of speech রুপান্তর যোগ্য। অর্থাৎ মলু শব্দে সামান্য পরিবর্তন করে এগুলোকে এক part of speech থেকে অন্য part of speech -এ রুপান্তর করা যায়। রুপান্তরিত অবস্থা জানা থাকলে context অনুসারে অতি সহজেই সঠিক form (রুপ) সঠিক স্থানে বসানো যায়। যেমন- construction-একটি noun যাকে নিন্মোক্ত যথাক্রমে adjective, adverb ও verb-রুপান্তর করা যায়। সেই সাথে এখানে context অন্যায়ী এগুলো প্রয়োগ দেখানো হল-

Q:- ---isimportant,

A. construction is important. Noun

Q:- Histhinking is -

9108 Palcoin A. Histhinking is-- constructive adjective

Q:- He thinks—

A. He thinks constructively, adverb

O:- He can -

A. he can construct it. Verb

এখানে 1নং sentence এ subject অংশে শন্যস্থান থাকায় noun form বসবে। 2नং sentence এ be verb (Am/is/are) linking verb হিসাবে থাকায় Adjective form বসবে। 3নং sentence intransitive verb এর পর শন্যস্থান থাকায় Adverb form বসবে এবং 4নং-sentence এ modal Auxiliary 'can'এরপর শূন্যস্থান থাকায় মূল verb এর base form বসবে।

#### Noun-aai asaria:

শূন্যস্থানে clue হিসাবে adjective/ adverb/verb দেয়া থাকলে তা নিম্মলিখিত অবস্থার প্রেক্ষিতে noun -এ রুপান্তরিত হবে।

💕 Rule→1: Subject বা Object-এর স্থানে gap (শন্যস্তানে) থাকলে noun form বসে কারন subject বা object হতে হলে তাকে noun হতে হবে যেমন-

Q:- --- (Educate) is the back bone of a nation.

A. Education is the backbone of a nation.

Q:- --- (independent) is our birth-right.

A. independence is our birth-right.

Q:- --- we gained --- (independent) in 1971.

A. we gained independence in 1971.

**© Rule→2:** preposition-এর পরে gap থাকলে noun form বসে কারন noun এর পূর্বেই preposition বসে থাকে। যেমন-

Q:- --- The shahid Minar is the symol of --- (free) --- (strong), --- and (united).

The shahid Minar is the sumbol of freedom, strength and unity.

**& Rule 3:** Determiners অর্থাৎ Articles, possessives প্রভৃতির পর এবং preposition এর পূর্বে শূন্যস্থানে থাকলে noun বসে। যেমন-

Q:- The --- (destory) of forest is dangerous.

A. The destruction of forest is dangerous.

Q:- --- We are proud of our --- (free).

A. We are proud of our freedom.

**© Rule→4:** Clue হিসাবে Bracket এর verb-কে যদি ing যোগ ব্যতিত Noun করা সম্ভব না হয় তবে ing যোগ করে তার noun form বসাতে হবে। যেমন-

Q:- --- (walk) is the best exercise.

Walking is the best exercise.

Q:- I am aware of his --- (come).

I am aware of his coming.

## Adjective-এর ব্যবহার:

Clue হিসেবে Noun /adverb/verb দেওয়া থাকলে নিন্মলিখিত অবস্থার প্রেক্ষিতে তা adjective-এ রুপান্তর করতে হবে।

**ও Rule→1:** subject /object/complement হিসাবে বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত Noun form –এর পূর্বে শূন্যস্থান থাকলে Adjectiv সেখানে বসে। যেমন-

Q:- --- (Education) qualification is necessary for a good job.

Educational qualification is necessary for a good job.

Q:- We follow the---(tradition) forms of entertainment.

we follow the traditional forms of entertainment.

Q:- Bangladesh is an --- (independence) country.

Bangladesh is an independent country.

**© Rule→2:** linking verbs যথা: become, appear, feel, look, প্রভৃতি এবং Be verb যথা-am, is, are, was, were, প্রভৃতি (মূল verb হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়) এর পর শূন্যস্থান থাকলে Adjective form বসে। যেমন-

Q:- Bangladesh became---(independence)in 1971.

Bangladesh became independent 1971.

Q:- He is—(dependence) on his parents.

He is dependent on his parents.

Rule:3: get, hold, like, keep, drive, leave, make render, turn, wipe, break, brust, force, consider, declare, find, prove, think, belive ইত্যাদি verbs-এর object –এর পর শন্যস্থানে থাকলে সেখানে Adjective formবসে এবং এ adjective-টি আসলে objective complement। কেননা এ সকল verb শুধ objective নিয়ে শুধু বাক্যের অর্থকে সম্পন্ করতে পারে না যেমন-

I consider him honest.

**& Rule →**4: Discover, suppose, report, judge, imagine প্রভুতি verbসুমহের object- এর পর to be +Adjective হয়।যেমন-

I feel the decision to be unwise.

💣 Rule→5: regard, condemn, treat, acknowldge প্রভুতি verbs –এর objective-এর পরে as + adjective অথবা Noun phrase বসে।যেমন-

I regard him as a wise man.

ি Rule→6: একই ভাবে want, have, find, get, consider প্রভুতি verb-সুমহের object- এর পরে Adjective অথবা verb-এরpast participle বসতে পারে। আসলে তো- verbএর past participle form ও adjective। যেমন-

She considers herself lucky.

I consider the work done.

### **Adverb** - **44 4548 43:**

**© Rule**→1: Adjective-এর পূর্বে শন্যুস্থানে থাকলে সেখানে adverb বসে এবং সেক্ষেত্রে clue হিসাবে Noun/ Adjective/ verb দেওয়া থাকে।যেমন-

Q:- I am --- (high) glad.

I am highly glad.

Q:- He is --- (complete) innocent.

He is completly innocent.

**Q:-** This is a --- (serious) important question. A. This is a--seriously important.question.

**& Rule**→2 : সাহায্যকারী verb এবং মূল verb-এর মধ্যখানে শন্যস্থান থাকলে Adverb বসে।যেমন-

Q:- I will -- (glad) accept the proposal.

I will gladly accept the proposal.

Q:- He has--- (cruel) done this.

He has cruelly done this.

🕝 Rule.3: subject এর পর এবং verb এর আগে শূন্যস্থান adverb বসে। যেমন-

Q:- I-- (usual) read the Holy Quran daily.

I usually read the Holy Quran daily.

# Rule.4: intransitive verb – এর পর এবং transitive verb-এর objec এর পর শূন্য স্থান
থাকলে Adverb বসে। যেমন-

Q:- Sayem recites the Quran -- (sweet).

Sayem recites the Quran sweetly.

Q:- Fatema speaks --- (polite)

Fatema speaks politely.

**© Rule**→5: sentence –এর প্রথমে শূন্যস্থানের পর comma (,) থাকলে Adverbবসে।যেমন-Q:- --- (general), Nabila is kind to all.

generally, Nabila is kind to all.

**© Rule**→6: passive vioice-এ be verb এবং মলু verb (past participleform) - এর মধ্যখানে শন্যস্থান থাকলে Adverb বসে। যেমন-

Q:- The albatross was - (intentional) killed by the old man.

The albatross was intentionally killed by the old man.

**© Rule**→7: passive voice –এ মলু verb এর পর এবং by-যুক্ত object এর পূর্বে শূন্যস্থান থাকলে সে খানে Adverb বসে। যেমন-

Q:- Fatema was received--- (cordial) by her friends.

Fatema was received cordially by her friends.

### verb-এর ব্যবহার

শূন্যস্থানের পর Bracket-এ clue হিসাবে verb দেওয়া থাকলে verb টি Noun /Adjective/Adverb ব্যতিত অন্য যেসব form –এ রুপান্ত রিত হতে পারে সেগুলো নিন্ম রুপ:

#### Verb Present s/es past Past participle -ing To+verb

do Do does did done doing To do

#### শূন্যস্থানে verb ব্যবহারের কৌশলসুমহ নিম্মে আলোচিত হল:

**© Rule**→1: বর্তমানে কোন অভ্যাস, চির সত্য বা সাধারন সত্য এবং নিকট ভব্যিষৎ বুঝালে subject - এর পর verb এর present indefinite tense হয়। subject 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular number-এর হলে verb এর সাথে s/es যোগ করতে হয়।

উল্লেখ্য এসব sentenc –এ সাধারনত : always, everyday, regulary, tomorrow, next week প্রভৃতি word বা words থাকে। যেমন-

Q:- A Muslim --- (read) the Holy Quran regularly.

A Muslim reads the Holy Quran regularly.

Q:- The president --- (leave) Dhaka for Delhi tomorrow. A. The president leaves Dhaka for Delhi tomorrow.

Q:- Zaman always --- (speak) the truth.

Zaman always speaks the truth.

Q:- The sun --- (rise)in the east.

The sun rises in the east.

**© Rule**→2: sentence টি past tense হলে কিংবা অতীত বঝায় এমন words যেমন –yesterday, last week, last year, last month, ago প্রভূতি যুক্ত থাকলে subject এর পর bracket এর verb টি past tense হয়। যেমন-

Q:- He --- (go) to Dhaka yesterday.

A. He went to Dhaka yesteday.

Q:- His father --- (die) last year.

His father died last year.

**ঔ Rule**→3: subjectএর পর – do not, does not, did not অথবা যে কোন modal Auxiliary যেমন – shall, should, will, would, can, could, might প্রভূতি থাকলে Bracket-এর verb টির base form রাখতে হয়। যেমন-

Q:- Ashik does not --- (tell)a lie.

Ashik does not tell a lie. Q:- He should --- (obey) his parents.

He should obery his parents.

**& Rule** → 4: sentenceটি present prefect tense হলে কিংবা to have + already/ recently/ just/ yet/ ever প্রভৃতি word Bracket-এর verb past participle form হয়। যেমন-

Q:- You have already --- (visit) the zoo.

You have already visited the zoo.

Q:- Have you ever --- (hear) the name of Milton?

Have you ever heard the name of millton?

💣 Rule→5: Active voice এ subject-এর পর to be verb (am, is, are, was, were, shall be, will be, may be, should be, must be, ought to be, ইত্যাদির যে কোন একটি দেওয়া থাকলে Bracket এ মলু verb- ing যকু হয় । যেমন-

Q:- Kamal is -- (sleep) now.

Kamal is sleeping now.

Q:- Then the boyes were--(play) cricket.

Then the boyes were playing cricket.

Q:- They will be -- (wait) there for us.

They will be waiting there for us.

Q:- You must be --- (wait) there for arrival.

You must be waiting there for arrival.

💕 Rule→6: passive voice-এ subject এর পর to be verb 🕂 verbএর past participle form হয় এক্ষেত্রে subject স্থানে মূল verb এর object দেওয়া থাকে এবং object স্থানে by 🕂 subject থাকে অথবা উহ্য থাকতে পারে। verb -কে কী/ কাকে প্রশ্ন করলে উত্তর হিসাবে object পাওয়া যায়। সুতরাং object-টি subject হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হলে tense অনুযায়ী passive voice –এর নিয়ম অনসুরন করতে হবে। যেমন-

Q:- English is -- (speak) throughout the word.

English is spoken throughout the word.

Q:- The story -- (tell) by selim.

The story is told by selim.

Subject এর পর verb-টি active নাpassive structure

আসবে তা verb-টি দিয়ে subject-কে প্রশ্ন করলেই ধরতে পারবে। English কি speak করতে পারে? পারে না ।অতএব subject –টি doer নয় ।অথাৎ verb টি passive হবে।

🥑 Rule→7: passive voice-এ subject (object)-এর পর have, has, had দেওয়া থাকলে সেই have/has /had –এর পরbeen বসে এবং Bracket-এর verb –টির অথাৎ principal verb-টির past participle form হয়। যেমন-

Q:- The Tajmahal has ---(see)by me.

The Tajmahal has been seen by me.

Q:- My pen has just --(steal) A. My pen has just been stolen.

💕 Rule→8: passive continuous tense- এর sentence –এto be verb –এর পর being 🕂 verb এর past participle form হয়।যেমন-

Q:- Cricket is --(play)everywhere now.

Cricket is being played everywher now.

💕 Rule→9: passive voice-এ modals+be দেওয়া থাকলেএর পর শন্য স্থানে Bracket – এরverbটির অথাৎ principal verb টির past participle form হবে ।এক্ষেত্রে modals এর পর be দেওয়া না থাকলে be + verb past participle form হয়।াযেমন-

Q:- The can be --(do) within a week.

The can be done within a week.

Q:- The book must--(finish)immediately. The book must be finished immediately.

ঔ Rule →10: অসম্ভব কোন ইচ্ছা বা কামনা প্রাকাশ করতে I wish, would that, if প্রভৃতি দিয়ে sentence শুরু হলে subjectএর পর শূন্যস্থানে be verb-টি যে কোন personও number এ were হয়। এছাড়া অন্যান্য verb-এর past form অথবা, could + present form হয়। যেমন-

Q:- I wish I—(be) a child again! A. I wish I were a child againa!

Q:- If I --- (live) in london!

💣 Rule→11: complex sentence –এIf clauseএবং main clauseবিভিন্ন অর্থে নিমুরুপ মেনে চলে:

বৰ্তমানে সম্ভব প্ৰথম শৰ্ত বুঝালে-If + present indefinite + future indefinite/ imperative যেমন-

If he---(come), I---(go) with him.

If I lived in london!

A. If he comes ,I shall go with him. বর্তমানে অসম্ভব এমন শর্ত বঝ্নালে-If past indefinite (beverb এর ক্ষেত্রে were) 🕂 subject 🕂

would/ could + মূল verbpresent form. যেমন-If I --(know)her address, I---to her.

If I knew her address, I would write to her. Q:- If I --(be)you, I ---(not do)it.

A. If I were you, I would not do it.

অতীতে অসম্ভব ছিল এমন শর্ত বঝালে-If + past perfect tense, subject + would have +

If I -(Know)the matter yesterday, I would have informed you.

If I had known the matter yesterday,I

verb-এর past participle form.

would have informed you.

বিনীত অনুরোধ অর্থে-If + subject + would + verb, subject + would/ should + মূল verb যেমন-

If you --- (come) ,I should be highly grateful to you.

If you would come, I should be highly grateful to you. Q:- Had I --- (come) back yesterday, I --- (see) him.

Had I come back yesterday, I could have seen him.

Sentence-টি if-এর পরির্বতে had 🕂 subject দিয়ে আরম্ভ হলে had যদি principal verbহয় এবং main clause (1) নং নিয়মে হবে এবং had auxiliary verb হিসাবে ব্যবহুত হলে মলু verb-টি past participle এবং main clause নিয়মে হবে । যেমন-

Had I wings, I---(fly).

Had I wings,I would /could fly.

**তে Rule→12:** As if/as though-এর পূর্বের clauseটি present tense –এর হলে পরের clauseটি past tense-এ হবেbe verb-এর ক্ষেত্রে wereহবে। পূর্বের cluseটি past tense-এর হলে পরের

clause past perfect tense-মপ ধরা হয়। যেমন-

Q:- He talks as if he—(know)everything.

He talks as if he knew everything.

Q:- He was speaking as though he -(notsee)me.

He was speaking as though he had not seen me.

**© Rule**→13 : sentence-এর প্রথমে It is time/ It is high time + subject থাকলে পরের bracket –এ দেওয়া verb টি past form হয়। তবে subject দেওয়া না থাকলে infinitive (অর্থাৎ to + verb) হয়।

যেমন-

Q:- It is time, we --- (leave) the place.

It is time, we left the place.

Q:- It is time--- (go) to college.

It is time to go to college.

Q:- It is high time you—(change) your habit.

It is high time you changed your habit.

**© Rule**→14: co-ordinate conjunction দ্বারা দুইটি clause-এর প্রথমটি past tense-এর হলে সাধারনত পরেরটিও past tense এর হয়। যেমন-

Q:- I went to market and --- (buy)a pen.

I went to market and bought a pen.

**& Rule →**15: While এর পরে verbিট –ingযুক্ত হয়।তবে while + subjecet + verb (clause) থাকলে তা past continuous tense হয়এবং main clause past indefinite tense হয়। যেমন-

Q:- While--(play) in the field ,I got hurt.

A. While playing in the field ,I got hurt.

Q:- While I --(read), the telephone rang. While I was reading, the telephone rang.

**© Rule→**16: Complex sentence-এ before + past indefinite tense অর্থাৎ verb এর past form এবং main clause past perfect tense এ এবং simple sentence এ before + verb

শৃনস্থান

থাকলে তা ing যুক্ত হয়। যেমন-

Q:- The patient had died before the doctor—(come).

The patient had died before the doctor came.

Q:- Before---(sleep), I finished the book.

Before sleeping, I finished the book.

**© Rule**→17: complex sentence – এ after + subject + verb (past perfect tense) এবং main clause past indefinite tenseহয়। কিন্তু simple sentence-এ after + verb "ing" যকু হয়।

Q:- After I--(reach) the station, the train left.

After I had reached the station, the train left.

Q:- After --- (do) the work, I went home. After doing the work, I went home.

যেমন-

💣 Rule→18: subjectহিসাবে noun-এর স্থানেbracket –এ clue হিসাবে যদি এমন verb থাকে যা noun-এ রূপান্তর করা সম্ভব নয় তবে তাকে gerund (verb + ing) বা infunitive (to + verb) করতে হয়। যেমন-

Q:- --- (walk) in the morning is the best exercise.

Walking/ to walk in the morning is the best exercise.

ঔ Rule →19: object হিসাবে নিম্মলিখিত verbs-এর [Enjoy (উপভোগ করে); avoid (এড়িয়ে যাওয়া); admit (স্বীকার করা); appriciate (প্রসংসা করা); dislike (অপছন্দ করা); consider (বিবেচনা করা); deny (অস্বীকার করা); finish (শেষ করা); postpone (স্থৃগিত করা); prefer (অধিক পছন্দ করা); mind (মনে কিছু নেওয়া),] পর শন্যস্থানের verb-টি gerund হয়। (sub + verb + gerund)

💣 Rule→20: object-হিসাবে্ নিম্মলিখিত verbs-এর [Learn(শেখা) ; offer (দেওয়ার ইচ্ছা করা); hope (আশা করা); plan (পরিকল্পনা করা); neglect (অবহেলা করা); decide (স্থীর করা);] পর

**Q:-** The teacher asked the students to stop--(write)

The teacher asked the student to stop writing.

শূন্যস্থানের verbটি – infinitive হয়। (sub + verb + infinitive)

Q:- I want—(go) home now. I want to go home now.

Q:- He promished—(do)it.

He promished to do it.

ঔ Rule→21: object হিসাবে নিন্মলিখিত verbs সমুহের [Begin/start (আরম্ভ করা); try (চেষ্টা করা); remember (স্মরন করা), like (পছন্দ করা); hate (ঘৃনা করা); hated- hated.] পরের verb টি infinitive বা gerund হয়। যেমন (sub + verb infinitive/ gerund)

Q:- He loves -(cook) A. He loves to cook/cooking.

Q:- He intends -(meet)me.

He intends to meet/meeting me.

💣 Rule→22: নিন্মলিখিত verb +n/p এর [Advise; উপদেশ দেওয়া allow অনুমতি দেওয়া; convince বিস্বাস করানো; encourage উৎসাহিতকরা; persuade উদ্বন্ধু করা, force বাধা করা,

instruct নির্দেশিকা প্রদান করা; invite আমন্ত্রন করা; remind স্বরন করে দেওয়া ; teach শিক্ষা

দেওয়া; tell বলা; request অনুরোধ করা.] পর শূন্যস্থানে verb দেওয়া থাকলে তা infinitive অর্থাৎ

(sub + verb + n/P + infinitive) হয়।

Q:- Mother asked me-(go) to bed.

Mother asked me to go to bed.

Q:- He helped me -(do)it.

He helped me to do /do it. (help verb-এর পর bare (toবিহীন /ছাড়া ) infinitive বসানো যায়।

**ঔ Rule**→23 : নিন্মলিখিত verbs + n/p এর [Let (সুযোগদেওয়া); make (করানো); help (সাহায্য করা); hear(শোনা; watch (নজর রাখা); see (দেখা);] পর bare infinitive (toউহ্য থাকে) বসে। (subject + verb + (n/p) bare infinitive)

Q:- He made me -(understand)it.

He made me understand

💣 Rule→24: নিন্মলিখিত verbs + n/p + bare infinitive / present participle বসে। যেমন-Feel ( অনভুব করা); hear (শোনা), watch (লক্ষ্য করা), see(দেখা), notice/ observe (লক্ষ্য করা), smell (গন্ধ করা).

💣 Rule→25: Noun এর পূর্বে বা পরে-Modifier হিসাবে bracket-এ প্রদত্ত verb অবস্থাভেদে কাজটি অসমাপ্ত হলে present এবং সমাপ্ত বুঝালে past participle হয়। যেমন-

Q:- He heard the baby—(cry) A. He heard the baby cry /crying.

Q:- There is a bird ---(fly) in the sky. There is a bird flying in the sky.

Q:- Bangladesh is a -(develop)country.

Bangladesh is a developing country.

Q:- He shot a -(fly) bird.

He shot a flying bird.

Q:- I bought a pen --- (make) in india.

A. I bought a pen made in india.

💕 Rule→26: Having ,get /got ইত্যাদির পর শূন্যস্থানেverbথাকলে তা past participle হয়।যেমন-

Q:- Having---(do)the sum, she slept.

Having done the sum, she slept.

Q:- He got -(marry) yesterday.

A. He got married yesterday.

💣 Rule→27: কোন sentence-এ conjunction ছাড়াই দুইটা verb থাকলে subject সংলগ্ন verb টি finite অথাৎ tense এর নিয়মানুসারে person ও number অন্যায়ী বসবে এবং অপরটি infinritive/ gerund/ participle হবে।

Q:- --- (go) to market, I bought a pen.

going to market,I bought a pen.

Q:- He went away -(run)

He went away runing.

Q:- --- (speak) the truth, he is unhappy.

to speak/speaking the truth, he is unhappy.

- **© Rule**→28: preposition –এর পরে শূন্যস্থানে clue হিসাবে দেওয়া থাকলে তা বেশির ভাগ ক্ষেত্রে ing যক্ত হয়। যেমন–
- Q:- He is afraid of -(go) out at night.
- He is afraid of going out at night.
- Q:- He failed inspite of -(try) hard.
- He failec inspite of trying hard.
- **© Rule→**29: cannot help + verb বা could not help + verb এর ক্ষেত্রে verb টি ing যুক্ত হয়। must এর অর্থ প্রকাশ পায়। যেমন-
- Q:- I cannot help—(obey) my teacher.
- I cannot help obeying my teacheer.
- Q:- He could not help -(laugh)
- A. He could not help laughing.
- 💣 Rule→30: সাধারনত infinitive to এর পরে verb –এর base form হয় কিন্তুু নিন্মলিখিত phrase-এর পর preposition to –এর পর gerund (verb + ing) বসে। যেমন-
- Q:- I look forward to -(heard) from you.
- A. I look forward to hearing from you.

#### অনুরুপ:

With a view to, with an eye to, be + addicated to, get/be + used to, be + accustomed to, be + opposed to, be + adverse to, object to, confess to etc. [N.B কিন্তাn order to এর পরেverb এর(মূল) formহয়।]

- 💣 Rule→31: Be 🕂 adjective (verb) infinitive হয়। যেমন-
  - Q:- I am glad—(receive) your letter.
  - A. I am glad to receive your letter.
  - Q:- She is eager to --(go) there.
  - A. She is eager to go there.
- **G' Rule**→32: Be + adjective + preposition (to ব্যতীত অন্যান্য) + verb + ing হয়। যেমন-Q:- You are good at ---(do)the sum.
  - A. You are good at doing the sum.
  - Q:- She was accurate in --(aim)at the bird.
  - A. She was accurate in aiming at the bird.
- **© Rule**→33: principal clause- টি past tense এর হলে subordinate অবশ্যই clause past tense হবে তবে future ভাব বঝালে would + verb এর base form হয় এবং চিরসত্য বুঝালে present tense হয়। যেমন-
- **Q:-** He said that he---(come)next week. He said that he would come next week.
- Q:- Mother said that the earth -(move) round the sun.
- Mother said that the earth moves round the sun.

- **ঔ Rule**→34: Besides, despite প্রভৃতির পর শূন্যস্থানে clueহিসাবে verb থাকলে ing যকু হয়। যেমন-
  - Q:- Besides—(work) as a doctor, he writes novels in his spare time.
- A. Besides working as a doctoer he writes novels in his spare time.
- Q:- Despite -(work) hard, he faild in the exam.
- A. Despite working hard, he faild in the exam.
- **© Rule→**35: since-এর পর কোন কাজ বা ঘটনা উল্লেখ্য করতে past indefinite tense হয়। তবে অপর clause টি present tense এর হয়।তবে অপর clause টি past tense থাকলে since-এর পরবর্তী clause টি past perfect tense হয়। যেমন-
- Q:- It is 5 years since his father -(die)
- A. It is 5 years sincehis father died.
- Q:- It was 5 years since his father (die).
- A. It was 5 years since his father had died.
- **& Rule→**36: Hardly /No sooner had +subject + (-) verb past participle এবং when /than+subject + (-) verb past form হয়।যেমন-
- Q:- No sooner had I—(reach) the station than the train—(leave).
- A. No sooner had I reached the station than the train left.
- 💣 Rule→37: Interrogative sentence –সাহায্যকারী verb হিসাবে do/does did অথবা যে কোন

থাকলে tense/voice অনুযায়ী verb present participle/ past particple হবে। যেমন-

- modal auxiliary থাকলে principal verb টি base (মূল) form হয়। এছাড়া to be /to have verb
- Q:- What did he (want)?
- A. What did he want?
- Q:- What are you -(do)
- A. What are you doing?
- Q:- When have you -(do)it?
- Q:- When have you -(do)it?

  A. When have you done it?
- **© Rule**→38: Relative pronoun who /which /that- এর পর শূন্যস্থান থাকলে be verb টি
- relative pronoun –এর antecedent (অথাৎ পর্বৃবর্তী noun/ pronoun) এর personও number
- Q:- It is I who—(be) absent from the class.

the sequence of tense অনুযায়ী পরিবতিত হবে। যেমন-

- It is I who am/was/will be absent from the
- It is I who am/was/will be absent from the class.(tenseঅনুযায়ী)
- **© Rule→**39: অতীত অভ্যাস বুঝাতে subject এর পরে used to 十 verb base (মূল) form হয়। এক্ষেত্রে used toএকটি modal হওয়ার পর verb এর base form বসে get /be verb এর থাকলে পরবর্তী verbটি ing যুক্ত হয়। যেমন-
- Q:- I used to walk in the mornig during last winter.
- A. I was used to walking in the morning during last winter.

## Special Rules (বিশেষ নিয়ামাবলী)

**& Rule**→1: one of +--- (noun) এরুপ থাকলে Nounি plural Numberএ হবে এবংএর পরের finite verb singular number –এ হবে। যেমন-

**Q:**- One of the--- (student) - (be) - absent.

One of the students is /was absent.

**© Rule**→2: Degree of Adjective: One of the --- (adjective) + Noun (plural) এরুপ থাকলে adjective – এর positive superlative form বসে তবে one of the + (---) + Noun থাকলে শূন্যস্থানে অবশ্যই Adjective-এর superlative form বসে। যেমন-

Q:- Sayem is one of the---(good)boys in the class.

Sayem is one of the good /best boys in the class. Q:- Fatema is the ---(tall) girl in the class.

A. Fatema is the tallest girl in the class.

(ii) To be verb + -- (adjective) + Than এরুপ থাকলে Adjcetive- এর comparative form বসে যেমন-

Q:- Ahamad is --(good) than Masum .

Ahamad is better than Masum.

So/as + (Adjective) + asএরুপ ক্ষেত্রে Adjective- এর positive form অক্ষনুণ থাকে যেমন-.

Q:- Krishana is as ---(tall) as Mitul.

Krishana is as tall as Mitul.

**© Rule→**3: (i), (ii) ও (iii) নম্বরে Adjective-এর স্থলেNoun দেওয়া থাকলে তা Adjective এপরিনিত করে নিয়ামানুযায়ীAdjective- এর সঠিক form (Dgree) বসাতে হবে ।যেমন -

Q:- Urban areas are -(noise)than rural areas.

Urban areas are noisier than rural areas.

**ঔ Rule**→4: কোন proverb (প্রবাদ বাক্যে) কিংবা Idiomatic phrase (বাগধারা) থেকে শন্যস্থান থাকলে সঠিকভাবে জেনে প্রচলিত সঠিক শব্দটিই বসাতে হবে। যেমন-

Q:- A little learning is a—thing

A. A little learning is a dangerous thing.

Q:- He will cut a --- figure in the long ---

He will cut a sorry nfigure in the long run.(পরিনামে সে অকৃতকার্য হবে) thing, figure এবংran যেহেতু noun হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে, সেহেতু এগুলোর পুর্বে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। About the use of prepositions after the clues

of prepositions after the clues

Cloze test –এ clue + preposition প্রয়োজন হতে পারে। সেক্ষেত্রে নিম্মরুপ নিয়মে অনুসরন করতে হরে এবং সঠিক preposition ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

**© Rule→**1: শূন্যস্থানে noun বসিয়ে nounবা noun phrase (np) থাকলে দইু noun এর মধ্যে সম্বন্ধ স্থাপনের জন্য একটি preposition দরকার হয়। এক্ষেত্রে Determiner + noun/ gerund + of (prep) + n/np যেমন-

Q:- The (destroy)---forest is a threat to theenvironment.

A. The destruction of forest is a threat to the environment

Q:- The (hunt)--animals is harmful.

A. The hunting of animals is harmful.

💣 Rule→2: শূন্যস্থানে Adjective বসালে এরপর যদি noun/ gerund Adjective-টির post modifier হিসাবে ব্যবহুত হয় তাহলে অবশ্যই মধ্যখানে একটি preposition দরকার হয়। এক্ষেত্রে

Adjective-এর পর নিধারিত preposition জানা থাকতে হবে।

যেমন- Dependent on/ upon (নির্ভরশীল) aware of

(সচেতন/অবগত) afraid of (ভীত) proud of (গর্বিত) attentive to (মনোযোগী) Q:- Rony is(not dependent)---his father.

A. Rony is not dependent on/upon his father.

Q:- He is --- (awareness) the future of his children. A. He is aware of the future of his children.

O:- Nabila is -- (afraid) snake.

A. Nabila is afraid ofsnake.

Q:- She is ---(pride) her blue blood.

A. She is proud of her blue blood. Q:- Sayem is not ---(attentive) his studies.

A. Sayem is not attentive to his studies.

**ঔ Rule→**3: কতেকগুলো verb আছে যার পর নিদিষ্টpreposition বসে যেমন-

Q:- They -(depend) his studies. A. They depend on his studies.

Q:- Sayem shoud(attend)---his studies.

A. Sayem attend to his studies.

preposition অন্যায়ী অর্থের বিশেষ ভাব প্রকাশ করে। preposition অন্যায়ী অর্থের পরিবর্তন ঘটে। এক্ষেত্রে object অনুযায়ী সঠিক preposition নিধারিত হয়। (group verbs cheapter দ্রষ্টব্য) যেমন-

call at (কোন স্থানে গিয়ে সাক্ষাৎ করা) call on (কারো সঙ্গে সাক্ষাৎ করা) call up (স্মরন করা /টেলিফোন করা)call in (ডেকে আনা) call off (বাতিল করা)

Example: Rafique called on a doctor at his chamber after he had called up him.

💣 Rule→5: অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রে intransitive verb-এর পর উল্লিখিথ noun/ noun phrase অনুসারে

Q:- He-(live)England A. He lives in England.

Q:- He -(live) Shyamoli.

A. He livess at Shyamoli.

verb –এরpreposition ঠিক করতে হয়। যেমন-

Q:- He -(live)196, Station Road, Rangpur.

A. He lives at 196, Station Road Rangpur.

Q:- He ---(live)his parents. A. He lives with his parents.

Q:- He -(go) School.

A. He goes to School.

**ঔ Rule**→6: একই word কোন sentence এ- তারা অবস্থান অনসারে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন form বা parts of speech- এ রুপান্তিরিত হয় এবং প্রয়োজনে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন preposition গ্রহন করে যেমন-

Word preposition Parts of speech

Sympathy (সহানুভতি)

Sympatic(সহানুভতিশীল)

Sympatically(সহানুভতির সাথে)

Sympathise (সহানভুতি দেখানো) For To with (noun)

(adjective)

(adverb)

(verb)

Example: I have sympathy for the poor

I am sympathetic to the poor

I considered the matter sympathetically.

I sympathise with the poor.

সুতরাং Sentence-এর গঠন অনসারে শন্যস্থানে ব্যবহার যোগ্য word –এর সঠিকformএবং সংশ্লিষ্ট preposition বসাতে হয় ।এ ব্যাপারে appropraiate preposition-এর তালিকা অনসুরন এবং word-

এ রুপান্তরিত chart (sufux and prefix)দেখে নিতে হরে।

নিচে চিহ্ন এবং বাক্যের সাহায্যে উদারন সহ simple, complex

এবংcompound - এর রুপান্তর দেখানো হল।

**ঔ Rule**→1: sentence যদি unuversal truth (চিরন্তন সত্য) Habitual fact (অভ্যাসগতকর্ম) ইত্যাদি বুঝালে verbএর present indefinite tenseহয়। যেমন-

O:- The earth -(move) round the sun.

A. The earth moves round the sun.

© Rule→2: যে সব sentence-এ কোন সময়ের উল্লেখ্য থাকেনা এবং মাঝে মাঝে generally, usually, ordinarily, normally, always, somtimes, often, daily, everyday, regularly,

etc.verb এর presenst indefinite tense হয়। যেমন-Q:- sabiha ---(learn) her lessons regularly.

A. sabiha leaerns her lessons regularly.

💣 Rule→3: যে সব sentence –এ Auxiliary verbকিংবা Auxiliary verb রyুপ ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে এমন কোন থাকেনা,সেগুলোর verb

Negative এবংinterrogative করতে হলেverb 'to do'(do,does,did)এর রপান্তর বসে√যেমন-:

Q:- Sumita -(not go)to school.

A. Sumita does not goto school.

Or. Does Sumita go to school.

**© Rule**→4: যেসব Interrogative sentence- এ What, When where, who, which, whose, why, how, প্রভুতি wh-word থাকে সেগুলোর subject –এর পূর্বে Tenseও person Auxiliary verb (do, does, did) বসে।

Q:- Why samira --(look) so gloomy?

Ans.Why does samira look so gloomy?

**© Rule**→5: বর্তমানে কোন কাজ চলছে এমন বঝালে verb- এpresent continous tense হয়। এসব ক্ষেত্রে সাধারনত now, at this moment, at present.ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Q:- Now the students ---(sing) the national anthem.

A. Now the students are singing the national anthem.

**Q:-** The boys---(watch)the television now.

A. The boys are watching the television now.

#### **® Rule→**6:

Afrerএর পরে এবং before এর পূর্বে subject-পরে had বসে এবং �️ Rule→20:

verb এর past perfect tense হয়; অন্য cluse টিতে verbএর past indefinite tense হয়।যেমন-Q:- The docter –(come) before the patient—(die).

Q:- The train -(leave)after they ---(reach) the station.

The docter had come before the patient died.

A. The train left after they had reached the station.

💣 Rule→7: Sentece – এ যদি had rather, had sooner, had better, would rather, would better, must, let, need ইত্যাদিকে তাহলে প্রদন্ত verb এর present form হয় এবং এর প~ূর্ব to

থাকলে তা লোপ পায় । অর্থাৎ verb এর Base form কিংবা Bare infinitive ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন-

Q:- I had better ---(go)home by this time.

A. I had better go home by this time.

থাকে তাহলে বন্ধনীতে প্রদন্ত&verbএর singular number হয় ।যেমন-:

Q:- Every mother ---(love) her child.

A. Every mother loves her child. Q:- one of the students –(be)very brilliant.

A. One of the students is very brilliant.

💣 Rule→9: Indirect speech –এReporting verb-এর যদি past tense থাকে তাহলে বন্ধনীস্থ

💣 Rule→8: Sentence-যদি each, every, oneof, either, neither ইত্যাদি

verb অনুরূপ past tense হয়। যেমন-Q:- He said that he---(go)to Dhaka yesterday .

A. He said that he went to Dhaka yesterday.

**৫ Rule**→10: "since"বা "for"এর পর সময়(যেমন: tow hours morning etc). উল্লেখ্য থাকলে তা present perfect continous tense হবে। যেমন:-

Q:- It ---(rain)for tow hours.

A. It has been rainging for tow hours.

**ঔ Rule**→11: জাতিবাচক বা গুণ বাচক "the"যুক্ত Adjective (যেমন-: the rich, the poor, the virtuous etc.) এর পর plural verb হয়।

Q:- The rich -(be) not always happy.

A. The rich are not always happy.

**& Rule**→12; Tommorrow, next day, latter etc থাকলে future indefinite tense **হ**বে।

Q:- The next day -(be) holiday.

The next day will be holiday.

© Rule→13: Compound sentence – এর একটি clause pastহলে অন্যান্য গুলো past হবে যেমন-Q:- He came and ---(visit)me.

He came and visited me.

**ঔ Rule**→14: Complex sentence-এর একটি clause past হলে অন্যান্য গুলো past হবে। যেমন-Q:- I knew it –(be) expensive.

A. I knew it was expensive.

**ও Rule**→15: There বাক্যের subject হলে বন্ধনীর পরের np –এর number অনুযায়ী verb বসে। যেমন-

Q:- There ----(be) ten boyes .

There are ten boyes.

N.B: it এর পর singular number হবে

ঔ Rule→16: অনেক গুলো একক ধারনার, পরিমাণ ইত্যাদী প্রকাশ করলে singular verb বসে যেমন-Q:- Twenty miles-(be) not a long distance

Twenty milies is not a long distance.

**ঔ Rule→** 17: Between /among দইু ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে তলুনা বোঝাতে between এবং দুই এর অধিক কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা

বোঝাতে among ÿ্যবহুত হয় যেমন-

He divided his money between (not among) his wife and his daughtur

Divided the mangoes among (not between) the boys.

ঔ Rule→18: Subject -verb agreement দুই বা ততোধিক subject "and" দ্বারা যকু হলে plural verb হয় and দ্বারা যুক্ত দুটি subject -এর

একটিতে no বা not-থাকলে no বা not এর পর্ব্বর্তী subject

অনুযায়ী verb হয় যেমন-

Rahim and karim are (not is) two brothers.

Only girls and no boy are (not is) guilty.

**ঔ Rule→**19: Subject –verb agreement: দুটিsingular Noun যদি একটি মাত্ৰ ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু কে বোঝায় তাহলে verb টিsingular হয়।

যেমন-

The chairman and Headmasrer of the school is (not are) coiming.

Bread and butter is (not are) my favourite food.

Indefinite subject and verb : any one, either , neither, anything , each , everyone, every thing, no one, nothing, whatever whoever প্রতৃতি subject-এর ক্ষেত্রে singular verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। কিন্তু all, any, some, the rest প্রভৃতি subject এর পর qualifying phrases এর উপর ভিত্তি singular অথবা pluarl verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-

The furst two problems are very difficult, but the rest are (not is ) easy .

Either of these buses goes (not go ) past the university.  $% \left( \frac{1}{2}\right) =\frac{1}{2}\left( \frac{1}{2}\right) \left( \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 

Every pupil has (not have) a book.

Each boy was (not were) wicked.

ভ Rule→20: Subject –verb agreement: দুই বা ততোধিক each বা every যুক্ত singular subject যদিand দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়, তবে সেক্ষেত্রে singular verb হয়।

যেমন- Each bou and each girl was (not weere) present in the prize giving ceremony. Every man, wman and child was (not were) affected by the recent flood.

**& Rule**→21: Subject–verb agrement: দুই বা ততোধিক singular subject যখন or, nor, either ---or neither—norদ্বারা যকু হয় তখন verbি singular হয়। যেমন:

Rahim or karim has (not have) done this.

Either Rahim or karim is (not were) present in the meeting.

Neither Rahim nor karim is (not are) gulity.

**© Rule**→22: Subject-verb ageeement: singular plural Number – subject or, nor, either---or, neither---nor plural subject verb plural.

Nice or her friends have (not has) insulted the gentleman.

Neither Fahmida nor her colleagues were (not was) hurt.

ভ Rule → 23: সাধারন নিয়ম অনুযায়ী Ist,  $2^{nd}$  এবং  $3^{rd}$  person.  $231(2^{nd}, 3^{rd}, 1st)$  formula অনুযায়ী sentence এ বসে, তবে যখন sentence দ্বারা দোষ প্রকাশ পায় তখন  $1^{st}$ ,  $2^{nd}$ ,  $3^{rd}$  formula অনুযায়ী person বসে এবং উভয় ক্ষেত্রে verb plural হয়। যেমন :

Var. he and I are (not is) along friends

You, he and I are (not is) close friends. I, you and he are (not is) gulity.

.

💣 Rule→24: Singular /plural Noun: কতেগুলো Noun singular এবং plural উভয় ক্ষেত্রে s বা es deer, sheep, public, dozen, score, thousand. যেমন-

I have five deer (not deeres)

I have five thousand.(not thousand) taka.

**© Rule**→25: Singular /plural noun: কতেকগুলো collective বা group noun আছে, যেগুলো দেখতে singular কিন্তু plural হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। সেক্ষেত্রে verb ওplural হবে। এরূপ কিছু collective noun হল। যেমন-.

Cattle, folk, swine, people, police, vermin etc.

The police are (not is) watching the house.

The cattle are (not is) grazing in the field.

💣 Rule→26: Singular /plural noun: কিছূ noun যেগুলো আকারে plural হলেও অর্থের দিক থেকে singular সেগুলো singular verb নেয় । এরূপ কিছু হল

Wages, news, physics, politics, gallows, etc.

Physics is (not are)my favourite subject.

Lll-news runs (not run) apace.
The wages of sin is (not are) death.

💣 Rule→27: Exception case: none butঅথবা none of-এর পরে singular অথবা plural verb ব্যবহৃত হয় more then one এর পর singular verb এবং more then two

/there- এর পর plural verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-None of the boys was /were poresent there.

More than one boy is (not are) gulity.

More than five scholars have (not has) participated in the writing cremony.

ঔ Rule→28 Singular/plural: As wellas, with, together with প্রভৃতি দ্বারা কোন word যুক্ত হলেverb টি প্রথমsubjectঅনুযায়ী হয়।প্রথম subject যদি singular হয় তবে verb টি singular হবে, তেমনি প্রথম subject যদি plural হয় তবে verb টি plural হবে। যেমন:

The chairman with all the members of his council was (not were) present in the

meeting.
Rahim together with some of his bosom friends has

Swapon as well as Ripon deserves (not deserve) praise.

Swapon as well as kipon deserves (not deserve) praise.

**© Rule**→29: uses of pronoun: Anybody, everybody, anyone, everyone, each প্রভুতি ক্ষেত্রে প্রসঙ্গ অনুসারে Masculine gender বা feminine gender-এর pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয়। each eanybody ইত্যাদি sex যখন অনিদিষ্ট থাকে, তখন Masculine gender ব্যবহৃত হয়। one এর

পরিবর্তে সর্বদা one ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

Anyone can do this if he likes.

(not have) come here.

Everyone likes to have his way.

Each of the boys will do his duty.

One should do one's duty.

ত Rule→30 singular /plural Noun :যখন কোন Noun-এর পূর্বে many a /many an যুক্ত হয়,তখন তা singular form হয়এবং verb টিও singular হয় কিন্তু যখন many/many an পরিবর্তে a great many / good many / too many ব্যবহৃত হয় , তখন তা plural

form হয়, এবং verb টিও plural form হয়। যেমন:

Many a boy is (not are) dull of hearing.

Many an orphan was (not were) beggine from door todoor.

A great many boys were (not was) absent from the class.

Too many cooks spoil (not spoils) the broth. তি Rule→31: Always plural Noun: কতেকগুলো NOun সর্বদাই plural, এদের singular হয় না এই সমস্ত plural Noun বা pair Noun সর্বদাই plural verb হয়। নিচে ছকে দেখানো

Always plural pronoun Always plural Noun

হল।:

Pair Noun Bellows, scissors, glasses, spectacles

Articles of dress Trousers,drawers,breeches,shorts.

Name of diseases Mumps( but not smallpox,measles)

Name of games Billiards

Other nouns Ashes, alms, annals, fetters, proceeds, aborigines, thanks, tidings, vegetables, belongings, goods, clothes, congratulations, earnings, particulars,

💣 Rule→32: Always singular form: কতেকগুলো Noun যেমন abuse, alphabet,

premises , riches, surroundings etc.

These shorts need (not needs) cleaning.

Smallpox has (not have) broken out there. Your new glasses are (not is) very nice.

Total new glasses are (not is) very mee.

furniture, information, issue, offispring, poetry, scenry প্রভৃতি শুধু singular হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এদের সঙ্গে s বা es যোগ হয় না যেমন-:

He gave me much abuse (not abuses) for not fault.

My house is full of new furniture (not furniturs)

He gave me all information (not informations)

ভাষার নামের প~ূর্ব the বসে না Road এর নামের পূর্বে the বসে কিন্তু street বা avenue-এর পূর্বে the বসে না বাদ্যযন্ত্রের পূর্বে the বসে। কিন্তু বাদ্যযন্ত্রের বাজানো হচ্ছে বোঝালে তার পূর্বে the বসে না যেমন:

& Rule → 33: Use of Definite article: nation বা race (জাতি) বঝাতে the বসে কিন্তু

The English are intelligent and industrious.

English is an international language.

She is playing on piano.

The shirt is bought from kDA Avenue.

He was born at the larkana Road.

& Rule→34: Uses of affect and effect: Affectএকটি verbএর অর্থ হল cause a change in অথবা influence অপর পক্ষে effect হল Noun.এর অর্থ হল result of change

নিম্নে উদাহরন এর সাহায্যে দেখানো হল: The war seriously affected petrol prices.

The war seriously affected petrol prices

The war had a serious effect on p

## Fill in each gap with a suitable word form the box

You may need to change the form of some of the words. You may need to use one word more than once.



Modern (আধুনিক)	Only	Lonely (একাকী)	Нарру	Social (সামাজিক)	Constant (অবিরত)
Advanced (উন্নীত)	In	A	Are	Worthy (যোগ্য)	Angel

We feel lonely when we a)\_\_\_\_ alone. b)\_\_\_\_ angels and devils can live alone. We all need company and cooperation from others. We need c)\_\_\_\_ help from each other. Hence we all need d)\_\_\_\_ happy life which can make good and e)\_\_\_\_ citizens. But there are f)\_\_\_\_ troubles g)\_\_\_\_ our social life. Both in towns and in cities one of the causes of problems is unrest due to political crisis. Now people not h)\_\_\_\_ feel anxiety in moving through the roads but are also killed by accidents. Education is a very vital thing for i)\_\_\_\_ people. But it is greatly hampered in both j)\_\_\_\_ and other educational institutions.

#### ✓ Answer:

We feel lonely when we a) are alone. b) Only angels and devils can live alone. We all need company and cooperation from others. We need c) social help from each other. Hence we all need d) a happy life which can make good and e) worthy citizens. But there are f) constant troubles g) in our social life. Both in towns and in cities one of the causes of problems is unrest due to political crisis. Now people not h) only feel anxiety in moving through the roads but also are killed by accidents. Education is a very vital thing for i) modern people. But it is greatly hampered in both j) advanced and other educational institutions.

#### **Explanation**:

- © company- the fact or condition of being with another or others, especially in a way that provides friendship and enjoyment.
- 🎯 cooperation- সহযোগিতা
- 💞 citizen- নাগরিক
- 🎯 crisis-সঙ্কট
- 🕝 anxiety- a feeling of worry, nervousness, or unease, typically about an

- imminent event or something with an uncertain outcome.
- 🥑 vital-অত্যাবশ্যক
- ৰ্ভ hampered- বাধাগ্ৰস্ত
- a) Subject-verb agreement. 'We' is a plural subject and hence the be verb 'is' is used in its plural form 'are'
- b) --
- c) Here social is an adjective describing the noun 'help'
- d) 'a' is used as 'h' in happy is a consonant
- e) 'worthy' is an adjective and is describing the noun 'citizens'
- f) constant is an adjective describing the noun 'troubles'

g) --

- h) Only is used because of the phrase "not only......but also". Since later "but also" is present so "not only" must be present at first as they are always used together.
- i) 'modern' is an adjective and is describing the common noun 'people'.
- j) advanced is an adjective describing the noun 'educational institutes'.



On	The	Colony	With	Of
Far	From	Source (উৎস)	Situate (অবস্থিত)	A

Heritage is what we inherit a)\_\_\_\_ the past, live b)\_\_\_\_ them in the present and then pass them c)\_\_\_\_ to our children or future generation. Our unique d)\_\_\_\_ of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage.
e)\_\_\_\_ Shat Gambuj Mosque in Bagherhat is such f)\_\_\_\_ heritage. It g)\_\_\_\_ at the outskirts of Bagherhat town not very h)\_\_\_\_ from the dense forest i)\_\_\_\_ the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim j)\_\_\_\_ .

#### ✓ Answer:

Heritage is what we inherit a) from the past, live b) with them in the present and then pass them c) on to our children or future generation. Our unique d) source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. e) The Shat Gambuj Mosque in Bagherhat is such f) a heritage. It g) is situated at the outskirts of Bagherhat town not very h) far from the dense forest i) of the

Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim j) colony.

#### **Explanation**:

- ৰ্ত্ত Heritage- ঐতিহ্য
- inherit-receive (money, property, or a title) as an heir at the death of the previous holder.

- ৰ্ভ colony- উপনিবেশ (a group of people of one nationality or ethnic group living in a foreign city or country.)
- I unique-being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else.
- 🎯 inspiration অনুপ্রেরণা
- & outskirts- প্রান্তদেশ
- 🤡 dense- ঘন

c) --

- a) If in Bangla translation the word "থেকে" comes , it means in English it would be 'from'. Here the translation is : আমরা অতীত থেকে
- b) With is used to mean 'accompanying something/someone'
- d) unique is an adjective and a noun must follow it. The noun is source.
- e) "Shat Gambuj Mosque" is a Proper noun and we use 'the' before proper nouns.
- f) 'a' is used as 'h' in heritage is a consonant.
- g) Subject-verb agreement. 'It' is a singular subject and hence the be verb 'is' in its singular form.
- h) very is an adverb of degree modifying the adjective 'far'
- i) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means 'belonging to Sunadarbans'
- j) Here 'Muslim' is acting as an adjective and is describing the type of 'colony'(noun).

# 3

Time	Inspire (অনুপ্রাণিত করা)	Ву	Fail	Recover (পুনরুদ্ধার)	The
At	A	Away	In	Greatly (অতিশয়)	Just

There was a)\_\_\_\_ king who lost his kingdom being defeated b)\_\_\_ his enemies. He wished to regain his kingdom c)\_\_\_ any cost. He made troops and made six attempts one after another to drive d)\_\_\_ the enemies but he was defeated each time. He hid himself e)\_\_\_ a cave. One day lying in f)\_\_\_ cave, he saw a spider trying to climb up the roof of the cave. But it g)\_\_\_ six times and succeeded by the seventh h)\_\_\_ . The king was i)\_\_\_ inspired by this and fought enemies for the seventh time and was successful to j)\_\_\_ his lost kingdom.

### ✓ Answer:

There was a) a king who lost his kingdom being defeated b) by his enemies.

He wished to regain his kingdom c) at  $\$ any cost. He made troops and made

six attempts one after another to drive d) away the enemies but he was defeated each time. He hid himself e) in a cave. One day lying in f) the cave, he saw a spider trying to climb up the roof of the cave. But it g) failed six times and succeeded by the seventh h) time. The king was i) greatly inspired by this and fought enemies for the seventh time and was successful to j) recover his lost kingdom.

## **Explanation**:

- 💣 defeated- পরাজিত
- 🎯 troops-সৈন্য
- ৰ্ভ attempts- প্ৰচেষ্টা
- 🥝 cave-গুহা
- ৰ্ত্ত inspired-অনুপ্ৰাণিত
- ৰ্ভ kingdom- রাজ্য
- a) 'a' is used as 'k' in king is a consonant.
- b) When we indicate a source/medium by which a work is done, we use the preposition 'by'.
- c) -
- d) 'drive away' means to "বিতাড়ন করা'
- e) When something is 'inside' a place, we use 'in' but if the sentence indicates that someone is going out or coming inside a place (in motion), we use 'into'.
- f) When we talk about a particular thing, we use the before it.
- g) 'failed' is used in simple past tense as the passage is a narration/story that happened in the past.
- h) seventh is an adjective and the noun that follows it is 'time'.
- i) 'greatly' is an adverb that is modifying the adjective inspired.
- j) Here "recover" is used in its base form because the verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form.



Improve (উন্নত করা)	Not	Mean (এর অর্থ)	Maintain (বজায় রাখা)	Upon (উপর)	Stop
Easily	Than	Кеер	Depend (নির্ভর করে)	Being	Avoid (এড়ানো)

Over eating a)\_\_\_\_ taking more food b)\_\_\_\_ one needs. We eat c)\_\_\_\_ to overload our stomach but to d)\_\_\_\_ a sound health. A sound health e)\_\_\_\_ on eating habits to some extent. Over eating tells f)\_\_\_\_ our health. By

g)\_\_\_\_ aware, the habit of over eating can be h)\_\_\_\_ . With a view to i)\_\_\_\_ our body fit, we should j)\_\_\_\_ taking too much food.

### ✓ Answer:

Over eating a) means taking more food b) than one needs. We eat c) not to overload our stomach but to d) keep a sound health. A sound health e) depends on eating habits to some extent. Over eating tells f) upon our health. By g) being aware, the habit of over eating can be h) avoided . With a view to i) keep our body fit, we should j) stop taking too much food.

### **Explanation**:

- ৰ্ভ'overload- অত্যধিক বোঝাই
- a) Subject-verb agreement.
- b) --
- c) --
- d) Here "keep" is used in its base form because the verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form.
- e) Subject-verb agreement. Since sound health is singular, the verb 'depend' is also used in its singular form 'depends'
- f) --
- g) --
- h)After 'be' past participle form of the verb is used.
- i) Here "keep" is used in its base form because the verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form.
- j) 'Should' is a modal auxiliary. After modals, we always use the 'base form' of a verb. Hence 'stop' is used in its base form.



During (চলাকালে)	Α	In	Newspaper	An
For	The	Without (ছাড়া)	Abroad (বিদেশে)	Eager (আগ্রহী)

Ours is a)\_\_\_\_ age of modern science. Modern science has invented new ways and means b)\_\_\_\_ our comforts. Newspaper is c)\_\_\_\_ wonder of modern science. It is a paper which carries news and views of home and d)\_\_\_\_ to us. In the morning, we wait e)\_\_\_\_ for a newspaper. We cannot do a single day f)\_\_\_\_ newspaper. Newspaper was first published g)\_\_\_\_ England h)\_\_\_ the reign of Queen Elizabeth. i)\_\_\_\_ Indian Gazette which was the first j)\_\_\_ in Indo-Bangladesh was published in 1774.

### ✓ Answer:

Ours is a) an age of modern science. Modern science has invented new ways and means b) for our comforts. Newspaper is c) a wonder of modern science. It is a paper which carries news and views of home and d) abroad to us. In the morning, we wait e) eagerly for a newspaper. We cannot do a single day f) without newspaper. Newspaper was first published g) in England h) during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. i) The Indian Gazette which was the first j) newspaper in Indo-Bangladesh was published in 1774.

## **Explanation**:

- invent- create or design (something that has not existed before); be the originator of.
- 🎯 comforts- আরামআয়েশ
- 🎯 published- প্রকাশিত
- 🕝 reign- রাজত্ব
- a) 'an' is used as 'a' in 'age' is a vowel.
- b) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for.
- c) 'a' is used as 'w' in 'wonder' is a consonant.
- d) "home and abroad" is a phrase used to mean "in one's own country and in foreign countries"
- e) eagerly is an adverb of manner that is modifying the verb 'wait'
- g) Before names of countries we use 'in'.
- h) --
- i) "Indian Gazette' is the name of a newspaper and hence is a "Proper noun"
- . We use 'the' before any proper noun.
- j) first is an adjective and to follow it up with a noun, we are using 'newspaper'



Annoy (বিরক্ত করা)	Number	Small	Lend (ধার)	Quiet (শান্ত)	Too Many
Furniture	Occasions	Frequently	Borrow	Continue	Emergency
	(অনুষ্ঠান)	(ঘন ঘন)	(ধার করা)	(অবিরত করা)	(জরুরি অবস্থা)

Raihan lives in a a)\_\_\_\_ town of Sherpur with his parents. Their house is not very big and they don't have much b)\_\_\_\_ . So, every time when they have a party, his family c)\_\_\_\_ chairs from their neighbour's house which they happily d)\_\_\_\_. Sometimes, they also help his mother with cooking on special e)\_\_\_\_ . But Mr. Farid is very f)\_\_\_\_ with his neighbor Mr. Chowdhury. He hasn't got a phone in his house so he used to use Mr.

Chowdhury's telephone g) $\_$ for receiving h) $\_$ messages. But when he
started getting i) messages, Mr. Chowdhury though that the practice
could not j)

$\subseteq$	_
	/

What	So	Α	As	Either
All	Showing	Livable (বাসযোগ্য)	For	Кеер

Wild animals are at a)\_\_\_\_ great stake now b)\_\_\_\_ their abode is being always grabbed by us for different reasons. Nature is not c)\_\_\_\_ benevolent attitude towards them d)\_\_\_\_ . Thus e)\_\_\_ is happening f)\_\_\_\_ this man made and natural impact is quite threatening. We g)\_\_\_ must play our role properly. If we do h)\_\_\_\_ , we can i)\_\_\_ this world a j)\_\_\_ one.

### ✓ Answer:

Wild animals are at a) a great stake now b) as their abode is being always grabbed by us for different reasons. Nature is not c) showing benevolent attitude towards them d) either . Thus e) what is happening f) for this man made and natural impact is quite threatening. We g) all must play our role properly. If we do h) so , we can i) keep this world a j) livable one.

- 🥑 stake- ঝুঁকি
- of abode- a place of residence; a house or home.
- 🎯 grabbed- দখল
- & benevolent-well meaning and kindly.
- \*\*attitude- a settled way of thinking or feeling about someone or something, typically one that is reflected in a person's behavior.
- 🎯 impact- প্রভাব
- & threatening-having a hostile or deliberately frightening quality or manner.
- 🕝 properly-সঠিকভাবে
- a) 'a' is used as 'g' in great is a consonant.
- b) --
- c) Present continuous tense: subject+ is/are+not+ verb+ing
- d) --
- e) --
- f) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for.
- g) --
- h) --

- i) Subject-verb agreement. Here 'we' is a plural subject and hence the verb 'keep' is in plural form.
- j) livable is an adjective describing the noun world.



With	Of	Α	About
Notion (ধারণা)	То	Examination	The
		. 1 .	. 1

Most a)\_\_\_\_ the students cannot understand their b)\_\_\_\_ papers fairly. As they cannot understand c)\_\_\_\_ questions properly, they often beat d)\_\_\_\_ the bush and does not answer e)\_\_\_\_ question at all. Sometimes they fail f)\_\_\_\_ arrange their own answers neatly, clearly and systematically. Although their teacher suggests that their answer must be brief and precise, they often answer them unnecessarily. While size does not matter at all, they harbor g)\_\_\_\_ silly h)\_\_\_\_ that i)\_\_\_\_ more they write, j)\_\_\_\_ more they will get marks.

### ✓ Answer :

As they cannot understand c) the questions properly, they often beat d) about the bush and does not answer e) the question at all. Sometimes they fail f) to arrange their own answers neatly, clearly and systematically. Although their teacher suggests that their answer must be brief and precise, they often answer them unnecessarily. While size does not matter at all, they harbor g) a silly h) notion that i) the more they write, j) the more they will get marks.

Most a) of the students cannot understand their b) examination papers fairly.

- 💣 arrage- put (things) in a neat, attractive, or required order.
- ৰ্ভ systematically- ধারাক্রমে
- suggest- put forward for consideration.
- ভ suggest put for ward for c
- 🎯 precise- যথাযথ
- ৰ্ভ unnecessarily- অকারণে
- If harbor-keep (a thought or feeling, typically a negative one) in one's mind, especially secretly.
- a) --
- b) --
- c) When talking about a particular thing/issue we use 'the' before it. Here we are talking about the noun questions.

d) 'beat about the bush' is an idiom meaning- to avoid talking about a difficult or embarrassing subject because you are worried about upsetting the person you are talking to (usually negative)

Here in this context it means that the students do not understand the question and as a result avoid answering it at all fearing that they might get the answer wrong.

- e) When talking about a particular thing/issue we use 'the' before it. Here we are talking about the noun questions.
- f) --
- g) 'a' is used as 's' in silly is a consonant.
- h) silly is an adjective and hence we need a noun that must follow it. The noun tht the adjective is modifying is 'notion'.
- i) --
- j)---



		`					
Grow (বাড়া)	Out	For		From			
Students sho	ould o	bserve a)	laws of	health.	They	should rise	e b)
		.1				11	

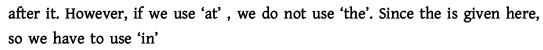
The Preserve (সংরক্ষিত করা) A

Students should observe a)\_\_\_\_ laws of health. They should rise b)\_\_\_\_ the bed early c)\_\_\_\_ the morning and go d)\_\_\_\_ for e)\_\_\_ walk. Besides these, they should take care to perform all those things which are useful for the f)\_\_\_\_ of health. They should take part in games and sports regularly. These are essential g)\_\_\_\_ their physical and mental h)\_\_\_\_ . They should also follow i)\_\_\_\_ rules of health because health is j)\_\_\_\_ root of all happiness.

#### ✓ Answer :

Students should observe a) the laws of health. They should rise b) from the bed early c) in the morning and go d) out for e) a walk. Besides these, they should take care to perform all those things which are useful for the f) preservation of health. They should take part in games and sports regularly. These are essential g) for their physical and mental h) growth. They should also follow i) the rules of health because health is j) the root of all happiness.

- a) When talking about a particular thing/issue we use 'the' before it.
- b) If in Bangla translation the word "থেকে" comes , it means in English it would be 'from'
- c) To mention time, we use in/at. If we use in , then we have to use 'the'



- d) ---
- e) 'a' is used as 'w' in walk is a consonant.
- f) we use the noun form of preserve because before the blank we have "the". If "the" was not present the sentence would have been-" .... useful for preserving health" that is in that case we would have to use the past continuous form of the verb.
- g) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for.
- h) mental is an adjective and it describes the noun 'growth.'
- i) --
- j) When a thing is compared or stated equal to another, then we use 'the' before the thing it is compared to.



Valiant (সাহসী)	Enlist (তালিকাভুক্ত)	Remember (মনে রাখা)	Real	Neglect (উপেক্ষা করা)	Sacrifice (বলিদান)
Establish	Proper	Right	Achieve	Regret	Lead
(স্থাপন করা)	(সঠিক)		(অর্জন করা)	(অনুতাপ)	(নেতৃত্ব)

Our freedom fighters are the real heroes of our soil. We should remember them as they a)\_\_\_\_ their lives for the cause of our motherland. It is a matter of great regret that most of them are b)\_\_\_\_ and our young generation does not know about their c)\_\_\_\_ struggle. Yet today many of the d)\_\_\_\_ freedom fighters have not been found out and e)\_\_\_\_ .

Some of them, f)\_\_\_\_ a very poor life. The authority in powers should take g)\_\_\_\_ steps to h)\_\_\_\_ them and give them i)\_\_\_\_ honor. We must remember them for their great sacrifice for which we have j)\_\_\_\_ our independence.

### ✓ Answer :

Our freedom fighters are the real heroes of our soil. We should remember them as they a) sacrificed their lives for the cause of our motherland. It is a matter of great regret that most of them are b) neglected and our young generation does not know about their c) valiant struggle. Yet today many of the d) real freedom fighters have not been found out and e) enlisted . Some of them, f) lead a very poor life. The authority in powers should take g) proper steps to h) establish them and give them i) right honor. We must

remember them for their great sacrifice for which we have j) achieved our independence.

### **Explanation**:

- 🎯 generation- প্রজন্ম
- If authority- the power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience.
- ৰ্ত্ত independence- স্বাধীনতা
- a) 'sacrificed' is in simple past tense as it is talking about an event that happened in the past.
- b) Here "neglected" is used in the past participle form of the verb "neglect" after the be-verb "are" because the main verb in the passive voice is always in the past participle. The structure, of an passive voice in the present tense, to be followed is: "subject + am/is/are+ past participle(neglected)\_\_\_\_\_".
- c) struggle is a noun and hence we need an adjective before it to describe it (What kind of struggle?) "valiant"
- d) Here 'real freedom' is the adjective and fighter is the noun.
- e) 'and' is used as it is used to connect words of the same part of speech, clauses, or sentences that are to be taken jointly. Here 'found out' is in past tense and so 'enlisted' is in past tense too.
- f) g) --
- h) Here "establish" is used in its base form because the verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form.
- i) honor is a noun and must me preceded by an adjective. Here the adjective is 'right'
- j) Here "have achieved" is used in the present perfect tense in an active voice. The structure to be followed is: "subject + have/has+ past participle



Pictorial (সচিত্র)	The	Variety (বিভিন্ন )	From
То	Of	In	Before

Television is a means of a)\_\_\_\_ communication and does the work both of b)\_\_\_\_ radio and photography. It caters c)\_\_\_\_ the needs and tastes d)\_\_\_\_ all kinds of men. Like e)\_\_\_\_ radio, it telecasts news, music, weather, plays and a f)\_\_\_\_ of other programmes. We not only hear those as we do g)\_\_\_\_ radio, but also see the people speak. In the case of radio, the speakers are left h)\_\_\_\_ our imagination. But i)\_\_\_\_ the case of television everything is clear. It is just like real thing happening j)\_\_\_\_ our eyes.

### ✓ Answer:

Television is a means of a) pictorial communication and does the work both of b) the radio and photography. It caters c) to the needs and tastes d) of all kinds of men. Like e) the radio, it telecasts news, music, weather, plays and a f) variety of other programmes. We not only hear those as we do g) in radio, but also see the people speak. In the case of radio, the speakers are left h) to our imagination. But i) in the case of television everything is clear. It is just like real thing happening j) before our eyes.

### **Explanation**:

- 🎯 communication যোগাযোগ
- 🥳 telecasts-দূরেক্ষণব্যবস্থায় কর্মসূচির প্রচার
- 💣 imagination- কল্পনা
- a) communication is a noun and hence it should be preceded by an adjective that will describe it. The adjective here is 'pictorial'. (What kind of communication? 'pictorial')
- b) Radio is the name of an electronic equipment and hence we use 'the' before it.
- c) According to appropriate prepositions, the word 'caters' is always followed by 'to' (caters to)
- d) ) Preposition 'of' is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means tastes belonging to all kinds of men.
- e) Radio is the name of an electronic equipment and hence we use 'the' before it.
- f) --
- g) --
- h) --
- i) Here 'in the case of television' means 'টেলিভিশনের ক্ষেত্রে'
- j) 'before our eyes' is a phrase meaning 'infront of our eyes'

2
$\bigcup$

Company (সঙ্গ দেয়া)	Out	Between	For	Relationship (সম্পর্ক)
Share	Of	The	Α	

Friendship is a)\_\_\_\_ great human virtue. Friendship is b)\_\_\_\_ love and affection between two persons. It binds more than one person in a good c)\_\_\_\_ and inspires each other to d)\_\_\_\_ joys and sorrows e)\_\_\_\_ life. Man

is a social being. He cannot live alone. So, he wants f)\_\_\_\_\_. He yearns g)\_\_\_\_\_ giving and receiving love and affection. Friendship grows h)\_\_\_\_\_ persons of similar tastes, feelings and thoughts. It grows i)\_\_\_\_\_ of mutual understanding and give and take. Friendship generally grows between two persons j)\_\_\_\_\_ the same age.

### ✓ Answer :

Friendship is a) a great human virtue. Friendship is b) the love and affection between two persons. It binds more than one person in a good c) relationship and inspires each other to d) share joys and sorrows e) of life. Man is a social being. He cannot live alone. So, he wants f) company. He yearns g) for giving and receiving love and affection. Friendship grows h) between persons of similar tastes, feelings and thoughts. It grows i) out of mutual understanding and give and take. Friendship generally grows between two persons j) of the same age.

- 🥑 virtue- গুণ
- of affection- a gentle feeling of fondness or liking.
- ৰ্ত্ত inspire- অনুপ্ৰাণিত করা ৰ্ত্ত mutual understanding- পারস্পরিক সমঝোতা
- a) 'a' is used as 'g' in great is a consonant.
- b) --
- c) good is an adjective and hence a noun must follow. The noun is 'relationship'.
- d) Here "share" is used in its base form because the verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form.
- e) Preposition 'of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here the sentence means '....joys and sorrows belonging to life'
- f) To get the object of the sentence ask "he wants what?"—"company"
- g) In Bengali translation if the word "জন" comes, we use for.
  h) When we mean two people/ two groups / two parties in general , we use between.
- i) --
- j) ) Preposition 'of' is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means 'belonging to the

same age'



For	Dissuade (কাউকে ফিরিয়ে আনার চেষ্টা)	In	То
Ву	The	Α	Impediment (অন্তরায়)
Adult (প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক)			

Child labor has been forbidden internationally a)\_\_\_\_ the work which is suitable b)\_\_\_\_ an c)\_\_\_\_. d)\_\_\_\_ number of child labor is going up day by day. Bangladesh is one e)\_\_\_\_ those countries. Though the government is committed to f)\_\_\_\_ rich people to engage children in laborious works, things are not so easy. Poverty is the first g)\_\_\_\_ in this field. The poor parents wants to get additional earning h)\_\_\_\_ employing their children i)\_\_\_\_ works. Nazrul is a child of such kind of family. He came to Dhaka in search of j)\_\_\_\_ living. Now he is working in a garments factory.

### ✓ Answer:

Child labor has been forbidden internationally a) for the work which is suitable b) for an c) adult . d) The number of child labor is going up day by day. Bangladesh is one e) of those countries. Though the government is committed to f) dissuading rich people to engage children in laborious works but things are not so easy. Poverty is the first g) impediment in this field. The poor parents wants to get additional earning h) by employing their children i) to works. Nazrul is a child of such kind of family. He came to Dhaka in search of j) a living. Now he is working in a garments factory.

- of dissuade persuade (someone) not to take a particular course of action.
- Fimpediment -a hindrance or obstruction in doing something.
- ৰ্ভ forbidden- not allowed; banned. (নিষিদ্ধ)
- a) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for.
- b)\_\_\_\_ In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for.
- c) As 'an' is used, the first hint is that the word starts with a vowel. And meaning wise, adult is the best answer.
- d) [ A number of + plural noun + plural verb]
  { The number of + plural noun+ singular verb}
- Here, 'has' is a singular noun. Hence we use 'The'.
- e) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means that Bangladesh is

- one belonging to those countries.
- f) If a preposition precedes a verb, then "-ing" must be added to the verb.
- g) first is an adjective and hence we use the noun (impediment) for it to describe.
- h) When er indicate a source or medium that does something or gets a work done, we use the preposition 'by'.
- i) --
- j) 'a' is used as 'l' in living is a consonant.

At	Against (বিরুদ্ধে)	On	For	In
Possess (প্রক্রিয়া)	Destroy (ধ্বংস করা)	The	About	

Atom bomb was first exploded a)\_\_\_\_ Hiroshima and Nagasaki b)\_\_\_\_ the world war II. When the first bomb was fallen, the world knew c)\_\_\_\_ the first time that man has d)\_\_\_\_ long last been in e)\_\_\_\_ of force destructive f)\_\_\_\_ all respects. The atom bomb exploded. But alas g)\_\_\_\_ superhuman energy has been used h)\_\_\_\_ mankind. One single bomb destroyed the big town Hiroshima and another destroyed Nagasaki. A great i)\_\_\_\_ happened j)\_\_\_\_ that time in Japan owing to explosions of atom bombs.

### ✓ Answer :

Atom bomb was first exploded a) at Hiroshima and Nagasaki b) in the world war II. When the first bomb was fallen, the world knew c) for the first time that man has d) for long last been in e) possession of force destructive f) in all respects. The atom bomb exploded. But alas g) the superhuman energy has been used h) against mankind. One single bomb destroyed the big town Hiroshima and another destroyed Nagasaki. A great i) destruction happened j) in that time in Japan owing to explosions of atom bombs.

- 🎯 exploded- বিস্ফোরিত
- 🎯 destructive- ধ্বংসাত্মক
- & explosion বিস্ফোরণ
- a) Before big places we use 'in' and before small places, we use 'at'.
- b) Before a particular time we use either in/at. If we use 'in' then we also use 'the' immediately after the 'in'. However, if we use 'at' we do not follow it up with 'the'.
- c) -
- d) --

- e) \_\_\_\_ of destructive force. This is a noun phrase and hence the noun possession is used.
- f) 'in all respects' is a term used to mean ' in every way/ by all means'.
- g) When we talk about a particular thing or designation we use 'the' before it.
- h) --
- i) great is an adjective and hence a noun must follow it. Here the noun is destruction.
- j) --

Α	Lag (পিছিয়ে পড়া)	From	On
The	Of	In	An

people of this country are peace loving. It is b)\_\_\_\_ agro-based country. But c)\_\_\_\_ peasantry of this country are not aware d)\_\_\_\_ modern methods e)\_\_\_\_ cultivation. They are not well-to-do. They cannot afford to maintain f)\_\_\_\_ happier and healthier life. We are g)\_\_\_\_ behind because of illiteracy. Proper steps should be taken by the government to eradicate illiteracy h)\_\_\_\_ the country. Our country needs real patriots. It is our sacred duty to work arm i)\_\_\_\_ arm in order to promote j)\_\_\_\_ welfare of the country.

Bangladesh achieved independence a)\_\_\_\_ the 16th December 1971. The

#### ✓ Answer:

Bangladesh achieved independence a) on the 16th December 1971. The people of this country are peace loving. It is b) an agro-based country. But c) the peasantry of this country are not aware d) of modern methods e) of cultivation. They are not well-to-do. They cannot afford to maintain f) a happier and healthier life. We are g) lagging behind because of illiteracy. Proper steps should be taken by the government to eradicate illiteracy h) from the country. Our country needs real patriots. It is our sacred duty to work arm i) in arm in order to promote j) the welfare of the country.

- 🥑 achieved- অর্জন করা
- 🥝 independence- স্বাধীনতা
- 💣 agro-based কৃষিভিত্তিক
- 🎯 peasantry- চাষীসম্প্রদায়
- ৰ্ত্ত aware- সচেত্ৰ

- ৰ্ভ cultivation- চাষ ৰ্ভ afford-have enough money to pay for.
- 💣 illiteracy- নিরক্ষরতা
- 🥑 eradicate- সমূলে উৎপাটন করা
- 🎯 patriots-দেশপ্রেমিক
- 🍼 sacred পবিত্র
- © promote-further the progress of (something, especially a cause, venture, or aim); support or actively encourage.
- ঔwelfare কল্যাণ
- a) Before mentioning any date, we use 'on', before months or years we put 'in' and before a specific time we put 'at'
- b) 'an' is used because 'a' in agro-based is a vowel.
- c) We use 'the' before common nouns (peasantry is a common noun)
- d)---
- e) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here we mean methods belonging to cultivation.
- f) 'a' is used as h is a consonant.
- g) Present continuous tense: "subject + {am/is/are} + {verb+ing} (lagging).
- h) -
- i) 'arm in arm' is an idiom or phrase meaning- [of persons] linked or hooked together by the arms.
- j) When talking about a particular matter/issue/subject, we use 'the' before it.

Wealth(ধনসম্পদ)	A	For	Between
Over	Responsibility (দায়িত্ব)	Happiness	Of

Most men long a)\_\_\_\_ wealth. Wealth, they think, brings b)\_\_\_\_ . But often wealth brings c)\_\_\_\_ great deal d)\_\_\_\_ worry instead e)\_\_\_\_ happiness. A millionaire is a very f)\_\_\_\_ man, of course, but his great wealth is also a great g)\_\_\_\_ . He may have many large estates and factories. Estates and factories usually need a lot h)\_\_\_\_ attention and care. There may be disputes i)\_\_\_\_ the millionaire and his workers j)\_\_\_\_ one trouble or another. These disputes may lead to strikes.

Most men long a) for wealth. Wealth, they think, brings b) happiness. But often wealth brings c) a great deal d) of worry instead e) of happiness. A millionaire is a very f) wealthy man, of course, but his great wealth is also a great g) responsibility. He may have many large estates and factories. Estates and factories usually need a lot h) of attention and care. There may be disputes i) between the millionaire and his workers j) for one trouble or another. These disputes may lead to strikes.

- 🕝 responsibility- দায়িত্
- ৰ্ত্ত attention- মনোযোগ
- 💣 disputes- a disagreement, argument, or debate.
- \$\epsilon\$ strikes-a refusal to work organized by a body of employees as a form of protest, typically in an attempt to gain a concession or concessions from their employer.
- a) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for.
- b)To have an object of the sentence ask the question "brings what?" "happiness"
- c) 'a' is used as 'g' in great is a consonant.
- d) 'A great deal of is a common expression meaning "a lot of/ a large number or amount of"
- e) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'instead ' is always followed by the preposition 'of' (instead of)
- fivery is an adverb and so it must be followed by an adjective. Moreover, man is a noun and it should have an adjective before it. The adjective here is wealthy.
- g) great is an adjective and must be followed by a noun which it will describe. The noun here is 'responsibility'.
- h) 'a lot of is an expression meaning 'many/ a large number of
- i) When talking about two people or groups ,we use 'between'. Here the millionaire is one group and the 'workers' collectively is another group.
- j) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for.

5	157

Remove(মুছে ফেলা)	То	Of	Effect(প্রভাব)	Exist (বিদ্যমান)
The	Crowd (ভিড়)	Among	Trench (A Long, Narrow Ditch)	In

Environmental pollution a)\_\_\_\_ since people began to b)\_\_\_\_ in towns and cities. Ancient Athenians c)\_\_\_\_ their domestic waste in dumps d)\_\_\_\_ the main part outside the city. The Romans dug e)\_\_\_\_ outside the city f)\_\_\_\_ hold garbage and household waste. The practice often continued to the outbreak g)\_\_\_\_ fatal diseases. The ancient Romans might become h)\_\_\_\_ the first people to experience the i)\_\_\_\_ of toxic pollution in j)\_\_\_\_ form of lead-poisoning.

### ✓ Answer :

Environmental pollution a) exists since people began to b) crowd in towns and cities. Ancient Athenians c) removed their domestic waste in dumps d) in the main part outside the city. The Romans dug e) trench outside the city f) to hold garbage and household waste. The practice often continued to the outbreak g) of fatal diseases. The ancient Romans might become h) among the first people to experience the i) effects of toxic pollution in j) the form of lead-poisoning.

- 🎯 environmental pollution পরিবেশ দূষণ
- ৰ্ত domestic- গাৰ্হস্থ্য ৰ্ত dumps- a site for depositing garbage.
- 🕝 garbage- আবর্জনা
- & household waste- গৃহস্থালি বর্জা
- outbreak- the sudden or violent start of something unwelcome, such as war, disease, etc..
- ৰ্ভ fatal disease-মারাত্মক রোগ
- & toxic-poisonous.
- a) Subject-verb agreement. Environmental pollution is a singular subject and hence the verb exist will also be in its singular form (exists)
- b) Here "crowd" is used in its base form because the verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form.
- c)"removed' is used in its simple past form to indicate an action that happened in the past.
- d)e)Ask "dug what?" -"trench"
- f)-g)--
- h)--
- i) Obviously many kinds of effect were there. So the plural of effect is used

	(effe	cts)				
•	j)					
	1	0				
	Of	Round	Around	Enlighten	Called	Α
	In	The	Light			

Planets are not stars. They have no a)\_\_\_\_ of their own. They can only reflect b)\_\_\_\_ light of the sun. There are many planets c)\_\_\_\_ the sun's family. The sun's family consists d)\_\_\_\_ these planets moving e)\_\_\_ it. This is f)\_\_\_ the solar system. Mercury is the smallest planet of the solar system. Venus is g)\_\_\_ beautiful planet. It is often h)\_\_\_ the Evening Star and sometimes it is called i)\_\_\_ Morning Star. Saturn has rings j)\_\_\_ it.

### ✓ Answer:

Planets are not stars. They have no a) light of their own. They can only reflect b) the light of the sun. There are many planets c) in the sun's family. The sun's family consists d) of these planets moving e) around it. This is f) called the solar system. Mercury is the smallest planet of the solar system. Venus is g) a beautiful planet. It is often h) called the Evening Star and sometimes it is called i) the Morning Star. Saturn has rings j) around it.

- enlighten give (someone) greater knowledge and understanding about a subject or situation.
- ৰ্ত্ত reflect প্ৰতিফলিত
- a) For the object of the sentence, ask the question "have no what?" "light of their own".
- b) When we talk about a particular thing we use 'the' before it.
- c) --
- d)According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'consists' is always followed by the preposition 'of'.
- e) --
- f)-
- g) 'a' is used as 'b' in beautiful is a consonant
- h) --
- i) When we compare something to something else, we place a 'the' before the thing it is being compared to . Here the Venus is compared to the Morning Star and hence we use a 'the' before Morning Star.



Flood(বন্যা)	Rise	Climate (জলবায়ু)	Warmer	Alarm	Unnecessarily (অকারণে)
Prediction (ভবিষ্যদ্বাণী)	Change	Evidence (প্রমাণ)	Destroy (ধ্বংস করা)	Severely (গুরুতরভাবে)	Increase (বৃদ্ধি)

The world is getting a)\_\_\_\_ because of pollution. Every year millions of people all over the world die b)\_\_\_\_ as a result of pollution. In the recent years, there have been c)\_\_\_\_ reports that the world's d)\_\_\_\_ is undergoing a significant e)\_\_\_\_ . All these reports provide strong f)\_\_\_\_ that world temperature is g)\_\_\_\_ day by day. Climatologists h)\_\_\_\_ that mid way through the next century temperatures may have i)\_\_\_\_ as much as 4 degree Celsius. This could raise sea levels and thereby j)\_\_\_\_ coastal areas and farmlands.

### ✓ Answer :

The world is getting a) warmer because of pollution. Every year millions of people all over the world die b) unnecessarily as a result of pollution. In the recent years, there have been c) alarming reports that the world's d) climate is undergoing a significant e) change. All these reports provide strong f) evidence that world temperature is g) increasing day by day. Climatologists h) predict that mid way through the next century temperatures may have i) increased as much as 4 degree Celsius. This could raise sea levels and thereby j) flood coastal areas and farmlands.

- 🎯 pollution দূষণ
- 💣 unnecessarily-অকারণে
- 🍼 significant- গুরুত্বপূর্ণ
- 🎯 coastal of, relating to, or near a coast.
- coast-the part of the land near the sea; the edge of the land.
- 🍼 farmlands-কৃষিজমি
- a) destroyed may also be used but it is too strong a statement and also in the context of the passage warmer is more appropriate and it is mainly about the effects of pollution.
- b) Ask "die how?" "unnecessarily"
- c) After 'have been/ has been/ had been' we use perfect continuous.

- d)--
- e)significant is an adjective and hence we need a noun to follow it. The noun here is 'change'
- f)strong is an adjective and hence a noun must follow it. Here the noun is evidence.
- g) Present continuous tense: subject + {am/is/are} + {verb+ing}. Hence the verb has -ing added to it (increasing).
- h) Subject-verb agreement. Climatologists is a plural subject and so the verb predict is used in its plural form (predict).
- i) Present perfect tense: subject + { has/ have} + [ verb in past participle] . So the verb increase is used in its past participle form (increased).
- j)Parallelism in sentence. Since 'raise' is used in its base form and because "and" connects the same form or kind of words, the verb 'flood' is also used in its base form.

Going	Those	Frequent (প্রায়)	Newborn Positive (নবজাত)	Interactions (কথাবার্তা)
Prowess	Chuckle (মৃদুহাস্য)	Humor (হাস্যরস)	Before	

Laughter is one of the first things we do a)\_\_\_\_\_, and if all goes well, it will be one of the last things we do b)\_\_\_\_\_ we die. If we try c)\_\_\_\_\_ through a day without so much as a d)\_\_\_\_\_, and we will find that it is downright impossible. And e)\_\_\_\_ chuckles occur much more f)\_\_\_\_ than other common emotions like regret, pride, shame. g)\_\_\_\_ has many social benefits. Funny people receive h)\_\_\_\_ attention and admiration. According to a study, humor is an excellent way to boost creative i)\_\_\_\_ . Humor also smoothes potentially awkward social and cultural j)\_\_\_\_ .

#### ✓ Answer:

Laughter is one of the first things we do a) frequently , and if all goes well, it will be one of the last things we do b) before we die. If we try c) going through a day without so much as a d) chuckle , and we will find that it is downright impossible. And e) those chuckles occur much more f) positively than other common emotions like regret, pride, shame. g) humor has many social benefits. Funny people receive h) positive attention and admiration. According to a study, humor is an excellent way to boost creative i) prowess . Humor also smoothes potentially awkward social and cultural j) interactions .



- growess skill or expertise in a particular activity or field.
- & Laughter- the action or sound of laughing.
- 💣 attention- মনোযোগ
- Fadmiration respect and warm approval.
- ©regret- a feeling of sadness, repentance, or disappointment over something that has happened or been done.
- 🥑 pride গর্ব
- ©excellent- extremely good; outstanding.
- & boost a source of help or encouragement leading to increase or improvement.
- © creative-relating to or involving the imagination or original ideas, especially in the production of an artistic work.
- &smooth-মসূণ
- of awkward-causing difficulty; hard to do or deal with.
- 🥑 cultural সাংস্কৃতিক
- a) "frequently" is an adverb that is modifying the verb 'so'.
- b) --
- c) The construction is:
  - 1. Try + to + verb in the base form
  - 2. Try + {verb+ ing}
- d)---
- e) chuckles is plural, so we have to use the plural form of 'this' which is 'these'
- f) positively is an adverb.
- g) Humor is the subject of the sentence and we always choose a noun/noun phrase for the subject of the sentence.
- h) attention is a noun and so we need an adjective before it to describe it.
- The adjective is 'positive' (What kind of attention? "positive")
- i) -
- j)social and cultural are two things and hence plural. Therefore we use 'interactions' which is a plural noun.

9/1

Α	То	For	Prepare(প্রস্তুত করা)	Work	In
The	Ву				

It is useful a)\_\_\_\_ students to take part b)\_\_\_\_ social services. c)\_\_\_\_ taking part d)\_\_\_\_ social service, they can benefit themselves as well as e)\_\_\_\_ nation. Student life is f)\_\_\_\_ period of g)\_\_\_\_ for future life. If the

students do some social h)\_\_\_\_\_, they will be better prepared for giving service i)\_\_\_\_\_ the nation or completion of their education. As the students have no family burden and as they get enough time during the large vacations, they can do j)\_\_\_\_\_ great deal of work for the people.

### ✓ Answer:

It is useful a) for students to take part b) in social services. c) By taking part d) in social service, they can benefit themselves as well as e) the nation. Student life is f) the period of g) preparation for future life. If the students do some social h) works, they will be better prepared for giving service i) to the nation or completion of their education. As the students have no family burden and as they get enough time during the large vacations, they can do j) a great deal of work for the people.

### **Explanation**:

- & benefit- an advantage or profit gained from something.
- & completion the action or process of finishing something.
- ৰ্ভ burden- বোঝা
- 🍼 vacations ছুটি
- a) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for. Here the translation is 'এটা ছাত্রদের জন্য দরকারী'
- b) 'take part in' means 'to participate or involve oneself in something.'
- c) When we indicate the medium or source through which something is done or happens, we use the preposition 'by'. Here the source/medium is 'taking part in social service'.
- d)'taking part I' means to 'participating or involving oneself in something/an activity'
- e) Before collective nouns we use 'the'. Nation is a collective noun.
- f) When talking about a particular issue/thing, we use 'the' before it.
- g)to have an object to the sentence we ask "period of what?" and the answer must be a noun and hence we use preparation.
- h) work is used in its plural form (works) because it says 'some' which obviously means more than one.
- i) --
- j) 'a' is used as 'g' in great is a consonant.

# 22

A	Of	From	The	Food	Knowledge(জ্ঞান)
For	In				

While eating a)\_\_\_\_ we should bear b)\_\_\_\_ mind that we do not eat just to satisfy our hunger, we eat to preserve our health. c)\_\_\_\_ good health we need good food. Sometimes it so happens that people living even d)\_\_\_\_ the midst e)\_\_\_\_ plenty food do not eat f)\_\_\_\_ food they need g)\_\_\_\_ health, because they have no h)\_\_\_\_ of the science of health and nutrition. They do not know how to select i)\_\_\_\_ balanced diet. j)\_\_\_\_ many foods.

### ✓ Answer:

While eating a) food we should bear b) in mind that we do not eat just to satisfy our hunger, we eat to preserve our health. c) for good health we need good food. Sometimes it so happens that people living even d) in the midst e) of plenty food do not eat f) the food they need g) for health, because they have no h) knowledge of the science of health and nutrition. They do not know how to select i) a balanced diet. j) from many foods.

## **Explanation**:

- 💣 bear in mind মনে রাখবেন
- 🎯 satisfy পরিতৃপ্ত করা
- greserve maintain (something) in its original or existing state.
- midst- in the middle of
- 🎯 plenty- প্রচুর
- Inutrition the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.
- 🍼 balanced সুষম
- a) "eating what?" "food"
- b) 'bear in mind' is a phrase meaning " we should remember/ we should be aware"
- c) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for. Here, the translation is 'সুস্বাস্থ্যের জন্য(for) আমাদের ভালো খাবার প্রয়োজন'
- d) 'in the midst' is a common phrase meaning "in the middle"
- e) --
- f) food is a non-countable noun. We use 'the' before non-countable nouns.
- g) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for.
- h) --

কিভাবে করে তা জানে না'

- i) 'a' is used before balance because 'b' is a consonant.
- j) In Bengali translation when the word "থেকে" comes, we use the preposition 'from'. Here the translation is 'তারা অনেক খাবার থেকে একটি সুষম খাদ্য নির্বাচন



Ву	The	То	Production (উৎপাদন )	On	Facilities (সুবিধা)
Of	Cultivation (চাষ)				

To increase food a)\_\_\_\_ some essential agricultural inputs are to be ensured. They include irrigation b)\_\_\_\_, balanced use c)\_\_\_\_ fertilizers, hybrid seeds and right kind of pesticides. But what d)\_\_\_\_ poor farmers need most are loans e)\_\_\_\_ easy terms. It would really be a pity if f)\_\_\_\_ nation could not give monetary help g)\_\_\_\_ those who contribute so much h)\_\_\_\_ its economy. Bangladesh must also adopt certain scientific methods of i)\_\_\_\_. Some agronomists believe that food production can be increased j)\_\_\_\_ rearranging fragmented holdings of land.

### ✓ Answer:

To increase food a) production some essential agricultural inputs are to be ensured. They include irrigation b) facilities , balanced use c) of fertilizers, hybrid seeds and right kind of pesticides. But what d) the poor farmers need most are loans e) on easy terms. It would really be a pity if f) the nation could not give monetary help g) to those who contribute so much h) to its economy. Bangladesh must also adopt certain scientific methods of i) cultivation . Some agronomists believe that food production can be increased j) by rearranging fragmented holdings of land.

- 💣 essential অপরিহার্য
- 💣 agricultural কৃষিজাত
- 💞 ensure- নিশ্চিত করা
- 🤡 irrigation সেচ
- If hybrid- of mixed character; composed of mixed parts.
- 🎯 pesticides কীটনাশক
- © pity- the feeling of sorrow and compassion caused by the suffering and misfortunes of others.
- 💣 monetary আর্থিক
- 🍼 contribute অবদান
- 💣 agronomists- কৃষিবিদ্
- 💣 fragmented- খণ্ডিত
- a) ---
- b) --

- c) When we mean something regarding something, we use the preposition 'of'.
- d) When we talk about a particular group of people (common noun) ,we use 'the' before it. Here 'poor farmers' is the common noun.
- e) "সহজ শতে ঋণ" . Hence the most appropriate preposition here is 'on'
- f) 'nation' is a collective noun. Before collective nouns we use 'the'. For example, "They spoke to the committee."
- g) ---
- h) --
- i) We know, when we say "something belonging to something" we use the preposition 'of'. Here it means 'methods belonging to cultivation.'
- j) When we indicate a medium/source that does a work or through which a work is done, we use the preposition 'by'.

Constraint	Unusually	Facilities(সু	Educate(শি	Need	Standard(মা
(সীমাবদ্ধতা)	(অস্বাভাবিকভাবে)	যোগ সুবিধা)	ক্ষিত করা)		ন)
Increase(বৃ	Available(প্রাপ্তিসা	Affect(প্রভাবি	Huge(বিশাল)	Requisit	Progress
দ্ধি)	ধ্য)	ত করে)		e	(অগ্রগতি)
		109		(অপরিহা	
		4.01		ৰ্য)	

Bangladesh has a)\_\_\_\_ population. Our educational institutions are also few. We have far too many students to b)\_\_\_\_ compared to the number of institutions c)\_\_\_\_. Bangladesh d)\_\_\_\_ more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the e)\_\_\_\_ number of students. But owing to financial and resource f)\_\_\_\_ the government cannot fund the g)\_\_\_\_ number of educational institutions. At present every institution is overcrowded and class size is h)\_\_\_\_ large. As i)\_\_\_\_ in these institutions are poor, the students do not get a j)\_\_\_\_ education.

#### ✓ Answer :

Bangladesh has a) huge population. Our educational institutions are also few. We have far too many students to b) educate compared to the number of institutions c) available. Bangladesh d) needs more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the e) increasing number of students. But owing to financial and resource f) constraints the government cannot fund the g) requisite number of educational institutions. At present every institution is overcrowded and class size is h) unusually large. As i) facilities in these institutions are poor, the students do not get a j) standard education.

elude.			
0	Exp	lanation	:

- 🎯 population জনসংখ্যা
- 🍼 institutions- প্রতিষ্ঠান
- 💣 financial আর্থিক
- 🎯 resource সম্পদ
- & overcrowded- জনবহুল
- a) The blank is followed by a noun ,so it is quite clear that we are looking for an adjective. Here the adjective is 'huge' (What sort of population?)
- b) --
- c)--
- d) Subject-verb agreement. Since Bangladesh is a singular subject the verb must be singular too.
- e) continuous tense as the process is still going on (process of the no. of students increasing)
- f) financial and resource are two things so 'constraints' as in the plural is used.
- g) number is a noun and hence an adjective is needed before it.
- h) large is an adjective and an adverb should be placed before it so that it can be modified by the adverb. Here the adverb is 'unusually'
- i) the word 'these institutions' is plural indicating that we are talking about the facility of many institutions and hence 'facilities' is used.
- j) 'education' is a noun and so an adjective must be placed before it. Here the adjective is 'standard'

Ву	In	Destroy(ধ্বংস করা)	То	With	Wash
From	Prevent (প্রতিরোধ)	Plant	A		

Trees are very useful a)\_\_\_\_ man. They b)\_\_\_\_ the rich top soil c)\_\_\_\_ being d)\_\_\_\_ away e)\_\_\_ rain water and floods. We can see trees being f)\_\_\_\_ and damaged. Trees provide life to g)\_\_\_\_ place h)\_\_\_ their colorful flowers. Man needs oxygen to breathe. Actually without trees our life i)\_\_\_\_ the world is impossible. So, we should plant more trees and must refrain from j)\_\_\_\_ trees and forest.

Trees are very useful a) to man. They b) prevent the rich top soil c) from being d) washed away e) by rain water and floods. We can see trees being f) destroyed and damaged. Trees provide life to g) a place h) with their colorful flowers. Man needs oxygen to breathe. Actually without trees our life i) in the world is impossible. So, we should plant more trees and must refrain from j) destroying trees and forest.

## **Explanation**:

- 🍼 flood- বন্যা
- 🎯 damaged- ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত
- 💣 impossible অসম্ভব
- a) --b) Subject-verb agreement. Here the subject 'they' is plural and so the verb is
- in the plural form (prevent)c) from:indicating the source or provenance of someone or something.
- d)After using 'being' in a sentence we always use the 'past participle' form of the verb.
- e) When we mean "through/ via" we use the preposition 'by'

Frefrain - stop oneself from doing something.

- f) After using 'being' in a sentence we always use the 'past participle' form of the verb. Hence we use the past participle form of the verb 'destroy' (destroyed)
- g) 'a' is used as 'p' in place is a consonant

  h) Here with is used to indicate something that comes along
- h) Here with is used to indicate something that comes along i)--
- j) Whenever a verb is preceded by a preposition(from), "-ing" must be added to the verb (destroying)

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Ву	The	То	Develop(বিকাশ)	Important(গুরুত্বপূর্ণ)	Introduce(পরিচয় করিয়ে)
That	In				

a)\_\_\_\_ our country, communicative English teaching was b)\_\_\_\_ to our secondary English curriculum in 1996. It attaches importance c)\_\_\_\_ all the four basic skills d)\_\_\_\_ the language. But in our country speaking and listening skill have not got enough e)\_\_\_\_ in schools. f)\_\_\_\_ present government has taken some notable decisions g)\_\_\_\_ improve the education as it has understood h)\_\_\_\_ without i)\_\_\_\_ education sector it is difficult to achieve the digital Bangladesh j)\_\_\_\_ Vision 2021.

### ✓ Answer:

a) In our country, communicative English teaching was b) introduced to our secondary English curriculum in 1996. It attaches importance c) to all the four basic skills d) of the language. But in our country speaking and listening skill have not got enough e) importance in schools. f) The present government has taken some notable decisions g) to improve the education as it has understood h) that without i) developing education sector it is difficult to achieve the digital Bangladesh j) by Vision 2021.

### **Explanation**:

- 🎯 communicative যোগাযোগমূলক
- 🎯 secondary মাধ্যমিক
- & curriculum পাঠ্যক্রম
- 💣 attach- fasten; join.
- 💣 basic মৌলিক
- ৰ্ঙ্গ sector খাত
- a) "আমাদের দেশে" . Hence we used 'in'
- b) Since there is 'was' used, the verb must be in its simple past form(introduced), indicating something that was done in the past.
- c) noun form as used as object.
- d) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means 'basic skills belonging to the language"
- e) When we use enough in a sentence, the structures are as follows:
- 1.{ adjective/adverb} + enough
- 2. Enough + noun

Hence, here 'enough' is placed before and it means it is modifying a 'noun' so the blank must be filled with a noun (importance).

- f) When we are talking about something in particular, we use 'the' before it.
- g) One hint is: "improve" is in its base form and we know after 'infinitive to' the verb is always in its base form.
- h) When confused whether to place that/which in a sentence, try removing the word and if the sentence still makes sense, use which (the word) and if the sentence does not make sense, use 'that'.
- i) If a preposition precedes a verb, then "-ing" is always added to the verb. Hence we say developing here.
- j) When we mean "through/ via a medium/thing" we use the preposition 'by'.



Source(উৎ স)	Manpower (লোকবল)	Explore (অম্বেষণ করা)	Provid e (প্রদান করে)	Employme nt (কর্মসংস্থান)	Independe nt (স্বাধীন)
Over	Necessary(প্রয়োজনী য়)	Different(বিভি ন্ন)	Acros s	Solution	Unemploye d (বেকার)

Bangladesh is an a)\_\_\_\_ populated country, but a large number of her people are b)\_\_\_\_ . It is not possible for her to ensure c)\_\_\_\_ to the teeming millions. Self-employment is a possible d)\_\_\_\_ to this problem. It means that people themselves should e)\_\_\_\_ avenues for self-employment. Facilities for training in f)\_\_\_\_ trades and vacations are available g)\_\_\_\_ the country. The youths, in particular can train themselves in any of these trades and turn into a useful h)\_\_\_\_ . The government also i)\_\_\_\_ easy loans and counseling with a view to helping them start an j)\_\_\_\_ earning activity.

#### ✓ Answer:

Bangladesh is an a) over populated country, but a large number of her people are b) unemployed . It is not possible for her to ensure c) employment to the teeming millions. Self-employment is a possible d) solution to this problem. It means that people themselves should e) explore avenues for self-employment. Facilities for training in f) different trades and vacations are available g) across the country. The youths, in particular can train themselves in any of these trades and turn into a useful h) manpower . The government also i) provides easy loans and counseling with a view to helping them start an j) independent earning activity.

- 💞 ensure- নিশ্চিত করা
- freeming be full of or swarming with.
- © avenues a way of approaching a problem or making progress toward something
- 🎯 youth- যৌবন
- © counseling the provision of assistance and guidance in resolving personal, social, or psychological problems and difficulties, especially by a professional.
- ৰ্ভ activity কাৰ্যকলাপ
- a) The word is preceded by a 'an' indicating that the word must start with a vowel.
- b) --

- c) --
- d) Here 'possible' is an adjective and hence we need a noun to follow it. The noun is solution.
- e) Should is a modal auxiliary and after modals we always use the base form of the verb(explore)
- f) --
- g) here 'across' the country means 'throughout the whole country/ everywhere in the country'.
- h) 'useful' is an adjective and must be followed by a noun for it to describe. Here the noun is manpower. (What kind of manpower? "useful")
- i) Subject-verb agreement. Here the subject 'government' is a singular one and so the verb 'provides' is also in its singular form.
- j) preceded by 'an' so it must be a word starting with a vowel and the most appropriate here is 'independent'.

For	Fertilizers	Environment	Waste(বৰ্জ্)	Stand	With
	(সার)	(পরিবেশ)			
То	Ву	Away	An		

Water, a)\_\_\_\_ important element of the human b)\_\_\_\_ , is essential c)\_\_\_\_ human and plant life. Farmers use chemical. d)\_\_\_\_ and insecticides in their fields e)\_\_\_\_ grow more food. The rain and flood wash f)\_\_\_\_ some of the chemicals. They get mixed g)\_\_\_ river water, canal water and pond water. Mills and factories pollute water h)\_\_\_ throwing the wastes and even sail boats can pollute the water by throwing oils, food, i)\_\_\_ and human waste into the river and canals. Unsanitary latrines in the country side that j)\_\_\_\_ on the banks of the rivers and canals also pollute water.

#### ✓ Answer :

Water, a) an important element of the human b) environment, is essential c) for human and plant life. Farmers use chemical. d) fertilizers and insecticides in their fields e) to grow more food. The rain and flood wash f) away some of the chemicals. They get mixed g) with river water, canal water and pond water. Mills and factories pollute water h) by throwing the wastes and even sail boats can pollute the water by throwing oils, food, i) waste and human waste into the river and canals. Unsanitary latrines in the country side that j) stand on the banks of the rivers and canals also pollute water.



- 🎯 element উপাদান
- ৰ্ভ essential অত্যাবশ্যক
- 🎯 chemical রাসায়নিক
- 🕝 insecticides কীটনাশক
- 💣 canal খাল
- 🂣 pollute দূষিত করা
- 💣 unsanitary অস্বাস্থ্যকর / নোংরা
- Intrines a toilet, especially a communal one in a camp or barracks.
- a) 'an' is used as I in important is a vowel.
- b) Here the word 'human' is acting as an adjective and hence a noun must follow it. The noun here is 'environment'.
- c) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'essential' is always followed by 'to/for' (essential to/for)
- d) Here 'chemical' is an adjective and hence a noun must follow it. Here the noun is fertilizers.
- e) When indicating a cause we use 'to' .Another hint is: the verb 'grow' is in its base form and we know after the 'infinitive to' we always use the base form of a verb.
- f) Here 'wash away' means ধোয়াইয়া লইয়া যাত্তয়া, 'wash off' is also correct here. g) --
- h) When we indicate a source or medium through which something is done, we use the preposition 'by'.
- i) 'and' is used as it is used to connect words of the same part of speech, clauses, or sentences that are to be taken jointly.
- j) Subject-verb agreement. Here 'unsanitary latrines' is a plural subject and hence the verb 'stand' is used in its plural form.

Under	Choice	Political(রাজনৈতিক)	Is	Ruled (শাসিত)	Thought
For	Emancipate	Dominate	Influence	То	
	(মুক্ত করা)	(আধিপত্য)	(প্রভাব)		

Liberty is very difficult a)\_\_\_\_ achieve. It is the birth right of a man and a nation. One has to struggle hard for liberty since it does not mean b)\_\_\_\_ liberty only. It means economic c)\_\_\_\_ to d)\_\_\_\_ , free hand to act and fight to express one's e)\_\_\_ by being f)\_\_\_ by others. For a nation it g)\_\_\_ difficult to achieve if it is h)\_\_\_ foreign i)\_\_\_ or j)\_\_\_ by another country.



Liberty is very difficult a) to achieve. It is the birth right of a man and a nation. One has to struggle hard for liberty since it does not mean b) political liberty only. It means economic c) emancipation to d) choose, free hand to act and fight to express one's e) thought by being f) influenced by others. For a nation it g) is difficult to achieve if it is h) under foreign i) domination or j) ruled by another country.

## 📂 Explanation :

- 🧭 Liberty স্বাধীনতা
- 🕝 difficult কঠিন 🕝 achieve - অর্জন করা
- &struggle সংগ্রাম
- 🕝 domination আধিপত্য
- a) After the word 'difficult' we mostly use the preposition 'to' (difficult to)
- b) liberty is a noun and hence we should put an adjective before it.Here the adjective is 'political'
- c) 'economic' is an adjective and hence a noun must follow it. Here the noun is emancipation.
- d) Here "choose" is used in its base form because the verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form.
- e) --
- f) We always use the 'past participle' form after the word 'being'.
- g) Subject-verb agreement. Nation is a singular noun and hence the be verb 'is' is singular .
- h) foreign is an adjective and hence 'an adverb' should be placed before it. Here the adverb is 'under'.
- i) foreign is an adjective and hence a noun must follow it . Here foreign is describing the noun 'domination' (What type of domination? "foreign")
- j) In passive sentences the structure is : "subject + am/is/are + verb (past participle)

## 30

Out	Pay	Decide	In	There	A
Order	Of	The	Some		

Once a)\_\_\_\_ lived a king in an island. There were green trees everywhere in the island. The king b)\_\_\_\_ to build a magnificent palace in the island. So he c)\_\_\_\_ his men to cut down all the trees. d)\_\_\_\_ opposed the idea of the king but he did not e)\_\_\_\_ heed to their opposition. So, people were compelled to carry out f)\_\_\_\_ king's order. They g)\_\_\_\_ down all the trees.

As a result h)\_\_\_\_ great change took place i)\_\_\_\_ the climate j)\_\_\_\_ the island.

### ✓ Answer :

Once a) there lived a king in an island. There were green trees everywhere in the island. The king b) decided to build a magnificent palace in the island. So he c) ordered his men to cut down all the trees. d) Some opposed the idea of the king but he did not e) pay heed to their opposition. So, people were compelled to carry out f) the king's order. They g) cut down all the trees. As a result h) a great change took place i) in the climate j) of the island.

- & decide come to a resolution in the mind as a result of consideration.
- ৰ্জ island দ্বীপ
- or extravagant; striking.
- \* heed-careful attention.
- 🤡 compelled বাধ্য
- 💣 climate জলবায়ু
- a) --
- b) Here "decided" is used in the simple past tense to indicate that an action has already happened.
- c) Here "ordered" is used in the simmple past tense to indicate that an action has already happened.
- d) --
- e) We always use the 'base form' of a verb after 'did not/did'. For example "He did do the work.' Or 'She did not pass the test'.
- f) 'king' is a designation or post. We know, before any designation or post, we use 'the'.
- g) Here "cut" is used in the simple past tense to indicate that an action has already happened.
- h) 'a' is used as 'g' in great is a consonant.
- i) --
- j) Preposition 'of' is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Similarly, here it means 'the climate belonging to the island.'



Idleness brings destruction a)\_\_\_\_ any one. There is b)\_\_\_\_ proverb regarding idleness that it is c)\_\_\_\_ conspiracy of the devil. It is similar d)\_\_\_\_ destruction in the sense that devilish power still destroys everything. Those who are idle can never shine in life because idleness closes the gate e)\_\_\_\_ prosperity. This gate can be f)\_\_\_\_ when one works hard. An idle brain is known g)\_\_\_\_ a devil's workshop because many bad and harmful thoughts occur in h)\_\_\_\_ idle brain. We should always try our best to remove idle thinking. If we are i)\_\_\_\_ in doing our work properly, we can go a long way j)\_\_\_\_ solving the problem of our poor condition.

### ✓ Answer:

Idleness brings destruction a) for any one. There is b) a proverb regarding idleness that it is c) a conspiracy of the devil. It is similar d) to destruction in the sense that devilish power still destroys everything. Those who are idle can never shine in life because idleness closes the gate e) to prosperity. This gate can be f) opened when one works hard. An idle brain is known g) as a devil's workshop because many bad and harmful thoughts occur in h) an idle brain. We should always try our best to remove idle thinking. If we are i) active in doing our work properly, we can go a long way j) in solving the problem of our poor condition.

- 🎯 Idleness আলস্য
- 🎯 destruction ধ্বংস
- 🎯 proverb প্রবাদ
- 🍪 conspiracy চক্রান্ত
- & devilish of, like, or appropriate to a devil in evil and cruelty.
- 💣 prosperity সমৃদ্ধি
- a) If in Bengali translation the word "জন্য" comes, then in the English translation we use "for"
- b) 'a' is used as 'p' of 'proverb' is a consonant.
- c) 'a' is used as 'c' in conspiracy is a consonant.
- d) According to the rules of Appropriate prepositions, the word 'similar' is always followed by 'to' (similar to)
- e) Here 'to' is used to mean 'towards'.
- f) After "can+be" we always use the past participle form of the verb(opened) g)--
- h) 'an' is used as 'I' in idle in a vowel

j)		
	_	

Of	Desire	An	The	Realize	Critically
	(আকাজ্ফা)			(উপলব্ধি)	(গুরুতরভাবে)
Beyond	Out	Evaluate	Can		
(অতিক্ৰম)		(মূল্যায়ন)			

Man has a)\_\_\_\_ inborn curiosity to see the unseen and to know b)\_\_\_\_ unknown. One can do many things to fulfill one's indomitable c)\_\_\_\_ . A person usually tries to find d)\_\_\_\_ the things and beings surrounding him. He e)\_\_\_\_ others, overlooks, counts, measures and observes f)\_\_\_ circumstances. And thus he gathers experience throughout his life time leaving himself unknown. But to know thyself is g)\_\_\_\_ abstract quest h)\_\_\_ finding something i)\_\_\_ the material capacity. It is very difficult to understand and j)\_\_\_\_ our own selves.

### ✓ Answer:

Man has a) an inborn curiosity to see the unseen and to know b) the unknown. One can do many things to fulfill one's indomitable c) desire. A person usually tries to find d) out the things and beings surrounding him. He e) evaluates others, overlooks, counts, measures and observes f) the circumstances. And thus he gathers experience throughout his life time leaving himself unknown. But to know thyself is g) an abstract quest h) in finding something i) beyond the material capacity. It is very difficult to understand and j) realize our own selves.

- ৰ্টোnborn সহজাত
- 🎯 curiosity কৌতুহল
- 💣 indomitable অদম্য
- © observe notice or perceive (something) and register it as being significant.
- & circumstances পরিস্থিতি
- gathers bring together and take in from scattered places or sources.
- 💣 experience অভিজ্ঞতা
- © abstract -existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or concrete existence.
- graphical quest a long or arduous search for something.
- a) 'an' is used as 'I' in inborn is a vowel.

- b) Parallelism in sentence. It says 'the unseen' before so a similar looking structure should end the sentence. Moreover, 'and' is used as it is used to connect words of the same part of speech, clauses, or sentences that are to be taken jointly.
- c) indomitable is an adjective so a noun must follow it. Here the noun is desire.
- d) According to appropriate prepositions, 'find out' is used together.
- e) Subject-verb agreement. Here 'he' is a singular subject and hence the verb must be singular too (evaluates).
- f) -
- g) 'an' is used as 'a' in abstract is a vowel.
- h) --
- i) --
- j) 'and' is used as it is used to connect words of the same part of speech, clauses, or sentences that are to be taken jointly. Here 'understand' and 'realize' are both verbs.

Flower	Job	Farming (কৃষিকাজ)	Raising (Bringing Up, Nurture, Elevation)	Also	Sectors (খাতে)
Opportunities (সুযোগ)	Engage (নিয়োজিত)	Create	Oneself (নিজের)	Easily	Rearing (পালন)

Self employment means to create a)\_\_\_\_ opportunity for b)\_\_\_\_ by one's own effort. Various government organizations are trying to c)\_\_\_\_ a congenial atmosphere for self-employment. Different NGO's have d)\_\_\_\_ rendered their help. Livestock e)\_\_\_\_ agricultural, f)\_\_\_\_ , poultry, g)\_\_\_ are some of the h)\_\_\_\_ . There are many i)\_\_\_\_ for self-employment in Bangladesh. One can j)\_\_\_\_ engage oneself in these jobs.

#### ✓ Answer :

Self employment means to create a) job opportunity for b) oneself by one's own effort. Various government organizations are trying to c) create a congenial atmosphere for self-employment. Different NGO's have d) also rendered their help. Livestock e) rearing agricultural, f) farming, poultry, g) raising are some of the h) sectors. There are many i) opportunities for self-employment in Bangladesh. One can j) easily engage oneself in these jobs.



- ৰ্ভ' self-employment আত্ম কর্মসংস্থান ৰ্ভ' effort- প্রচেষ্টা
- © congenial (of a person) pleasant because of a personality, qualities, or interests that are similar to one's own.
- Frendered provide or give (a service, help, etc.).
- 🕝 livestock- পশুসম্পত্তি
- 🂣 agricultural- কৃষিজাত
- of poultry-domestic fowl, such as chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese.
- 🎯 engage- নিয়োজিত
- a) create what? "job opportunity"
- b) for whom? "oneself"
- c) Here "create" is used in its base form because the verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form.
- d) -
- e) When a noun-adjective is used together as a single noun, the second one usually has -ing added to it.
- f) Parallelism of sentence. Everything else is in the same structure . 'rearing' 'raising' etc
- g) Again parallelism of sentence.
- h) As 'some' is used, an indication is given that it is talking about plural thing.
- i) As 'many' is used so the plural of opportunity is used (opportunities).
- j) engage is a verb and hence we need an adverb before it to modify it. Here the adverb of manner is 'easily'. (engage how?)



Α	In	The	For	Into	Became

Every student expects a)\_\_\_\_ glorious result in the examination and b)\_\_\_\_ this he tries heart and soul. There are many ways to have a glorious result. Admission c)\_\_\_\_ the famous institution is one of them. So most of d)\_\_\_\_ students dream for getting admission in e)\_\_\_ famous institution. Most of f)\_\_\_\_ students start to study hard after their final examination to get admission g)\_\_\_ their expected institutions. Some h)\_\_\_ successful and some fail i)\_\_\_ their mission. The students who don't study hard cannot succeed j)\_\_\_ this context.

Every student expects a) a glorious result in the examination and b) for this he tries heart and soul. There are many ways to have a glorious result. Admission c) in the famous institution is one of them. So most of d) the students dream for getting admission in e) the famous institution. Most of f) the students start to study hard after their final examination to get admission g) into their expected institutions. Some h) become successful and some fail i) in their mission. The students who don't study hard cannot succeed j) in this

## **Explanation**:

context.

- glorious having, worthy of, or bringing fame or admiration.
- ৰ্ত্ত famous- বিখ্যাত
- ৰ্ত্ত institution প্ৰতিষ্ঠান
- 🎯 successful-সফল
- © mission an important assignment carried out for political, religious, or commercial purposes, typically involving travel.
- ৰ্ভ context প্ৰসঙ্গ
  - a) 'a' is used before glorious as 'g' is a consonant.
- b) 'for this' is often used to mean 'because/ that is why'
- d) 'most of the' is a common phrase used to mean 'many among a particular group'
- e) 'a' is used as 'f' is a consonant.
- f) 'students' is a common noun and before common nouns we use 'the'.
- g) --
- h) The passage is in simple present form so the verb became must be changed to simple present form (become).
- i) -
- :)

# 35

Self-Centered (আত্মকেন্দ্রিক)	Lonely(একাকী)	Quiet(Making Little Or No	But	Privacy (গোপনীয়তা)	Of
		Noise)			
Positive(ধনাত্মক)	Thought	Realize	A	Consist (দ্বারা গঠিত)	Share(ভাগ)

children, when it is b)\_\_\_\_ of as c)\_\_\_ unit in the society. Here students get a d)\_\_\_\_ atmosphere to study. Here is no scarcity e)\_\_\_ of rooms and

Nuclear family is a kind of family that a)\_\_\_\_ of father, mother and

everyone gets f)\_\_\_\_ in life. g)\_\_\_\_ it has negative sides too. The bonus remains h)\_\_\_\_ all the time. Children feel i)\_\_\_\_ and everyone is j)\_\_\_\_ .

### ✓ Answer :

Nuclear family is a kind of family that a) consists of father, mother and children, when it is b) thought of as c) a unit in the society. Here students get a d) positive atmosphere to study. Here is no scarcity e) of of rooms and everyone gets f) share in life. g) But it has negative sides too. The bonus remains h) quiet all the time. Children feel i) lonely and everyone is j) self-centered .

- 🍼 society সমাজ
- ৰ্ভ atmosphere- বায়ুমণ্ডল ভ scarcity - the state of being scarce or in short supply; shortage.
- bonus- an amount of money added to wages on a seasonal basis, especially as a reward for good performance.
- a) Subject-verb agreement. Here family is a collective noun and hence can be referred to as singular and hence consists is used which is a singular verb.
  b) Here "thought" is used in the past participle form of the verb "think" after the be-verb "is" because the main verb in the passive voice is always in the past participle. The structure, of an passive voice in the present tense, to be followed is: "subject + am/is/are+ past participle(thought)".
- c) Even though 'u' in unit is a vowel, we use an 'a' before it because the pronunciation of 'unit' is "you-nit". In such cases we use an 'a' even before vowel. Other examples include 'a university', 'a uniform' etc.
- d) atmosphere is a noun and hence we need an adjective before it to describe it (What kind of atmosphere?). So we use the adjective 'positive' (positive atmosphere).
- e) --
- f) --
- g) However is used because it is not preferable to start a sentence with 'but'
- h)-
  - i) --
- j) ---



With	The	Exist(কোন	Charity	A	Their
		অস্তিত্ব)	(দাতব্য)		

V	Vithout	That	From	Everybody		
a)	is a v	irtue b)	_ elevates hum	nan nature.A j	person shou	ld be
en	ndowed c)	this virt	ue. It leads pe	ople to think i	favorably of	d)
fe	llowmen an	d do them g	ood. e) s	hould practice	this habit i	f) the
ve	ery childhoo	d. g) ri	ght use of it b	orings happine	ss on earth.	It is
h)	form	of self-sacrif	fice i) wh	nich a society	cannot j)	·
✓	Answer:					
a)	Charity is a	a virtue b) th	nat elevates hu	ıman nature. <i>A</i>	A person sho	ould be
en	idowed c) w	ith this virtu	ue. It leads peo	ople to think f	avorably of	d) their
fe	llowmen an	d do them go	ood. e) Everyb	ody should pra	actice this h	nabit f) from
th	e very child	lhood. g) The	e right use of	it brings happ	iness on ear	rth. It is <mark>h)</mark> a
fo	rm of self-s	acrifice i) wi	thout which a	society canno	t j) exist .	
0-0 <sub>1</sub>	`Explanatio	n:				
<b>ઉ</b>	charity - th	ne voluntary	giving of help	o, typically in t	the form of	money, to
th	ose in need	•				
<b>ઉ</b>	virtue - সদ	লুণ		× °CO,		
<b>હ</b> ્યું	elevates - 1	raise or lift (	something) up	to a higher p	osition.	

endowed - (past tense of endow) give or bequeath an income or property

b) When confused between which and that try this: Remove the word and If the sentence does not make sense, use "that" and if it still makes sense "use

c) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word "endowed" is

f) If in Bangla translation the word "থেকে" comes , it means in English it

to (a person or institution).

& favorably - সুবিধাজনকভাবে

a) The subject of the sentence should be a noun.

always followed by the preposition "with" (endowed with)

d) 'their' is used as a pronoun to the noun 'people'.

Here the translation is : "শৈশব থেকে"

h) 'a' is used as 'f' in form is a consonant.

& fellowmen- সদস্যগণ

which".

e) -

g) --

i) ---

would be 'from'.



Appeal (আবেদন)	On	Society(সমাজ)	Behave(আচরণ করা)	An	Education(শিক্ষা)
Of	With	Tradition (ঐতিহ্য)			

Every nation has a culture a)\_\_\_\_ its own. Similarly we have b)\_\_\_\_ age old and c)\_\_\_\_ culture of our own. We have our own language, dress, food habit, manner of eating, manner of speaking, mode of d)\_\_\_\_ , games, sports, social values and customs, religion, profession, music, art, literature etc. which are part and parcel of our culture. Though we have a rich culture of our own, we are going to lose some of it. Today we don't like folk songs, zari, bari, bhatiali etc. These songs are going to lose their e)\_\_\_\_ . Today we are fond f)\_\_\_\_ band music, Hindi and English song and music. Western culture has good and bad effect g)\_\_\_\_ our h)\_\_\_\_ . Western culture has introduced us i)\_\_\_\_ the people , society , j)\_\_\_\_ , history and culture of the western world.

#### √ Answer:

Every nation has a culture a) of its own. Similarly we have b) an age old and c) traditional culture of our own. We have our own language, dress, food habit, manner of eating, manner of speaking, mode of d) behavior, games, sports, social values and customs, religion, profession, music, art, literature etc. which are part and parcel of our culture. Though we have a rich culture of our own, we are going to lose some of it. Today we don't like folk songs, zari, bari, bhatiali etc. These songs are going to lose their e) appeal. Today we are fond f) of band music, Hindi and English song and music. Western culture has good and bad effect g) on our h) society. Western culture has introduced us i) with the people, society, j) tradition, history and culture of the western world.

- 🌀 culture সংস্কৃতি
- 🎯 traditional ঐতিহ্যগত
- 💣 customs রীতি
- ৰ্ভ profession পেশা
- 💣 literature সাহিত্য
- 🕝 part and parcel -অপরিহার্য অংশ

- a) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Similarly, here the meaning is 'every nation has a culture belonging to it'
- b) 'an' is used as 'a' in age is a vowel.
- c) culture is a noun and hence to describe it we should put an adjective before it. Here the adjective is 'traditionally'
- d) parallelism is applied here. Food habit, manner of eating, manner of speaking etc; here of is followed by a noun. So we use behavior which is a noun.
- e) --
- f) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, we always use 'of' after 'fond'. (fond of)
- g) "আমাদের সমাজের উপর" so we use the preposition 'on'
- h) --
- i) --
- j) Here all the words are nouns (society, history, culture etc) so to maintain parallelism of the sentence, we have to put a noun (tradition)



Hardly (কমই)	The	In	With	Lives	Properly(সঠিকভাবে)
Traffic	From	Narrow (সংকীৰ্ণ)			

Road accidents are common occurrences a)\_\_\_\_ modern city life. Every year thousands of people lose their b)\_\_\_\_ and many of them get injured. Before c)\_\_\_\_ invention of automobiles people moved d)\_\_\_\_ one place to another safely. The real causes of accidents lie e)\_\_\_\_ the people, not with transports. In many cities roads are too f)\_\_\_\_ . These roads can g)\_\_\_\_ cope with the increase of h)\_\_\_\_ . Besides, traffic is not controlled i)\_\_\_\_ . So, j)\_\_\_\_ drivers often violate traffic rules.

#### ✓ Answer:

Road accidents are common occurrences a) in modern city life. Every year thousands of people lose their b) lives and many of them get injured. Before c) the invention of automobiles people moved d) from one place to another safely. The real causes of accidents lie e) with the people, not with transports. In many cities roads are too f) narrow . These roads can g) hardly cope with the increase of h) traffic . Besides, traffic is not controlled i) properly . So, j) the drivers often violate traffic rules.

## **Explanation**:

- & occurrences ঘটনার
- 🥑 injured- আহত
- 🍼 invention আবিষ্কার
- 💣 transports -পরিবহন
- ৰ্ত্ত cope- মানিয়ে নিতে
- 💣 violate লজ্মন করা
- a) To indicate a situation/phase/condition we use the preposition 'in'. For example, Malaria is common in Africa.
- b) As we are talking about a lot of people, so we use the plural 'lives' c) -
- d) Here from is indicating the point in space at which a journey, motion, or action starts.
- e) --
- f) too is an adverb of degree and hence an adjective must follow it so that the adverb can modify it. Here the adjective is 'narrow'.
- g) cope is a verb and hence there should be an adverb before it. Here the adverb is hardly.
- h) --
- i) controlled is a verb and to modify it we need an adverb (properly)
- j) drivers is a common noun and before common nouns we use 'the'.

# 39

A	In	Of	From	Develop(বিকাশ)	For
Eradicate	The				
(সমূলে					
উৎপাটন করা)					

Ignorance is a)\_\_\_\_ root cause which frustrates all b)\_\_\_\_ efforts of the government. No development effort can succeed unless illiteracy is minimized. c)\_\_\_\_ of illiteracy in d)\_\_\_\_ country like Bangladesh is undoubtedly a gigantic task. No individual community or organization, not even e)\_\_\_\_ government alone is capable of solving this huge problem. It is a responsibility of all the literate people to make united efforts to remove illiteracy f)\_\_\_\_ society. The government has already undertaken some programs g)\_\_\_\_ this regard. To provide primary education h)\_\_\_ all, at least seventy percent of the children, the government has launched a program called i)\_\_\_\_ universal primary education. The objectives are to

increase enrolment, reduce dropouts and retain them at school till the completion j)\_\_\_\_ their primary education.

#### ✓ Answer:

Ignorance is a) a root cause which frustrates all b) the efforts of the government. No development effort can succeed unless illiteracy is minimized. c) Eradication of illiteracy in d) a country like Bangladesh is undoubtedly a gigantic task. No individual community or organization, not even e) a government alone is capable of solving this huge problem. It is a responsibility of all the literate people to make united efforts to remove illiteracy f) from society. The government has already undertaken some programs g) in this regard. To provide primary education h) for all, at least seventy percent of the children, the government has launched a program called i) the universal primary education. The objectives are to increase enrolment, reduce dropouts and retain them at school till the completion j) of their primary education.

- 🥝 Ignorance অজ্ঞতা
- frustrate- prevent (a plan or attempted action) from progressing, succeeding, or being fulfilled.
- ৰ্ভ efforts প্ৰচেষ্টা
- 🍼 illiteracy নিরক্ষরতা
- 🥑 minimized কমিয়ে আনা
- gigantic- of very great size or extent; huge or enormous.
- f task- a piece of work to be done or undertaken.
- individual of or a particular person/ single
- 💣 community- সম্প্রদায়
- & organization- সংগঠন
- ভ literate শিক্ষিত
- 🥑 launched (past of launch) আরম্ভ
- 💞 universal সার্বজনীন
- ৰ্ভ objective- উদ্দেশ্য
- 💣 enrolment তালিকাভুক্তি
- ৰ্ত্ত dropouts-বাদ প্ৰৱা
- 🎯 completion- পরিপূরণ
- a) 'a' is used as 'r' in root is a consonant.
- b) --
- c) Used as a collective subject so noun form must be used "eradication of illiteracy". If of was not present then eradicating would have been used.

- d) 'a' is used as 'c' in country is a consonant.
- e) 'a' is used as 'g' in government is a consonant.
- f) If in Bangla translation the word "থেকে" comes , it means in English it would be 'from'. Here it means "সমাজ থেকে"
- g) "in this regard" means "এই বিষয়ে"
- h) --
- i) Before any designation we use 'the' .Here the program is designated as 'universal primary education' and so we use 'the' before it.
- j) --



Silt	Exhaust	Numerous (অনেক)	From	Pollute (দূষিত করা)	Facing
То	The	Like	Of		

Providing enough energy to meet a)\_\_\_\_ ever-increasing demand is one b)\_\_\_\_ the greatest problems the world is c)\_\_\_\_ today. Energy is the key d)\_\_\_\_ an industrial economy. Coal is plentiful but polluting natural gas is being e)\_\_\_\_ , oil is not abundant everywhere. Nuclear power is costly and risky. Scientists are working relentlessly with a view to accumulating the energy f)\_\_\_\_ the sun and oceans. Energy from these sources will be found cheap and will not g)\_\_\_\_ the environment. Every country will produce its own requirement. This will mean rapid economic development for poor countries h)\_\_\_\_ Bangladesh. Our country is criss-crossed by i)\_\_\_\_ rivers and these river carry j)\_\_\_ that makes our soil fertile. We have a country rich in flora and fauna too. Now it is the duty of the citizens of our country to devote themselves in its development.

#### ✓ Answer :

Providing enough energy to meet a) the ever-increasing demand is one b) of the greatest problems the world is c) facing today. Energy is the key d) to an industrial economy. Coal is plentiful but polluting natural gas is being e) exhausted, oil is not abundant everywhere. Nuclear power is costly and risky. Scientists are working relentlessly with a view to accumulating the energy f) from the sun and oceans. Energy from these sources will be found cheap and will not g) pollute the environment. Every country will produce its own requirement. This will mean rapid economic development for poor countries h) like Bangladesh. Our country is criss-crossed by i) numerous rivers and these river carry j) silt that makes our soil fertile. We have a

country rich in flora and fauna too. Now it is the duty of the citizens of our country to devote themselves in its development.

- silt fine sand, clay, or other material carried by running water and deposited as a sediment, especially in a channel or harbor.
- © exhaust waste gases or air expelled from an engine, turbine, or other machine in the course of its operation.
- 💣 demand- চাহিদা
- 🕑 industrial economy- শিল্প অর্থনীতি
- 🎯 plentiful- অঢেল
- or abundant-existing or available in large quantities; plentiful.
- 💣 risky- ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ
- & relentlessly-নিরলসভাবে
- © accumulating gathering together or acquiring an increasing number or quantity of.
- 🕝 requirement- প্রয়োজন
- 🤡 rapid- দ্ৰুত
- 💣 fertile- উর্বর
- 💣 flora and fauna -উদ্ভিদ ও প্রাণীজগত
- devote- give all or a large part of one's time or resources to (a person, activity, or cause).
- a) 'ever increasing demand' is a particular issue we are talking about here. And when we talk about some particular issue/ topic we place a 'the' before it.
- b) --
- c) Present Continuous Tense: subject + {am/is/are} + {verb+ing} (facing)
- d) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, we put a 'to' after the word 'key' to mean 'gateway to something' (key to). For example: Hard work is the key to success.
- e) Here "exhausted" is used in the past participle form of the verb "exhaust" after the verb "being"in the present continuous tense of a passive voice. The structure, , to be followed is: "subject + am/is/are+ being+ past participle(polluted)".
- f) If in Bangla translation the word "থেকে" comes , it means in English it would be 'from'. Here "সূর্যের থেকে" is meant.
- g)After the word 'not' base form of the verb is used (pollute).
- h) Here 'like' means "such as/ for example"
- i) rivers is a proper noun and hence it must be preceded with an adjective.

Here the adjective is 'numerous.'



The	But	A	For	Of	То
Marker	Use	Make			

Man is the a)\_\_\_\_ of his own fate. If he b)\_\_\_\_ proper c)\_\_\_ of his time and does his duties accordingly, he is sure d)\_\_\_\_ improve and progress e)\_\_\_\_ life, but if he does otherwise, he is sure f)\_\_\_\_ suffer when it is too late. To waste time is as bad as to commit suicide. Our life is nothing g)\_\_\_ the sum total h)\_\_\_ hours, days and years. If we waste i)\_\_\_ morning hours of life, we shall have j)\_\_\_ repent afterwards.

#### ✓ Answer:

Man is the a) maker of his own fate. If he b) makes proper c) use of his time and does his duties accordingly, he is sure d) to improve and progress e) in life, but if he does otherwise, he is sure f) to suffer when it is too late. To waste time is as bad as to commit suicide. Our life is nothing g) but the sum total h) of hours, days and years. If we waste i) the morning hours of life, we shall have j) to repent afterwards.

- marker- an object used to indicate a position, place, or route.
- 🤡 fate-ভাগ্য
- & proper-সঠিক
- Saccordinglyin a way that is appropriate to the particular circumstances.-
- ৰ্ভ'improve- উন্নত করা
- ৰ্ভ progress-অগ্ৰগতি
- ৰ্ভ suicide-আত্মহত্যা
- 💞 waste-অপচয়
- © repent-feel or express sincere regret or remorse about one's wrongdoing or sin.
- a) --
- b) Subject-verb agreement. Here he is a singular subject and hence the verb make is in its singular form (makes)
- c) Here proper is an adjective and hence a noun must follow it. The noun is use.
- d) To mean "in order to" we use the preposition 'to' simply.
- e) To indicate condition/situation/phase we use the preposition 'in'.

f) The	hint h	iere	is:	"suffer	' is	in	its	base	form	and	we	know	the	verb	after
"infini	tive to	" is	alv	vays in	its	ba	se i	form.							

g) -h)--

i) 'morning hours of life' is a designation given to the youth of life. We know before any designation/post , we use the article 'the'

j) --

# 42

Geographically (ভৌগোলিক)	The	Of	Places	The	In
Vital (অতীব গুরুত্বপূর্ণ)	A	For			

Bangladesh is a land a)\_\_\_\_ scenic beauty. The land, the rivers and the forests are b)\_\_\_\_ sources of this beauty. c)\_\_\_\_ Bangladesh can be divided into four regions. In many places there are a lot d)\_\_\_\_ amazing and beautiful spots. There are many historical e)\_\_\_\_ also. f)\_\_\_\_ this reason tourism business can flourish here. The wild animals of g)\_\_\_\_ Sundarabans are also a great asset to our country. Tourism can play a h)\_\_\_\_ role in national economy. But it is still i)\_\_\_\_ its tender age. So we have to travel j)\_\_\_\_ long way.

#### ✓ Answer :

Bangladesh is a land a) of scenic beauty. The land, the rivers and the forests are b) the sources of this beauty. c) Geographically Bangladesh can be divided into four regions. In many places there are a lot d) of amazing and beautiful spots. There are many historical e) places also. f) for this reason tourism business can flourish here. The wild animals of g) the Sundarabans are also a great asset to our country. Tourism can play a h) vital role in national economy. But it is still i) in its tender age. So we have to travel j) a long

# **Explanation**:

way.

- Scenic providing or relating to views of impressive or beautiful natural scenery.
- 🥝 forest- বন

🎯 sources- সূত্র

- or wonder; astonishing.
- 🕑 historical- ঐতিহাসিক
- 🎯 tourism-পর্যটন

someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here in the above passage it means 'land that possesses scenic beauty. b) "source" is a common noun and hence we use 'the' before it. d) When we indicate 'tools(উপকরন) of something' we use the preposition 'of' e) We use the plural form of 'place' because the verb is plural (are) .Also the word many is an indication that the noun following it should be plural. f) Sometimes we use 'for this' to mean 'because'. g) Sundarabans is a Proper noun(name of a forest) and we know that before proper nouns, we use 'the'. h) role is a noun and hence the word before it must be an adjective that will describe it (What kind of role?). Hence we use the adjective 'vital'. i) To indicate 'condition/state/phase' we use the preposition 'in'. For example: She is in her teens. Similarly, it is still in its tender age indicates the phase/condition it is in. j) 'a' is used as 'l' in long is a consonant, Monitor Α The Among Adulterate With (ভেজাল মেশান) On Over Recently Chittagong Poribesh Andolon bought a)\_\_\_\_ procession b)\_\_\_ banners demanding c)\_\_\_\_ safety of the food items sold in the market. The

reason why the organization chose to focus d)\_\_\_\_ food is obvious. The

most of g)\_\_\_\_ food items are being h)\_\_\_\_. Even the foods of high

apparently educated people seems to be absent.

restaurants are contaminated. Government agency that are responsible for i)\_\_\_\_ the quality of food is said to be short of up-to-date facilities. But

nobody seems to care about things like food safety. Awareness even j)\_\_\_\_\_

power of consumers e)\_\_\_\_ sellers' market is nil. f)\_\_\_\_ study revealed that

a) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to

✓ Answer :

💣 flourish - সমৃদ্ধি লাভ

ৰ্টে economy- অৰ্থনীতি

& tender-showing gentleness and concern or sympathy.

🍼 asset- সম্পদ

🎯 travel- ভ্ৰমণ

Recently Chittagong Poribesh Andolon bought a) a procession b) with banners demanding c) the safety of the food items sold in the market. The reason why the organization chose to focus d) on food is obvious. The power of consumers e) over sellers' market is nil. f) a study revealed that most of g) the food items are being h) adulterated. Even the foods of high restaurants are contaminated. Government agency that are responsible for i) monitoring the quality of food is said to be short of up-to-date facilities. But nobody seems to care about things like food safety. Awareness even j) among apparently educated people seems to be absent.

# Explanation:

- 🕝 procession মিছিল
- & banners a long strip of cloth bearing a slogan or design, hung in a public place or carried in a demonstration or procession.
- ৰ্ভ organization সংগঠন
- & obvious- সুস্পষ্ট
  - ৰ্ভ consumers ভোক্তাদের
  - ৺ revealed- প্রকাশ

ৰ্ভ facilities- সুবিধা

💣 contaminated- polluted

- 💣 responsible দায়ী 💣 monitoring - পর্যবেক্ষণ
- র্জ Awareness- সচেতনতা
- ঔ apparently স্পষ্টত
- a) 'a' is used as p is a consonant.
- For example, 'The car comes with a free baby-seat". Similarly here it means a procession containing banners...

b) When we mean "containing / consists of" we use the preposition 'with'.

- procession containing painters...
- c) When talking about a particular issue/thing, we use 'the' before it.
  d) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'focus' must
- always be followed by 'on' (focus on)
- e) Here the translation is "বিক্রেতাদের উপর ভোক্তাদের". 'On' can also be used.
- f) 'a' is used as 's' in study is a consonant.
  g) 'Food' is a non-countable noun and before non-countable nouns we use the article 'the'.
- h) Here "adulterated" is used in the past participle form of the verb "adulterate" after the verb "being" in the present continuous tense of a passive voice. The structure, to be followed is: "subject + am/is/are+ being+ past participle(adulterated)".
- i) Here "monitoring" is used because if a preposition(for) precedes the given

verb (monitor), j) When talking				mong'	
99				C	
Domination 1	Free	A	То	Before	From
An	On	Over	After		
Liberty does not	t descend a	people	e automatical	ly; people	must raise
themselves b)	it. It is	c) fruit	that must b	e earned d	) it can
be enjoyed. That	t e) m	eans freedor	n only from	foreign f)	is g)
outworn idea. N	io h) ł	nas any real	values unless	it also me	ans freedom
i) want, di	sease and iş	gnorance; no	t merely free	dom from	foreign j)
•					
✓ Answer :					
Liberty does not	t descend a)	on people a	utomatically;	people mi	ust raise
themselves b) to	o it. It is c)	a fruit that i	must be earn	ed d) befor	e it can be
enjoyed. That e)	freedom m	neans freedor	n only from	foreign f) (	domination is
g) an outworn io	dea. No h) f	reedom has	any real valu	ies unless i	t also means
freedom i) from	want, disea	ise and ignor	rance; not me	erely freedo	om from
foreign j) domin	ation.		0.0		
<b>Explanation</b> :					
odomination - t	the exercise	of control o	or influence c	ver someo	ne or
something, or th	ne state of l	being so conf	trolled.		
🎯 Liberty - স্বাধী	নতা				
🍼 descend- mov					
© automatically	_	বে			
🍼 foreign- বিদেশ	भी				
💣 outworn- out	of date.				
ৰ্ভ disease- রোগ					
ৰ্টে ignorance - ত	মজ্ঞতা				
۵)					
a) b)					
	'f' in family i	c a conconar	<b>.</b> +		
c) 'a' is used as	I III II'uit I	s a consonar	IL.		
d)					
2) Something m	eans freeds	m only si	nce the blank	k is follows	ad by a
e) Something meddefinition, hence		-			ed by a

'domination'

- g) 'an' is used as 'o' in outworn is a vowel.
- h) --
- i) from: indicating the source or provenance of someone or something.
- j) "foreign" is an adjective and hence a noun must follow it. Here the noun is 'domination'



Money	An	Communication (যোগাযোগ)	Via (এর মাধ্যমে)	The	Present(বৰ্তমান)
System (পদ্ধতি)	Time				

E-mail means electronic mail. It is a)\_\_\_\_ electronic mode of communication. E-mail b)\_\_\_\_ is user to user but telex communication is terminal to terminal. Again telephone communication often takes c)\_\_\_\_ to establish communication because both d)\_\_\_\_ caller and the called must be e)\_\_\_\_ simultaneously. But e-mail is a computer based f)\_\_\_\_ and the messages are sent g)\_\_\_\_ computer become stored in mailbox of h)\_\_\_ individual personal computer without i)\_\_\_ need of his actually being present. Thus, e-mail saves both time and j)\_\_\_\_ .

### ✓ Answer :

E-mail means electronic mail. It is a) an electronic mode of communication. E-mail b) communication is user to user but telex communication is terminal to terminal. Again telephone communication often takes c) time to establish communication because both d) the caller and the called must be e) present simultaneously. But e-mail is a computer based f) system and the messages are sent g) via computer become stored in mailbox of h) an individual personal computer without i) the need of his actually being present. Thus, e-mail saves both time and j) money .

- 🕝 telex communication -তারবার্তা প্রেরণের উপায় যোগাযোগ
- ৰ্ড terminal -প্ৰান্তিক
- 🎯 establish স্থাপন করা
- ৰ্ভ্ত simultaneously- একই সাথে
- 💣 individual- single; separate.
- a) 'an' is used as 'e' in electronic is a vowel.
- b) -

- c) Ask "takes what?"—answer is "time".
- d) Here 'caller' is a common noun and we use 'the' before common nouns.
- e) "must" is a modal auxiliary and after modals, the verb is always placed in its 'base' form.
- f) "computer-based" is an adjective here and hence a noun must follow it. So the noun is 'system'.
- g) 'via' means through/ with the help of.
- h) 'an' is used as 'I' in individual is a vowel.
- i) -
- j) 'and' is used as it is used to connect words of the same part of speech, clauses, or sentences that are to be taken jointly. Here both are nouns.



То	Useful	Of	An	Into	The
In	Their	Village	Market		

A village market is a)\_\_\_\_ important place b)\_\_\_\_ the villagers. The c)\_\_\_\_ buy and sell their daily necessaries in a village market. A village market generally sits in d)\_\_\_\_ open place of e)\_\_\_ village. Usually a village market is divided f)\_\_\_\_ three sections:- open space, temporary shops and permanent shops. A village market is very g)\_\_\_ and important h)\_\_\_ the life of the villagers. Here they meet i)\_\_\_ kith and kin and variety j)\_\_\_ people.

#### ✓ Answer :

A village market is a) an important place b) to the villagers. The c) villagers buy and sell their daily necessaries in a village market. A village market generally sits in d) an open place of e) a village. Usually a village market is divided f) into three sections:- open space, temporary shops and permanent shops. A village market is very g) useful and important h) to the lives of the villagers. Here they meet i) their kith and kin and variety j) of people.

- ৰ্ভ'important- গুরুত্বপূর্ণ
- & necessaries ( plural of necessary) -প্রয়োজনীয়
- 🎯 temporary অস্থায়ী
- ৰ্ভ permanent- স্থায়ী
- & kith and kin- আত্মীয়স্বজন
- 🎯 variety- বৈচিত্র্য
- a) 'an' is used as 'i' in important is a vowel.

- b) --c) a subject(noun) is needed for the sentence. Hence we use 'villagers'.
- d) 'an' is used as 'o' in open is a vowel.
- e) 'a' is used as 'v' in village is a consonant.
- f) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'divide' is always followed by an 'into' (divide{ed} into)
- g) "very" is an adverb of degree and hence an adjective must follow for it to modify. Hence we use the adjective "useful".
- h) -i) --
- j) --

# 47/

Improve(উন্নত করা)	Attaining (অর্জনের)	Truly	Illuminates (Light Up.)	An	With
A	For	Supposed	The		

opportunity to develop all his talents. It's aim is to c)\_\_\_\_ him physically and mentally so that he can be useful to himself and to d)\_\_\_\_ society.
e)\_\_\_\_ educated man is self-reliant, but he can also assist others in f)\_\_\_\_ this great virtue. He is g)\_\_\_\_ to be well-mannered, kind and sympathetic. So h)\_\_\_\_ man who has acquired knowledge and skill only i)\_\_\_\_ his material development cannot be called a j)\_\_\_\_ educated man.

Education a)\_\_\_\_ a man's life. Proper education provides a learner b)\_\_\_\_

### ✓ Answer :

Education a) illuminates a man's life. Proper education provides a learner b) an opportunity to develop all his talents. It's aim is to c) improve him physically and mentally so that he can be useful to himself and to d) the society. e) An educated man is self-reliant, but he can also assist others in f) attaining this great virtue. He is g) supposed to be well-mannered, kind and sympathetic. So h) a man who has acquired knowledge and skill only i) for his material development cannot be called a j) truly educated man.

- ©supposed generally assumed or believed to be the case, but not necessarily so.
- © opportunity সুযোগ
- 🕝 physically- শারীরিকভাবে
- ৰ্ভ mentally- মানসিকভাবে

💣 talent- প্রতিভা 💞 self-reliant -আত্মনির্ভরশীল ৰ্ভে great virtue- বড় গুণ ৰ্ভ sympathetic- সহানুভূতিশীল & material development- বস্তুগত উন্নয়ন a) Subject-verb agreement. As education is a singular subject hence the verb 'illuminate' is used in its singular form (illuminates). b) 'an' is used as 'o' in opportunity is a vowel. c) Here "improve" is used in its base form because the verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form. d) We use the article 'the' before 'common nouns'. Here 'society' is a common noun and so we used the before it. e) 'An' is used as 'e' in educated is a vowel. f) Here "attaining" is used because if a preposition(in) precedes the given verb (attain), then "-ing" is added to the verb. g) The structure, of an passive voice in the present tense, to be followed is : "subject + am/is/are+ past participle(supposed)\_\_\_\_". h) 'a' is used as 'm' in man is a consonant. i) The preposition 'for' is used to imply/indicate "reason/cause". For example, I dance for fun. Here fun is the cause. Similarly in the above passage, we used 'for' and the cause is 'his material development'. j) "adverb+adjective+noun" ...Here, educated is the adjective, man is the noun and the adverb is 'truly' and it is modifying the adjective 'educated'. To Of With Around From Users Wonder About Α Easy (আশ্চর্য) Mobile phone is one of the a) of science It has added a new dimension

mobile phone is one of the a) of science. It has added a new dimension
b) our life and to communication system. It can be moved c) and
quickly d) place to place. Through mobile phones, we can send
messages to distant places, play games, know e) time, solve the work of
calculation, be aware f) different kinds of news and views. In g)
very single moment, we can communicate with the people living in a very
distant place. Scientists have recently discovered that mobile phone can cause
cancer to the h) Besides, it has become a fashion i) the young
people. Last but not the least, terrorists are using it to spread out terrorism

all i)\_\_\_\_ the world.

### ✓ Answer :

Mobile phone is one of the a) wonders of science. It has added a new dimension b) to our life and to communication system. It can be moved c) easily and quickly d) from place to place. Through mobile phones, we can send messages to distant places, play games, know e) about time, solve the work of calculation, be aware f) of different kinds of news and views. In g) a very single moment, we can communicate with the people living in a very distant place. Scientists have recently discovered that mobile phone can cause cancer to the h) user . Besides, it has become a fashion i) with the young people. Last but not the least, terrorists are using it to spread out terrorism all j) around the world.

- ৰ্ভ dimension মাত্ৰা
- & communication যোগাযোগ
- 🍼 aware- সচেত্ৰ
- ৰ্ঙ্ত discovered- আবিষ্কৃত
- 🕝 terrorists- সন্ত্রাসী
- ৰ্ত্ত terrorism- সম্ভ্ৰাসবাদ
- a) When we use 'one of the' we mean one from many and so use plural form and hence here wonders is used.
- b) --
- c) 'easily' is an adverb modifying the verb 'moved' (moved how? "easily")
- d) From: indicating the point in space at which a journey, motion, or action starts.
- e) "সময় **সম্পর্কে**(by) জানতে"
- f) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means 'belonging to different kinds of news and views'.
- g) 'a' is used as 'v' in very is a consonant.
- h) to whom? "to the user".
- i) --



With	In	Write	Ву	То	A
The	Without				

Michael was a)\_\_\_\_ poor shepherd living in b)\_\_\_\_ lake district of England. His wife was hard working. Their son Luke was c)\_\_\_\_ apple of their eye. He was a great comfort to them d)\_\_\_\_ their old age. But faced e)\_\_\_\_ a sudden and unexpected financial crisis, they were compelled to live f)\_\_\_\_ the company of their beloved son. Luke went to London to work. He was employed g)\_\_\_\_ a business owned h)\_\_\_\_ a relative. The relative was satisfied i)\_\_\_\_ his work. A dutiful son, Luke j)\_\_\_\_ to home regularly.

# ✓ Answer :

Michael was a) a poor shepherd living in b) the lake district of England. His wife was hard working. Their son Luke was c) the apple of their eye. He was a great comfort to them d) in their old age. But faced e) with a sudden and unexpected financial crisis, they were compelled to live f) without the company of their beloved son. Luke went to London to work. He was employed g) in a business owned h) by a relative. The relative was satisfied i)

with his work. A dutiful son, Luke j) wrote to home regularly.

# **Explanation :**ওঁ shepherd - মেষপালক

ৰ্ভ compelled- বাধ্য

💣 satisfied- সন্তুষ্ট

f) --

🍼 unexpected - অপ্রত্যাশিত

🕝 financial crisis - আর্থিক সংকট

- ৰ্জ beloved- dearly loved. ৰ্জ employed-নিযুক্ত
- a) 'a' is used as 'p' in poor is a consonant.
- b) Before 'names of places' we use the article 'the'.
- c) When someone or something is given a designation, we use 'the'.

Moreover, "apple of the eye" is an idiom meaning

- "Special favorite, beloved person or thing"
- d) The preposition 'in' can be used to indicate situation/condition. For example: He was in his teens. Similarly, we use in here.
  - e) --
- g) The preposition 'in' can be used to indicate situation/condition. For
- example: He was working in an ice-cream factory. Similarly, we use in here .

  h) The preposition by is used to indicate source or medium by which a work is done. For example, This play station was owned by Jordan. Similarly, we use the preposition 'by' here.
- i) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'satisfied' is

always followed by 'with/of'.

j) 'wrote' is used as the passage is a narration of the past ( a story that happened in the past) and hence we use simple past tense.



At	Of	Generous (উদার)	A	Charity (দান)	In
Help	An	Think	Towards (প্রতি)		

Charity is a)\_\_\_\_ inclination of heart to help others and to b)\_\_\_\_ good of others. Charity is c)\_\_\_\_ noble human quality. It makes one's heart d)\_\_\_\_. It is the feeling of sympathy e)\_\_\_\_ others. There are various ways f)\_\_\_\_ practicing charity. The practice of giving alms is g)\_\_\_\_ act of charity. But it is not h)\_\_\_\_ in all cases. Charity should be extended to i)\_\_\_\_ the really needy. Charity should aim j)\_\_\_\_ removing the suffering of the poor.

### ✓ Answer:

Charity is a) an inclination of heart to help others and to b) think good of others. Charity is c) a noble human quality. It makes one's heart d) generous . It is the feeling of sympathy e) towards others. There are various ways f) of practicing charity. The practice of giving alms is g) an act of charity. But it is not h) charity in all cases. Charity should be extended to i) help the really needy. Charity should aim j) at removing the suffering of the poor.

- charity the voluntary giving of help, typically in the form of money, to those in need.
- inclination a person's natural tendency or urge to act or feel in a particular way; a disposition or propensity.
- র্ত noble- উন্নতচরিত্র
- ৰ্ভ sympathy-সহানুভূতি
- Galms-(in historical contexts) money or food given to poor people.
- 🍼 extended- সম্প্রসারিত
- Suffering the state of undergoing pain, distress, or hardship.
- a) 'an' is used as 'I' in inclination is a vowel.
- b) Here "think" is used in its base form because the verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form.
- c) 'a' is used as 'n' in noble is a consonant.
- d) Ask "makes one's heart what?" Of course we need an adjective here and

- hence we use generous.
- f) When we mean to say that there are various components/parts/ways to do/practice something we use 'of' .For example: There are various forms of dance. Similarly we use 'of' here.
- g) 'an' is used as 'a' in act is a vowel.
- h) --
- i) Here "help" is used in its base form because the verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form.
- j) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, we use 'at' after 'aim' (aim at).



Success(সাফল্য)	То	The	Overnight (রাতারাতি)	A	For
Ву	Of	In			

Computer was not invented a)\_\_\_\_\_. It took time and hard labor b)\_\_\_\_\_ invent computer. Many votaries c)\_\_\_\_\_ science worked hard d)\_\_\_\_\_ years together and finally came out e)\_\_\_\_\_. f)\_\_\_\_ fact, computer can not work all g)\_\_\_\_\_ itself. It works on h)\_\_\_\_ basis of the command given by i)\_\_\_\_ operator. It is used in our daily life for j)\_\_\_\_ number of purposes.

#### ✓ Answer:

Computer was not invented a) overnight. It took time and hard labor b) to invent computer. Many votaries c) of science worked hard d) for years together and finally came out e) successful. f) In fact, computer can not work all g) by itself. It works on h) the basis of the command given by i) the operator. It is used in our daily life for j) a number of purposes.

- invented (past tense of invent) create or design (something that has not existed before); be the originator of.
- votaries a person, such as a monk or nun, who has made vows of dedication to religious service.
- command- an authoritative order.
- operator a person who operates equipment or a machine.
- 🎯 purpose- উদ্দেশ্য
- a) Here the 'adverb of time' 'overnight' is used to modify the verb, 'invented'.
- b) One hint is, 'invent' is in its base form and we know, the verb after the

- "infinitive to" is always in its base form.
- c) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here it means 'votaries belonging to science' so we say 'votaries of science'.
- d) To indicate "a certain amount of time in which/during which something was done" we use "for".
- e) "came out how?" "successful".
- f) The expression "in fact" means আসলে.
- g) Whenever we refer to a medium that does something, we use the preposition "by". For example, "The dress was made **by** her mother". Here her mother is the medium. Similarly in the above passage, 'itself' is the medium.
- h) "On the basis" is an expression which means "ভিত্তিতে"
- i) When we mention a certain designation/post, we use 'the' before it.
- j) 'a' is used as 'n' in number is a consonant.

# 52

Of	For	In	Enquire (খোঁজ)	Remember	Show (দেখান)
A	The	About	Freedom(স্বাধীনতা)	Forget	Give

Our freedom fighters are a)\_\_\_\_ real heroes of our country. We should b)\_\_\_\_ them as they sacrificed their lives c)\_\_\_\_ the greatest cause of the country. It is d)\_\_\_\_ matter of great regret that most e)\_\_\_\_ them are forgotten. Our young generation do not know f)\_\_\_\_ their supreme sacrifice. Now many real g)\_\_\_\_ fighters are living h)\_\_\_ hardship. Some i)\_\_\_\_ them are also dying pathetically. We should j)\_\_\_\_ about them and give them due honor.

#### ✓ Answer :

Our freedom fighters are a) the real heroes of our country. We should b) remember them as they sacrificed their lives c) for the greatest cause of the country. It is d) a matter of great regret that most e) of them are forgotten. Our young generation do not know f) about their supreme sacrifice. Now many real g) freedom fighters are living h) in hardship. Some i) of them are also dying pathetically. We should j) enquire about them and give them due honor.



- ৰ্জ freedom fighters- মুক্তিযোদ্ধা
- ৰ্জ sacrifice- বলিদান
- ৰ্ভ supreme সর্বোচ্চ
- of pathetically- arousing pity, especially through vulnerability or sadness.
- a) When we refer to a certain designation/post, we use 'the' before it. Freedom fighters are given the designation of 'real heroes' and hence 'the is used here.
- b) Should is a modal auxiliary. After any kind of modals, the base form of the verb must be used. Hence remember is used in its base form.
- c) In Bengali translation if it is "কিছুর জন্য" then we use for.
- d) 'a' is used as 'm' in matter is a consonant.
- e) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here 'of is used to indicate the people belonging to the group(freedom fighters).
- f)By translation "...তাদের আত্মতাগের সম্পর্কে(about) জানি না.."Hence about is used here.
- g) ---
- h) "কষ্টের মধ্যে(in) বসবাস করছেন'. Hence preposition 'in' is used.
- i) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here 'some belonging to them' is meant.
- j) Should is a modal auxiliary. After any kind of modals, the base form of the verb must be used. Hence enquire is used in its base form.

# 53

Ву	The	Mountaineers (পর্বতারোহী)	Might	Always	Them
Have	They	Under	For		

Mount Everest has a)\_\_\_\_ fascinated climbers. But climbing mountains like b)\_\_\_\_ Everest is difficult and dangerous c)\_\_\_\_ there is snow all over. There d)\_\_\_\_ be snow slides and cracks e)\_\_\_\_ the ice and snow. Besides, the climbers f)\_\_\_\_ to face strong winds and bitter cold. But g)\_\_\_\_ are daring people. They are not daunted h)\_\_\_\_ difficulties and dangers. Mountains always look exciting and challenging to i)\_\_\_\_ and they feel that j)\_\_\_\_ must go and climb them.

### ✓ Answer:

Mount Everest has a) always fascinated climbers. But climbing mountains like b) the Everest is difficult and dangerous c) for there is snow all over. There

d) might be snow slides and cracks e) under the ice and snow. Besides, the climbers f) have to face strong winds and bitter cold. But g) they are daring people. They are not daunted h) by difficulties and dangers. Mountains always look exciting and challenging to i) mountaineers and they feel that j) they must go and climb them.

### **Explanation**:

- fascinated draw irresistibly the attention and interest of (someone).
- daunted(past participle of daunt) make (someone) feel intimidated or apprehensive.
- a) After the word 'always' we use past participle form of the verb. Hence fascinated is in its past participle form, we put always in the blank..
- b) Before the names of 'mountains', 'rivers' etc, we use 'the'.
- c) Sometimes we use the preposition for to indicate or mean 'because'.
- d) the word 'might' expresses possibility.
- e) --
- f) Subject-verb agreement. Since 'climbers' is a plural subject, hence the plural form of 'has' which is 'have' is used.
- g) Here the pronoun 'they' is used instead of saying 'climbers'.
- h) --
- i) to whom? "to mountaineers"
- j) 'they' is used as a pronoun for the noun mountaineers.

# 54

Find	Of	Ве	Little	A	Jealous (ঈর্যান্বিত)
То	How	Leave (ত্যাগ)	Was		

Long ago a young man a)\_\_\_\_ life in the family in his village full b)\_\_\_\_ problems and sufferings. Quarrels, ill feelings, c)\_\_\_\_, enmity all d)\_\_\_\_ part of everyday life there. So he e)\_\_\_\_ his house and went to f)\_\_\_\_ jungle to live by himself. There he made a nice g)\_\_\_\_ hut with wood, bamboo and reeds, "Ah, h)\_\_\_\_ happy I i)\_\_\_\_ here!" ,said the man j)\_\_\_\_ himself.

#### ✓ Answer :

Long ago a young man a) found life in the family in his village full b) of problems and sufferings. Quarrels, ill feelings, c) jealousy, enmity all d) were part of everyday life there. So he e) left his house and went to f) a jungle to

live by himself. There he made a nice g) little hut with wood, bamboo and reeds, "Ah, h) how happy I i) am here!", said the man j) to himself.

## **Explanation**:

- 🕝 sufferings the state of undergoing pain, distress, or hardship.
- ৰ্ভ enmity- শত্ৰুতা
- a) A narration or an extract of the past so simple past form must be used. Hence 'found' is used.
- b) When we mean something is related to or belongs to something we use 'of'.
- c) Quarrels, ill-feelings are nouns and according to parallelism the word must be a noun too. Hence 'jealousy' is used.
- d) were(plural verb) is used as it is referring to multiple subjects. Subjectverb agreement.
- e) A narration or an extract of the past so simple past form must be used.

Hence 'left' is used.

- f) 'a' is used as 'j' in jungle is a consonant.
- g) hut is a noun so we need an adjective to describe it. Hence we use the adjective 'little'.
- h) Exclamatory sentences: Those which express strong feelings.
- Usually starts with "How" or "What" and ends with an exclamation mark [!].

  i) Here the sentence is in quotations indicating simple present tense and after first person singular number (I)\_\_\_\_ "am" is always used.

j) ---

# 55

Known (পরিচিত)	Inspire (অনুপ্রাণিত)	Inconceivable	Curiosity (কৌতুহল)	The	Out
Unquenchable	Of	With	See		

Man has an a)\_\_\_\_ thirst for knowledge. In fact, he is never satisfied b)\_\_\_\_ what he has c)\_\_\_\_ and seen. He wants to know and d)\_\_\_\_ more and more. This e)\_\_\_\_ to know more coupled with his bold spirit f)\_\_\_\_ adventure, has g)\_\_\_\_ him to undertake and carry h)\_\_\_\_ difficult and dangerous tasks. In i)\_\_\_\_ fields of science and technology man has already achieved what once was j)\_\_\_\_.

### ✓ Answer :

Man has an a) unquenchable thirst for knowledge. In fact, he is never satisfied b) with what he has c) got and seen. He wants to know and d) learn

more and more. This e) curiosity to know more coupled with his bold spirit f) of adventure, has g) inspired him to undertake and carry h) out difficult and dangerous tasks. In i) the fields of science and technology man has already achieved what once was j) inconceivable.

# **Explanation**:

- Gunquenchable not able to be quenched.
- g quench satisfy (one's thirst) by drinking.
- finconceivable- not capable of being imagined or grasped mentally; unbelievable.
- & knowledge- জ্ঞান
- 🍼 satisfied সম্ভষ্ট
- 🎯 bold spirit- সাহসী আত্মা
- a) 'an' is used before the blank and hence the choice narrows down to the words starting with vowels only. The best possible answer in terms of meaning is 'unquenchable'.
- b) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'satisfied' is always followed by 'with' (satisfied with)\_\_\_\_.
- c) Here "has got" is used in the present perfect tense in an active voice. The structure to be followed is: "subject + have/has+ past participle".
- d) Since know is in its base form, hence to maintain **parallelism**, 'learn' must also be in its base form.
- e) --
- f) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here, we mean spirit belonging to adventure (spirit of adventure)
- g) Here "has inspired" is used in the present perfect tense in an active voice. The structure to be followed is: "subject + have/has+ past participle".
- h) The expression 'carry out' means 'to do something'.
- i) Here 'fields of science and technology' is referred to as a field of education (a common noun) and hence we use 'the' before it.
- j) --

# 56

Demolished (ধ্বংস)	Through (মধ্য দিয়ে)	Oppression (অত্যাচার)	Recently (সাম্প্রতিক)	The	Spoke
Ву	Ban (নিষেধাজ্ঞা জারি)	Other	Also		

Malala has become a very famous name a)\_\_\_\_\_. She is a 14 year old Pakistani girl who b)\_\_\_\_\_ for the right of girls to study. She was just like many c)\_\_\_\_\_ ordinary girls in Asia. But suddenly the Talibans d)\_\_\_\_\_ girls' schools and set a e)\_\_\_\_\_ on girls going to schools in her area. Malala protested this not only f)\_\_\_\_\_ speaking in public but also telling the world g)\_\_\_\_ internet. In October 2011, she received nomination for the International Children's' Peace Prize. The state h)\_\_\_\_ donated various honors on her. But on October 9, 2012, she was shot on i)\_\_\_\_ head by some unknown killers. She survived but people all over the world protested this heinous act. Today Malala has become a symbol of protest against j)\_\_\_\_\_.

### ✓ Answer:

Malala has become a very famous name a) recently . She is a 14 year old Pakistani girl who b) spoke for the right of girls to study. She was just like many c) oppressed ordinary girls in Asia. But suddenly the Talibans d) demolished girls' schools and set a e) ban on girls going to schools in her area. Malala protested this not only f) by speaking in public but also telling the world g) through internet. In October 2011, she received nomination for the International Children's' Peace Prize. The state h) also donated various honors on her. But on October 9, 2012, she was shot on i) the head by some unknown killers. She survived but people all over the world protested this heinous act. Today Malala has become a symbol of protest against j)

## **Explanation**:

oppression.

- 🎯 ordinary সাধারণ
- ଙ protested- প্রতিবাদ
- & nomination মনোনয়ন
- ৰ্ভ donated- দান
- 🕝 survived বেঁচে গেছেন
- 💣 heinous জঘন্য
- a) Here 'recently' is an adverb of time that indicates when Malala became famous.
- b) We use 'spoke' i.e simple past tense here as it says about something that happened in the past.
- c) "what type of girls?" 'Oppressed' (adjective describing the noun 'girls')
- d) 'demolished' is in its simple past tense as it says about something that happened in the past.
- e) ---
- f) Here 'by' indicates and connects to the medium by which she raised her

voice.

- g) Here 'through' means with the help of/ by the medium of/ via.
- h) here 'also' means 'too'.
- i) --
- j) against what? against oppression (noun).

# 57

A	Ву	Though	Pleasure (পরিতৃপ্ত)	Need	То
Unknown	In	For			

Books are man's best companions a)\_\_\_\_ life. You have very good friends, but you cannot get them when you b)\_\_\_\_ . They may not speak gently c)\_\_\_\_ you. One or two may prove false and do much harm. But books are always meant to be d)\_\_\_\_ your side. Some books make you laugh , some others may give you much e)\_\_\_\_ , others again give you f)\_\_\_ and new ideas. They are your friends g)\_\_\_ life. So, you should never neglect such h)\_\_\_ friend who is always ready i)\_\_\_ your side. You should always give proper respect j)\_\_\_ books.

#### ✓ Answer:

Books are man's best companions a) in life. You have very good friends, but you cannot get them when you b) need. They may not speak gently c) to you. One or two may prove false and do much harm. But books are always meant to be d) by your side. Some books make you laugh, some others may give you much e) pleasure, others again give you f) unknown and new ideas. They are your friends g) in life. So, you should never neglect such h) a friend who is always ready i) by your side. You should always give proper respect j) to books.

- 🂣 companions সহচর
- Figure a feeling of happy satisfaction and enjoyment.
- ৰ্ভ neglect অবহেলা
- a) --
- b) --
- c) Here the preposition to indicated the connection between you and others.
- d) Whenever we mean 'beside' we use the proposition 'by'. For example, He stood by me. Similarly, we use 'by' here in that sense.
- e) Here much is an adverb of degree modifying 'pleasure'.

f) --

g) "friends for life" is a phrase meaning 'friends forever'.

- h) 'a' is used as 'f' in friendship is a consonant.
- i) Whenever we mean 'beside' we use the proposition 'by'. For example, He stood by me. Hence we used 'by' here.
- j) --

# 50

Between	Saying (উক্তি)	Physical (শারীরিক)	Of	On	An
Personality (ব্যক্তিত্ব)	For	Participation (অংশগ্রহণ)	Beneficial (উপকারী)		

Sports are very essential a)\_\_\_\_ us. There are various types b)\_\_\_\_ sports. Among them cricket, football, volleyball, swimming etc. are very popular. All types of sports are c)\_\_\_\_ to us. There is relation d)\_\_\_\_ the body and the mind. "A sound mind in a sound body" is wise e)\_\_\_ . In order to win success in life we should have sound health which depends f)\_\_\_\_ regular g)\_\_\_ in games and sports. Sports keep us h)\_\_\_\_ fit. Sports exercise i)\_\_\_ important influence in forming one's j)\_\_\_\_ .

# 59

A	In	About	Regard (ব্যাপারে)	The	Pupils (ছাত্ৰছাত্ৰী)
Confident (আত্মবিশ্বাসী)	То				

Our aim is to educate girls a)\_\_\_\_\_ the fullest sense. After they leave school they should be b)\_\_\_\_ and have c)\_\_\_\_ ability to express themselves clearly. They should also have d)\_\_\_\_ well-developed sense of rights and wrongs, a sense of duty and a belief e)\_\_\_\_ their own worth. f)\_\_\_\_ staff has long tradition of encouraging g)\_\_\_\_ to discover their gifts and abilities in h)\_\_\_\_ secured and happy environment. We i)\_\_\_\_ our students as young adults and involve them in j)\_\_\_\_ their work and school life.

#### ✓ Answer:

Our aim is to educate girls a) in the fullest sense. After they leave school they should be b) confident and have c) the ability to express themselves clearly. They should also have d) the well-developed sense of right and wrong, a sense of duty and a belief e) about their own worth. f) A staff has

long tradition of encouraging g) pupils to discover their gifts and abilities in h) the secured and happy environment. We i) regard our students as young adults and involve them in j) in their work and school life

### **Explanation**:

- ৰ্ভ educate শিক্ষিত করা
- ৰ্ভ tradition ঐতিহ্য
- 🎯 encouraging- উৎসাহিত
- 🥑 discover আবিষ্কার করা
- 🍼 abilities ক্ষমতার
- 🎯 secured সুরক্ষিত
- 💣 involve জড়িত করা
- a) "to the fullest" is a phrase meaning "100%" or 'upto the maximum possible limit".
- b) ask 'they should be what?' Ofcourse an adjective is needed here. Hence we use confident.
- c) we put the article 'the' before expressing any capability or ability.
- d) --
- e) "তাদের নিজস্ব মূল্য **সম্পর্কে** বিশ্বাস" Hence we use 'about' here.
- f) 'A' is used as 's' in staff is a consonant.
- g) "encouraging whom?" answer is : pupils.
- h) 'a' is used as s in secured is a consonant.
- i) Subject-verb agreement. Here 'we' is a plural subject so we use the plural form of the verb (regard)\_\_\_\_.

j)--



In	Learning	Darkness	Often	The	Our
From	That	An	Worthy (সুযোগ্য)		

A teacher is a)\_\_\_\_ compared with b)\_\_\_\_ architect. He is called c)\_\_\_\_ architect of a nation. He is the light in the d)\_\_\_\_ and makes the illiterate people e)\_\_\_\_ citizens of our country. But it is a matter of regret f)\_\_\_\_ the teachers are not held g)\_\_\_\_ due respect in h)\_\_\_\_ society. They lead a humble life in the midst of want. Still they keep the light of education burning in order to remove the i)\_\_\_\_ of illiteracy and superstitions j)\_\_\_\_ the society



A teacher is a) often compared with b) an architect. He is called c) the architect of a nation. He is the light in the d) dark and makes the illiterate people e) worthy citizens of our country. But it is a matter of regret f) that the teachers are not held g) in due respect in h) our society. They lead a humble life in the midst of want. Still they keep the light of education burning in order to remove the i) darkness of illiteracy and superstitions j) from the society.

- © architect a person who designs buildings and in many cases also supervises their construction.
- 💣 illiterate অশিক্ষিত
- regret a feeling of sadness, repentance, or disappointment over something that has happened or been done.
- which having or showing a modest or low estimate of one's own importance.
- 🤡 midst মধ্য
- 🎯 superstitions- কুসংস্কার
- a) "often" is an adverb of time, that modifies the verb compared. "Ask yourself the question, How many times does he compare? Answer is : often"
- b) 'an' is used as 'a' in architect is a vowel.
- c) If we compare two things/person with the same quality, then "the" is placed before the one with whom/which the comparison is made. Here, a teacher is compared to an architect, so 'the' is placed before an architect.
- d) --
- e) citizens is a noun and hence we need an adjective to describe it (What kind of citizens?) .Hence the adjective worthy is used.
- f) When confused whether to use 'that' or 'which' try this. If the sentence's meaning changes by removing the word (that/which)\_\_\_\_, then use that. If the meaning does not change, use which. Hence 'that' is used here.
- g) ---
- h) --
- i) --
- j) Think of the Bengali translation. If it means "হতে/থেকে" then from is used. Here it means "সমাজ(society) থেকে"



	(আওশ্র)						
Computer is one of the a) greatest inventions of modern technology. It							
	has now become b) essential part of modern life. It has c)						
	benefited us. Computers are capable d) doing extremely complicated						
	work. It can solve the most complex mathematical e) It also performs						
	many operations $f$ ) at the same time without any confusion. It can also						
	put thousand s of unrelated facts g) order. It works accurately and						
	h) high speeds. A few a computer can perform calculations i)						

**Problems** 

Of

trained mathematicians would need years to j)\_\_\_\_.

Greatly

### ✓ Answer:

The

Computer is one of the a) the greatest inventions of modern technology. It has now become b) an essential part of modern life. It has c) greatly benefited us. Computers are capable d) of doing extremely complicated work. It can solve the most complex mathematical e) problems . It also performs many operations f) at at the same time without any confusion. It can also put thousands of unrelated facts g) in order. It works accurately and h) at high speeds. A few computers can perform calculations i) that trained mathematicians would need years to j) complete .

- 🕝 invention আবিষ্কার
- 🕝 modern technology আধুনিক প্রযুক্তি
- 🍼 essential অপরিহার্য
- 🎯 complicated/ complex জটিল
- © confusion the state of being bewildered or unclear in one's mind about something.
- ৰ্ভ accurately সঠিক
- a) The article 'the' is always used before superlatives.
- b) 'an' is used as 'e' in essential is a vowel.
- c) Here the adverb 'greatly' is modifying the verb 'benefited'.
- d) According to rules of appropriate prepositions, 'capable' is always followed by an 'of' (capable of)\_\_\_\_
- e) mathematical is an adjective and so it needs a noun to modify. The noun here is 'problems'
- f) Here the preposition 'at' indicates time when such and such happened simultaneously
- g) 'in' order means in a particular orientation or serial

- h) We use the preposition 'at' to indicate speed or rate. For example: The train runs at 50 miles/hr. Similarly, to indicate speed, we used 'at' in the above passage.
- i) When confused whether to use 'that' or 'which' try this. If the sentence's meaning changes by removing the word ( that/which)\_\_\_\_, then use that. If the meaning does not change, use which. Hence 'that' is used here.

# (59)

j) --

Hardly	Problem	The	Creation(সৃষ্টি)	Who	The
Very	Their	Soul (আত্মা)	То	Soul	Hard Work

Most of a)\_\_\_\_ people of our country are b)\_\_\_\_ poor. They can c)\_\_\_\_ keep body and d)\_\_\_\_ together. So poverty is a great e)\_\_\_\_ for our country. However the problem is a f)\_\_\_\_ of our own. Again there are many people g)\_\_\_\_ do not like to work hard to improve h)\_\_\_\_ condition. They are very averse i)\_\_\_\_ work and blame their lot. They forget that j)\_\_\_\_ is the key to prosperity.

#### ✓ Answer :

Most of a) the people of our country are b) very poor. They can c) hardly keep body and d) soul together. So poverty is a great e) problem for our country. However the problem is a f) creation of our own. Again there are many people g) who do not like to work hard to improve h) their condition. They are very averse i) to work and blame their lot. They forget that j) hard work is the key to prosperity.

## **Explanation**:

- Topoverty the state of being extremely poor.
- fimprove make or become better.
- © condition the state of something, especially with regard to its appearance, quality, or working order.
- & averse বিমুখ
- & blame- দোষারোপ
- 🍼 prosperity সমৃদ্ধি

adverb of degree (very).

- a) "The" is used before common or collective nouns. (people in this case)b) poor is an adjective, hence we need an adverb(very) to modify it. This is
- c) Here the adverb 'hardly' is modifying the verb 'keep'.

- d) Keep body and soul is an idiom meaning- to manage to keep existing, especially when one has very little money
- e) great is an adjective, so we need a noun that the adjective 'great' will describe. Hence we use problem.
- f) --
- g) Here 'who' is referring to the group of lazy people.
- h) "their" is used to indicate the people who do not like to work hard.
- i) According to appropriate preposition rule, the word aversion/averse must be followed by the preposition "to".
- j) "hard work is the key to prosperity" is a phrase meaning "কঠোর পরিশ্রম উন্নতির চাবিকাঠি"



	From	The	Flourish	Ancient	Sound	Of
			(সমৃদ্ধি লাভ)	(প্রাচীন)		
	Trendy	For	Craft (নৈপুণ্য)	Painstakingly		
	(হাল-ফ্যাসন			(কষ্ট সহকারে)		
	দোরস্ত)					
Pottery making is an a) tradition in our rural Bangladesh. It has						

survived b)\_\_\_\_ onslaught c)\_\_\_\_ urbanization and modernization. The Pal castle of Hindu faith has d)\_\_\_\_ preserved the e)\_\_\_\_ of pottery making f)\_\_\_\_ generation. There has also been a revival g)\_\_\_\_ the demand for the pottery, which is being seen, as both h)\_\_\_ and environmentally i)\_\_\_\_ . But for this trade to j)\_\_\_\_ commercially innovations in design and production have to be made.

### ✓ Answer:

Pottery making is an a) ancient tradition in our rural Bangladesh. It has survived b) from onslaught c) of urbanization and modernization. The Pal castle of Hindu faith has d) painstakingly preserved the e) craft of pottery making f) for generation. There has also been a revival g) for the demand for the pottery, which is being seen, as both h) trendy and environmentally i) sound . But for this trade to j) flourish commercially innovations in design and production have to be made.

- ৰ্ড tradition ঐতিহ্য
- 🎯 rural গ্রামীণ
- onslaught a fierce or destructive attack.
- 🕑 urbanization নগরায়ন

- © pottery pots, dishes, and other articles made of earthenware or baked clay. Pottery can be broadly divided into earthenware, porcelain, and stoneware.
- ৰ্ভ'generation প্ৰজন্ম
- Frevival an improvement in the condition or strength of something.
- ৰ্ত্ত innovations the action or process of innovating.(নতুনত্ব)
- a) Instead of using grammar rules, let us be simple here. The blank is preceded by 'an' meaning that a word starting with a vowel should be used. The only words that start with a vowel in the box are, 'ancient' and 'of'. Now it is common sense that of is not the answer here. Hence, we use 'ancient'.
- b) Think of the Bengali translation. If it means "হতে/থেকে" then from is used. c) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Similarly, here it means that the onslaught belonging to urbanization and modernization.
- d) Ask the question: "How was it preserved?" .. Answer is: " painstakingly".
- e) --
- f) preposition needed and most appropriate one is 'for'.
- g) both of/for are appropriate here.
- h) adjective needed and hence we use trendy.
- i) environmentally is an adverb and so we need an adjective for the adverb to modify. Hence we use sound.
- j) Here "flourish" is used in its base form because the verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form.



Written	Exceptional (ব্যতিক্রমী)	Of	Constructive (গঠনমূলক)	Difficult (কঠিন)	And
Their	In	His	On	Which	

Man is the supreme being a)\_\_\_\_ all creatures. Man has courage by b)\_\_\_\_ he can do anything destructive or c)\_\_\_\_. In d)\_\_\_\_ mind, there is the fascination of conquering anything e)\_\_\_\_. Hillary and Tenzing were not also an f)\_\_\_\_ from it. They were not daunted by difficulties g)\_\_\_\_ dangers. All the dangers were overcome by them to conquer the highest peak h)\_\_\_\_ the world. For i)\_\_\_\_ courage and hardship, their names have been j)\_\_\_\_ in history.

#### ✓ Answer:

Man is the supreme being a) of all creatures. Man has courage by b) which he can do anything destructive or c) constructive. In d) his mind, there is the fascination of conquering anything e) difficult. Hillary and Tenzing were not also an f) exception from it. They were not daunted by difficulties g) and dangers. All the dangers were overcome by them to conquer the highest peak h) of the world. For i) their courage and hardship, their names have been j) written in history.

- © supreme (of authority or an office, or someone holding it) superior to all others.
- ৰ্ত্ত creature জীব
- ৰ্ভ courage সাহস
- 💣 destructive ধ্বংসাত্মক
- ৰ্ত্ত fascination মোহ
- © conquering overcoming and taking control of (a place or people).
- daunted (past of daunt) make (someone) feel intimidated or apprehensive.
- 🎯 peak- শিখর
- a) Here 'of means among. For example, "He is the best among/amongst all" can be written as "He is the best of all". Hence the preposition 'of is used here.
- b) 'By which' meaning "যার দ্বারা" in this sentence.
- c) opposite of destructive is 'constructive' and hence it is used to keep the parallelism(সাদৃশ্য) of the sentence.
- d) "his" is used as a pronoun to the common noun "man" or "humans" here. Pronoun is used to avoid redundancy(অতিরেক) and monotony(একঘেয়েমি) in a passage.
- e) An adjective is needed answering the question, "What kind of thing/work?" "difficult".
- f) Meaning "they were no different from this ( the nature of man described).
- g) 'and' is used as it is used to connect words of the same part of speech, clauses, or sentences that are to be taken jointly.
- h) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Similarly, here 'of' means the highest peak belonging to the world.
- i) --

j) Present perfect tense for a thing done in the past: subject + { has/ have} +been+ [ verb in past participle]



Ву	Commit (করা)	On	Of	A	Addict (আসক্ত)
For	Through				

Strong attraction a)\_\_\_\_ any harmful thing means b)\_\_\_\_ . Drug is either taken c)\_\_\_\_ smoking or d)\_\_\_\_ injection. It leads e)\_\_\_ man to death slowly. It has dangerous effect f)\_\_\_ human body. g)\_\_\_ drug addict feels drowsy and suffers from loss of appetite. It also damages brain and all internal function h)\_\_\_ the body. This drug addiction is i)\_\_\_ problem in our country. To manage money, they j)\_\_\_ crimes.

#### ✓ Answer :

Strong attraction a) for any harmful thing means b) addiction. Drug is either taken c) by smoking or d) by injection. It leads e) a man to death slowly. It has dangerous effect f) on the human body. g) A drug addict feels drowsy and suffers from loss of appetite. It also damages brain and all internal functions h) of the body. This drug addiction is i) a problem in our country. To manage money, they also j) commit crimes.

- ৰ্ভattraction আকর্ষণ
- ৰ্ড harmful ক্ষতিকর
- & addiction আসক্তি
- & drowsy sleepy and lethargic; half asleep.
- g appetite a natural desire to satisfy a bodily need, especially for food.
- ৰ্জ internal functions অভ্যন্তরীণ কার্যকারিতা
- © commit carry out or perpetrate (a mistake, crime, or immoral act).
- a) "বাংলা অর্থে কিছু বা কারো জন্য যখন" use the preposition 'for'.
- b)--
- c) Here the preposition is used to indicate a 'medium(মাধ্যম)' . When indicating a medium, we use 'by'.
- d) Here the preposition is used to indicate a 'medium(মাধ্যম)' . When indicating a medium, we use 'by'.
- e) 'a' is used as 'm' in man is a consonant.
- f) "কিছু বা কারো **উপর** প্রভাব"—when we mean such, we use 'on' as the

- appropriate preposition.
- g) 'A' is used as 'd' in drug is a consonant.
- h) 'of is used when we mean "That belongs to/ is associated to...". Here we mean that 'it damages all internal functions that belongs to / is associated to the body.'
- i) 'a' is used as 'p' in problem is a consonant.
- j) --

# 66

In	For	Recommend	With	The	Into
A	An				

A gentleman once advertised for a)\_\_\_\_ office boy. Fifty boys applied b)\_\_\_\_ post. Only one boy would be chosen and forty nine must be sent away. When c)\_\_\_\_ choice was made d)\_\_\_\_ friend asked the gentleman why he had selected e)\_\_\_\_ one who came f)\_\_\_ the poorest g)\_\_\_\_ . For there were many things I noticed h)\_\_\_ his behaviors. He knew the use of the mat at the door; he closed the door as he entered. He made way i)\_\_\_ the same man who came j)\_\_\_ the office and my questions were all answered properly and respectfully.

#### ✓ Answer:

A gentleman once advertised for a) an office boy. Fifty boys applied for b) the post. Only one boy would be chosen and forty nine must be sent away. When c) the choice was made d) a friend asked the gentleman why he had selected e) the one who came f) with the poorest g) recommendation. For there were many things I noticed h) in his behaviors. He knew the use of the mat at the door; he closed the door as he entered. He made way i) for the same man who came j) into the office and my questions were all answered properly and respectfully.

- © recommendation a suggestion or proposal as to the best course of action, especially one put forward by an authoritative body.
- © advertised describe or draw attention to (a product, service, or event) in a public medium in order to promote sales or attendance.
- 🎯 selected নিৰ্বাচিত
- 🎯 properly সঠিকভাবে
- &respectfully সম্মানের সঙ্গে

- a) 'an' is used as 'o' in office is a vowel.
- b) Here 'the' is used to indicate the particular post the passage is talking about.
- c) 'The' is used to indicate the particular choice made.
- d) 'a' is used as f in friend is a consonant.
- e) 'the' is used to specify the one boy selected amongst the fifty.
- f) here with is used to mean 'the one who came along with the poorest recommendation'.
- g) Since it is preceded by an adjective (poorest), a noun must be put here so that the adjective can describe it. Hence, noun form of the verb recommend is used. (recommendation).
- h) "তার আচরণের মধ্যে" so 'in' is used.
- i) "জন্য" so for is used.
- j) When we mean something is **not moving inside a room(for example)\_\_\_\_\_**, we use "in". However, when we mean that something/someone is moving out or coming in or simply is in motion, we use "into". Therefore "into" is used here.

# 67/

Prevention (নিবারণ)	Disease (রোগ)	That	Free	Cured (নিরাময়)	Low
Rich	Affect (প্ৰভাব ফেলে)	Say	Deprive (বঞ্চিত)	Which	Suffering

Arsenicosis is one of the major problems a)\_\_\_\_\_ Bangladesh is facing. Like many other b)\_\_\_\_\_, arsenicosis can be c)\_\_\_\_\_. It is said that d)\_\_\_\_\_ is better than cure. So people must drink water e)\_\_\_\_\_ from arsenic to prevent this disease. Besides, from an observation it has been f)\_\_\_\_\_ that people eating a balanced diet which is g)\_\_\_\_\_ in food value are not h)\_\_\_\_\_ by arsenicosis. So, the number of patients i)\_\_\_\_\_ from arsenic poisoning is comparatively j)\_\_\_\_\_ .

#### ✓ Answer :

Arsenicosis is one of the major problems a) that Bangladesh is facing. Like many other b) diseases , arsenicosis can be c) cured . It is said that d) prevention is better than cure. So people must drink water e) free from arsenic to prevent this disease. Besides, from an observation it has been f) said that people eating a balanced diet which is g) rich in food value are not h) affected by arsenicosis. So, the number of patients i) suffering from arsenic poisoning is comparatively j) low .

### **Explanation**:

- ৰ্ভ major মুখ্য
- ৰ্ভ disease রোগ
- 💣 prevent প্রতিরোধ
- 🎯 balanced সুষম
- 🎯 patients রোগীদের
- 🍼 poisoning বিষক্রিয়া
- & comparatively- অপেক্ষাকৃত
- Suffering the state of undergoing pain, distress, or hardship
- a) When confused whether 'that' or 'which' should be used, see if the sentence still makes sense without the word, then use 'which' and if it does not, then use that.
- b) 'Many other' indicates plural form, so 'diseases' is used.
- c) subject +can+ be+ past participle(cured)\_\_\_\_".
- d) "prevention is better than cure" is a phrase meaning 'it's easier to stop something happening in the first place than to repair the damage after it has happened.'
- e) free from arsenic means 'water which does not have arsenic'.
- f) "subject + have/has +been + verb in the past participle form(said)"
- g) What type of diet? "rich in food value".
- h) "Object of the active voice (in form of the subject) + be verb (are) +not + past participle(affected).
- i) Here "suffering" is used because if a preposition precedes(of)\_\_\_\_ the given verb(suffer), then -ing is added to the verb.
- j) An adjective is needed for the adverb (comparatively) to modify. Hence we use the adjective 'low'.

# 6

The	After	Of	A	For	Are
Ву	Upon	Helping			

Man's dignity depends a)\_\_\_\_ his hard work. Man is b)\_\_\_\_ social being. He is to work c)\_\_\_\_ others. He should not feel proud d)\_\_\_ his blue blood. He should help e)\_\_\_\_ people in distress. The man he is f)\_\_\_\_ may be inferior to him g)\_\_\_\_ birth. But he is after all h)\_\_\_ man. As human being, all i)\_\_\_ equal. Man must die. But he may live year j)\_\_\_ year through his works.

Man's dignity depends a) upon his hard work. Man is b) a social being. He is to work c) for others. He should not feel proud d) of his blue blood. He should help e) the people in distress. The man he is f) helping may be inferior to him g) by birth. But he is after all h) a man. As human being, all i) are equal. Man must die. But he may live year j) after year through his work.

### Explanation:

- &dignity সম্মান
- 🤡 proud- গৰ্বিত
- 💞 blue blood আভিজাত্য
- distress extreme anxiety, sorrow, or pain.
- finferior-lower in rank, status, or quality.
- a) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, depend is always followed by upon. (depend upon) .
- b) 'a' is used as 's' in social being is a consonant.
- c) Here preposition 'for' is used to mean 'in favour of others'.
- d) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, proud is always followed by the preposition 'of' (proud of).
- e) Article the is used to address the group of people who are in distress".
- f) Present continuous tense. "subject + {am/is/are} + {verb+ing}".
- g) Here by is used meaning "জন্ম অনুসারে".
- h) 'a' is used as m is a consonant.
- i) All is plural and hence the be verb is used in its plural form (are) .
- j) 'year after year' is a phrase meaning 'for a long time'.



Die	Consume	Of	The	For	An
	(Eat, Drink,				
	Or Ingest				
	Or Ingest (Food Or				
	Drin <mark>k).</mark> )				
On	Ву				

Obesity is a medical condition caused a)\_\_\_\_\_ excess body fat. The increase of body fat has an effect b)\_\_\_\_ human health. Obesity increases c)\_\_\_\_ livelihood of various diseases, particularly heart disease, diabetes, certain types of cancer etc. Obesity most commonly occurs due to a combination d)\_\_\_\_ excessive dietary calorie, lack of physical activity and genetic factors. The primary treatment e)\_\_\_\_ obesity is dieting and physical exercise. To

supplement this, anti obesity drugs may be taken to reduce appetite or reduce fat f)\_\_\_\_\_. In severe cases, surgery is performed to reduce stomach volume or bowel length. Obesity is a leading preventable cause of g)\_\_\_\_\_ worldwide. Authorities view it as one of the most serious public health problems of h)\_\_\_\_\_ 21st century. Obesity is considered as i)\_\_\_\_\_ illness in much of the modern world though it was once widely perceived as g)\_\_\_\_\_ symbol of wealth and fertility.

### ✓ Answer :

Obesity is a medical condition caused a) by excess body fat. The increase of body fat has an effect b) on human health. Obesity increases c) the livelihood of various diseases, particularly heart disease, diabetes, certain types of cancer etc. Obesity most commonly occurs due to a combination d) of excessive dietary calorie, lack of physical activity and genetic factors. The primary treatment e) of/for obesity is dieting and physical exercise. To supplement this, anti obesity drugs may be taken to reduce appetite or reduce fat f) consumption . In severe cases, surgery is performed to reduce stomach volume or bowel length. Obesity is a leading preventable cause of g) death worldwide. Authorities view it as one of the most serious public health problems of h) the 21st century. Obesity is considered as i) an illness in much of the modern world though it was once widely perceived as j) a symbol of wealth and fertility.

- The condition of being grossly fat or overweight.
- 🤡 diseases রোগ
- © combination- a joining or merging of different parts or qualities in which the component elements are individually distinct.
- 🍼 excessive অত্যধিক
- 🎯 primary treatment প্রাথমিক চিকিৎসা
- © supplement something that completes or enhances something else when added to it.
- ৰ্ভ appetite- ক্ষুধা
- & bowel the part of the alimentary canal below the stomach; the intestine.
- Consumption- the using up of a resource.
- 🎯 preventable প্রতিরোধযোগ্য
- © perceived-become aware or conscious of (something); come to realize or understand.
- 💣 fertility- উর্বরতা

- a) Prepositions are relationship words. They give clues and guidance regarding how the remainder of the sentence fits together. Here by is used to indicate the medium(excess body fat) that causes obesity.
- b) "মানুষের স্বাস্থ্যের ওপর প্রভাব" ... hence on is used.
- c) Here article 'the' is used to address the livelihood of various diseases.
- d) Here the preposition 'of is used to connect the factors.
- e) Here both of and for can be used.
- f) noun is needed and hence the noun form of the verb consume is used.
- g) Ask cause of what? A noun must be the answer. Hence we use 'death' which is the noun form of the verb die.
- h) Here the article 'the' is used to indicate a certain ordinal number (21st century).
- i) 'an' is used as 'I' in illness is a vowel.
- j) 'a' is used as 's' in symbol is a consonant.

# 7/0

Instruct	Special(বিশেষ)	Second(দ্বিতীয়)	Of	Than	Well		
(নিৰ্দেশ দেওয়া)							
Fairly	Usually	Where	Perhaps				
(নিরপেক্ষভাবে)		2000	(সম্ভবত)				
What are the difficulties in learning a a) language? Clearly one of the							

main difficulties is that b)\_\_\_\_ the learner does not live in an environment c)\_\_\_\_ the second language is commonly spoken. The language may be used in d)\_\_\_\_ language classes or even as a medium of e)\_\_\_\_ in school, but generally only a f)\_\_\_\_ small proportion of the learner's time is spent in using it. Another difficulty is that g)\_\_\_\_ 'interference' between learner's mother language and the second language. Interference h)\_\_\_ most noticeable in pronunciation, also affects the learner's understanding of grammar and ability to write i)\_\_\_ in the second language. Learning another language j)\_\_\_\_ is clearly not easy. It requires interest, persistence, the confidence to make mistakes and the determination to correct them.

#### ✓ Answer :

What are the difficulties in learning a a) second language? Clearly one of the main difficulties is that b) usually the learner does not live in an environment c) where the second language is commonly spoken. The language may be used in d) special language classes or even as a medium of e) instruction in school, but generally only a f) fairly small proportion of the learner's time is spent in using it. Another difficulty is that g) of 'interference' between learner's mother language and the second language.

Interference h) perhaps is most noticeable in pronunciation, also affects the learner's understanding of grammar and ability to write i) well in the second language. Learning another language j) then is clearly not easy. It requires interest, persistence, the confidence to make mistakes and the determination to correct them.

- 💣 difficulties অসুবিধা
- Environment the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.
- groportion- a part, share, or number considered in comparative relation to a whole.
- Finterference (noun form of interfere-prevent (a process or activity) from continuing or being carried out properly.)
- ৰ্ভ persistence অধ্যবসায়
- © confidence- the feeling or belief that one can rely on someone or something; firm trust.
- determination-firmness of purpose; resoluteness
- a) --
- b) --
- c) Here 'where' is used after reference to a place (the environment where the learner lives).
- d) --
- e) -f) --
- g) Preposition needed and the most appropriate one provided in the box is 'of'.
- h) 'perhaps' is used to express uncertainty or possibility.
- i) An adverb is needed to modify the verb 'write'. Ask yourself the question "How does the learner write?"
- j) 'Then' is used. It means 'therefore/ hence' in this sentence.

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7/5	
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	J

Undoubted	Eradicate	То	Hinder	Boon (A	Of
(সন্দেহাতীত)	(সমূলে		(রোধ করা)	Thing That	
	উৎপাটন করা)			Is Helpful Or	
				Beneficial.)	
Improve(উন্নত	Lag(পিছাইয়া	The	Joint (যৌথ)	A	Ве
করা)	পড়া)				

Illiteracy is not a a)\_\_\_\_\_. It is b)\_\_\_\_\_ curse. It c)\_\_\_\_\_ all kinds of development activities of our country. We are responsible for our being illiterate. The government has taken steps to d)\_\_\_\_\_ it from the country. Illiteracy causes great harms e)\_\_\_\_ us. Because of illiteracy we remain deaf and dumb. As we do not know the ways f)\_\_\_\_ development, we cannot take steps to g)\_\_\_\_ our poor condition. As a result, we are always h)\_\_\_\_ behind. We are dependent on i)\_\_\_\_ foreign aids and grant. So all should come forward j)\_\_\_\_ remove illiteracy from the country.

### ✓ Answer :

Illiteracy is not a a) boon . It is b) a curse. It c) hinders all kinds of development activities of our country. We are responsible for our being illiterate. The government has taken steps to d) eradicate it from the country. Illiteracy causes great harm e) to us. Because of illiteracy we remain deaf and dumb. As we do not know the ways f) of development, we cannot take steps to g) improve our poor condition. As a result, we are always h) lagging behind. We are dependent on i) the foreign aids and grant. So all should

### **Explanation**:

- Illiteracy নিরক্ষরতাcurse অভিশাপ
- ৰ্ভ development উন্নয়ন
- ৰ্ভ responsible দায়ী
- 🎯 grant অনুদান
- a) Take hint from the line following it where illiteracy is referred to as a curse. Hence the only option that gives the opposite meaning of curse is
- boon here. Hence the answer is boon.

b) 'a' is used as 'c' in curse is a consonant.

- c) Subject-verb agreement. It (illiteracy) is a single subject and hence the verb (hinder) is used in its singular form (hinders).
- d) Here "eradicate" is used in its base form because the verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form.
- e) --
- f) ways 'of' means different forms of development here.

come forward j) to remove illiteracy from the country.

- g) Here "improve" is used in its base form because the verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form.
- h) The Present Continuous with words such as "always" or "constantly" expresses the idea that something irritating or shocking often happens.

Notice that the meaning is like Simple Present, but with negative emotion.

Remember to put the words "always" or "constantly" between

"be/is/are/were/was" and "verb+ing. (lagging)\_\_\_\_ "

- i) --
- j) preposition needed. Hint can be taken by the fact that 'remove' is in its base form and a verb is always used in its base form after the "infinitive to". Hence 'to' is used here.

### 772

Into	Operator (পরিচালনাকারী)	То	Importance(গুরুত্ব)	On	An
Inform	Of	Invention (আবিষ্কার)	Ву		

Computer is a)\_\_\_\_ ultra modern electronic device for storing and analyzing b)\_\_\_\_ fed c)\_\_\_ it. It has no capacity to do anything d)\_\_\_ itself. It works e)\_\_\_ the basis of commands given by the f)\_\_\_ . The g)\_\_\_ of computer has a long history. Computer was not invented overnight. It took a long time and hard labor to invent computer. A computer consists h)\_\_\_ five major components. Computer is great i)\_\_\_ to us. It renders great service j)\_\_\_ mankind.

### ✓ Answer :

Computer is a) an ultra modern electronic device for storing and analyzing b) operations fed c) to it. It has no capacity to do anything d) by itself. It works e) on the basis of commands given by the f) operator. The g) invention of computer has a long history. Computer was not invented overnight. It took a long time and hard labor to invent computer. A computer consists h) of five major components. Computer is very i) important to us. It renders great service j) to the mankind.

- 💞 ultra very; extremely.
- analyzing (continuous form of analyze- examine methodically and in detail the constitution or structure of (something, especially information), typically for purposes of explanation and interpretation.)
- & commands- an authoritative order.
- ©invented- past tense of invent (invent- create or design (something that has not existed before); be the originator of.)
- ৰ্ভ overnight- রাতারাতি
- 🕝 major components প্রধান উপাদান

- renders- provide or give (a service, help, etc.).
- a) "an" is used as 'u' in ultra is a vowel (a, e, i, o, u)
- b) sorting and analyzing what? Answer is Operations.
- c) preposition needed. Hence to is used.
- d) Here the preposition 'by' indicates the medium (itself) that does something.
- e) command অনুসারে কাজ করে । hence here the preposition 'On' must be used.
- f) By whom? Answer is: By the operator.
- g) A noun is needed as the subject of the sentence. Most appropriate one is 'invention' here. Hint can be taken from the line following it: (Computer was not invented overnight)
- h) According to the rules of Appropriate Prepositions, consists is always followed by the preposition of (consists of).
- i) As the blank is preceded(came before) by the adverb 'very', we need an adjective that the adverb in the sentence will modify. Hence the noun importance is changed to its adjective form (important)so that the adverb of degree (very) can describe it.

j) --

### 773

Domain (An	Habit(অভ্যাস)	On	For	Sorts	Have
Area Of	×				
Territory)					
Us	Single	Of	A		

Newspaper reading is a good a)\_\_\_\_\_. In the morning we eagerly wait b)\_\_\_\_\_ a newspaper. We cannot c)\_\_\_\_\_ our breakfast without a newspaper of the day. We cannot do a d)\_\_\_\_\_ day without it. It is e)\_\_\_\_\_ part and parcel of our day to day life. It is f)\_\_\_\_\_ great use to g)\_\_\_\_\_. We get all h)\_\_\_\_ of information in a newspaper. Through newspaper we come to know what is going i)\_\_\_\_ in the world. We can enrich our j)\_\_\_\_ of knowledge by reading newspaper.

#### ✓ Answer :

Newspaper reading is a good a) habit. In the morning we eagerly wait b) for a newspaper. We cannot c) have our breakfast without a newspaper of the day. We cannot do a d) single day without it. It is e) a part and parcel of our day to day life. It is f) of great use to g) us. We get all h) sorts of information in a newspaper. Through newspaper we come to know what is

going i) on in the world. We can enrich our j) domain of knowledge by reading newspaper.

### **Explanation**:

- 🕝 part and parcel অপরিহার্য অংশ
- ৰ্ভ'information তথ্য
- a) We need a noun here that the adjective 'good' is describing.
- b) According to appropriate preposition rule, we always use "wait for" to mean
- c) Subject- verb agreement. We is plural and hence 'have' is used.
- d) --
- e) a is used as 'p' in part is a consonant.
- f) Here the preposition of precedes a reason/ purpose (great use).
- g) Use to whom? "to us."
- h) --
- i) Preposition is needed. Here 'going on' means happening.
- j) domain of knowledge means 'range of knowledge' here.

# 79

At	A	Dislike(অপছন্দ)	Respect(সম্মান	То	In
With	Of	Privilege (বিশেষ সুবিধা বা অধিকার)			

We live in society. So we must learn how a)\_\_\_\_ live in peace and amity b)\_\_\_\_ others. We have to c)\_\_\_\_ other's rights and d)\_\_\_\_ and liking and e)\_\_\_\_ as we expect others to respect us. We have f)\_\_\_\_ lot of duties and responsibilities g)\_\_\_\_ society. Education should aim h)\_\_\_ making each individual fully aware i)\_\_\_\_ these duties and responsibilities. It is true that one has j)\_\_\_\_ learn how to earn the bread.

### ✓ Answer:

We live in society. So we must learn how a) to live in peace and amity b) with others. We have to c) respect other's rights and d) privileges and liking and e) disliking as we expect others to respect us. We have f) a lot of duties and responsibilities g) to the society. Education should aim h) at making each individual fully aware i) of these duties and responsibilities. It is true that one has j) to learn how to earn the bread.



- ৰ্ভ society- the aggregate of people living together in a more or less ordered community.(সমাজ) ৰ্ভ peace -শান্তি
- 🕳 amity- a friendly relationship.
- & responsibilities- দায়িত্ব
- ৰ্ত্ত individual single; separate.

  ৰত্ত aware- having knowledge or perception of a situation or fact.(সচেতন)
- a) The adverb of manner "how" is always followed by a 'to' while it modifies another verb (live).
- b) amity with/ between can be used. However, in this sentence "with" is more appropriate.
- c) Here "respect" is used in its base form because the verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form.
- d) Subject-verb Agreement. Here, other's is a singular subject and so rights and privileges are used in their singular form.
- e) Parallelism in sentence. As liking is used in its present continuous form, so the word dislike will also be used in that form (disliking).
- f) If 'lots of' were used, then there was no need of an article 'a'. However, as lot is used, there is the necessity of an article 'a'.
- g) Towards could have been used. However, the question does not provide that and the closest answer is 'to'. Responsibility to whom? To the society.
- h) When referring to a purpose, "aim at" is used. "Aim at doing something".
  i) 'Of is always used after aware. "aware of".
- j) It addresses a necessity. Secondly, learn is used in its base form ,hence an infinitive to must be used.

# 7/5

The	Popular (জনপ্রিয়)	То	Purposes (উদ্দেশ্য)	And	Contain (ধারণ করা)
It	An	Can			

A fountain pen is a)\_\_\_\_ instrument which is used for writing b)\_\_\_\_. Nowadays a fountain pen is an essential article of c)\_\_\_ educated men of all ages. Students and educated men d)\_\_\_\_ not do a single moment without a fountain pen. It has earned much e)\_\_\_\_ . It has two parts; the main body f)\_\_\_\_ the cap. The main body holds the nib. g)\_\_\_\_ is hollow inside and holds ink in its hollow body. Again there is a rubber tube in h)\_\_\_\_ hollow bodies of some fountain pens. This rubber tube i)\_\_\_\_ ink. The cap has a clip attached j)\_\_\_\_ its end.

✓ Answer :

A fountain pen is a) an instrument which is used for writing b) purposes. Nowadays a fountain pen is an essential article of c) the educated men of all ages. Students and educated men d) can not do a single moment without a fountain pen. It has earned much e) popularity. It has two parts; the main body f) and the cap. The main body holds the nib. g) It is hollow inside and holds ink in its hollow body. Again there is a rubber tube in h) the hollow bodies of some fountain pens. This rubber tube i) contains ink. The cap has a

### **Explanation**:

clip attached j) to its end.

- instrument a tool or implement, especially one for delicate or scientific work.
- essential absolutely necessary; extremely important.
- 💣 article a particular item or object, typically one of a specified type.
- popularity the state or condition of being liked, admired, or supported by many people.
- of nib the pointed end part of a pen, which distributes the ink on the writing surface.
- in something.
- ## attached joined or fastened to something.
- a) 'an' is used as 'I' in instrument is a vowel (a,e,i,o,u)
- c) if educated man was mentioned in the passage, then 'an' would have been used. However, the passage says educated men, hence 'the' is used. The article the indicates the common noun "educated men".
- e) We use the quantifiers *much* to talk about quantities, amounts and degree. We can use them with a noun (as a determiner). We use *much* with **singular uncountable nouns** and *many* with plural nouns. Hence the adjective popular is changed to its noun form 'popularity'.
- f) A conjunction is needed. So, 'and' is used.
- g) The pronoun 'it' indicates the 'main body' and is used to avoid redundant(অপ্রয়োজনীয়) use of the noun.
- h) Here 'the' indicates the common noun 'hollow bodies' of the fountain pens.
- i) Subject-verb Agreement. Here 'rubber tube' is a singular subject and so singular verb "contains" is used.
- j) We always use 'to' after 'attached'. (attached to something/someone)

# Probable Cloze Test with clues for SSC/H.S.C Examination.

 Fill in each gap with a suitable word form the box. There are more word for each necessary.

Help	Illiterate	removing	Aware	enlarge	Exist
Efforts	Assist	Increase	illiteracy	literacy	Thought

Inability to read and write is (a)-----. It hinders all development (b)----of the government. The literacy late of Bangladesh is still low. We have to (c)----this rate for entire development of the country. A countries development can not be (d)----of keeping the large number of people (e)-----. Government alone cannot meet this challenge without the (f)----of the literate community. It is the social responsibility of the literate people to (g)-----the government for the eradication of illiteracy . We must realise that we cannot (h)----as a nation without (i)-----illiteracy from the society. So we should be (j)....of this great problem.( পড়া এবং লেখার অযোগ্যতাকে আমরা নিরক্ষতা বলি।এটা সরকারের সকল -কার্যক্রমকে বাধাগ্রস্ত করে।বাংলাদেশের শিক্ষার হার এখন্ও খুব কম।দেশের সার্বিক উন্নয়নের জন্য অবশ্যই আমাদের এই হারকে বাড়াতে হবে।একটা দেশের উন্নয়ন চিন্তা ও করা যায় না বহৎ অশিক্ষিত এই জনগোষ্ঠিকে নিয়ে।শিক্ষিত জনগোষ্ঠির সাহায্য ছাড়া সরকার একা এই চ্যালেঞ্জ মোকাবিলা করতে পারে না। শিক্ষিত জনগোষ্ঠির এটা একাট সামাজিক কর্তব্য যা সরকারকে নিক্ষতা দূরীকরণে সাহায্য করে।আমাদের অবশ্যই বুঝতে হবে যে জাতি হিসেবে থাকতে হলে নিরক্ষরতা সমাজ থেকে দূর করা ছাড়া অসম্ভব।সুতরাং আমাদের সবার এই সমস্যা সম্পক্তি সচেতন হওয়া উচিত।)

**✓ Answer** :(a) illiteracy (b) efforts (c) increase (d) thought (e) illiterate (f) help (g) assist (h) exist (i) removing (j) aware

# 2. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Mentally	assist	educated	Self-reliant	called	helpful
Provide	genius	develop	sympathy	useful	improve

Proper education (a) ....a learner with opportunities of (b)....all his talents. Its aim is to (c)....him physically and (d)...so that he can be (e)....to himself and to the society. An educated man is (f).....but he also (g)...others in attaining self-reliance. He is supposed to be well mannered, kind and (h)......So a man who has acquired knowledge and skill only for his maternal development cannot be (i)....a truly (j)....man. (একজন শিক্ষার্থীকে তার সমস্ত ধরনের মেধাকে বিকাশের লক্ষ্যে সঠিক শিক্ষা অনেক সুযোগ সুবিধা প্রদান করে থাকে।শিক্ষার্থীর মানসিক এবং শারীরিক বিকাশই

হলো এর উদ্দেশ্য যাতে করে সে নিজের এবং সমাজের কাছে প্রয়োজনীয় হতে পারে।একজন শিক্ষিত লোক আত্মনির্ভরশীল হয়ে থাকে।তবে আত্মনির্ভরশীলতার মহান গুণটি অর্জনে তিনি অন্যজনকে ও সহায়তা করে থাকে।সাধারনত একজন শিক্ষিত ব্যক্তিকে সদালাপী,দয়ালু এবং সহানুভূতিশীল হিসেবে মনে করা হয়।এই জন্যই যারা কেবল পার্থিব উন্নতির জন্য শিক্ষিত এবং দক্ষ হয় তারা সত্যিকারের শিক্ষিত লোক হিসেবে বিবেচিত হয় না।)

**✓ Answer** :(a) provides (b) improve (c) develop (d) mentally (e) useful (f) self-reliant (g) assists (h) helpful (i) called (j) educated

# 3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word form the box. There are more word for each necessary.

Defend	Materialized	so-called	cherished	noble	pretender
Aloft	Fake	fraud	remember	inherent	inspire

Patriotism is (a)—virtue. It is an(b)----instinct in human nature. It (c)---a man to shed every drop of blood to (d)----the liberty and dignity of the country. But patriotism should not be merely a (e)----a slogan in the public meetings to (f)----the people. It should be (g)---in the core of heart and (h)---in our deeps. We should keep ourselves above from the (i)---patriotism. Everybody should bear in mind that a (i)—must be defeated. Nobody will remember or honour a mock patriot. (স্বদেশপ্রেম একটি মহৎ গুণ।এটি মানুষের সহজাত গুণ।দেশের স্বাধীনতা ও মর্যাদা রক্ষার্থে রক্তের প্রতিটি ফোটা দেওয়ার জন্য এটা অনুপ্রাণিত করে।কিন্তু মানুষকে উদ্বুদ্ধ করার জন্য স্বদেশ প্রেমকে তথাকথিত শোগানে পরিণত করাটা উচিত এবং কাজে বাস্তবায়িত করা উচিত।কৃত্রিম স্বদেশ প্রেম হতে আমাদের বিরত থাকা উচিত। প্রত্যেকের স্বরণ রাখা উচিৎ যে ভানকারী ব্যক্তি অবশ্যই পরাজিত হয়।কেউই একজন স্বদেশ প্রেমিককে স্বরণ অথবা সম্মান করে না।)

**✓ Answer** : (a) noble (b) inherent (c) inspires (d) defend (e) so-called (f) aloft (q) cherished (h) materialized (i) fake (j) pretender.

# 4. Fill in each gap with a suitable word form the box. There are more word for each necessary.

Light	bring	deprive	participation	removes	run
darkness	educate	discrimination	development	Basic	remain

Education (a)----our ignorance and gives us (b)---of knowledge. In respect of imparting education there should be no (c)----between man and woman. Education is one of the (d)--- human rights. If we (e)----women of the right of education, almost half of our population will (f)—in (g)--,No(h)---can be brought about without (i)----of women. So government is doing everything to (j)---women folk. (শিক্ষা আমাদের অজ্ঞতা দূর করে এবং আমাদের জ্ঞানের আলো প্রদান করে ।শিক্ষা বিস্তারের দিক থেকে পুর<sup>--</sup>ষ ও নারীর মধ্যে কোন বৈষম্য থাকা উচিত নয় ।শিক্ষা

মানাবাধিকারের একটি মৌলিক অধিকার।যদি আমরা নারীদের শিক্ষার আলো থেকে বঞ্চিত রাখি তবে আমাদের অর্ধেক জনসংখ্যা অন্ধকারে নিমজ্জিত থাকবে।নারীদের অংশগ্রহণ ছাড়া কোন উন্নয়ন আনায়ন করা যায় না।সূতরাং সাধারণ নারীদের শিক্ষিত করে তোলার জন্য সরকার সবিকছু করে যাচ্ছে।

**✓ Answer** :(a) removes (b) light (c) discrimination (d) basic (e) deprive (f) remain (g) darkness (h) development (i) participation (j) educate

5. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary.

Loses	Both	Continuous	Real	competition	matched		
Progress	Losses	Enjoyment	matching	Result	win		
Without efforts there can be no (a)in life. Life (b)its interest if there is							

no struggle. Games become dull, if there is no (c)----in them and if the (d)----can be easily foreseen. No matter we (e)----the game or lose it the keener the contest, the greater (f)-----.A victory is not a (g)-----triumph unless (h)----the sides are equally (i)-----.Whether we like it or not, life is one (j)-----competitive examination. (প্রচেষ্টা ছাড়া জীবনে কোন প্রগতি অর্জন করা যায় না ।জীবন অর্থহীন হয় যদি এতে কোন সংগ্রাম না থাকে ।খেলাধূলা একঘেয়েমী হয় যদি এতে কোন প্রতিযোগিতা না থাকে এবং এর ফলাফল আগে থেকেই সহজে জানা যায় ।খেলাধূলায় আমাদের জয়লাভ বা হেরে যাওয়া কোন বিষয়ই নয় ।প্রতিযোগতা যুতই শক্ত হয়,আনন্দ উত্তেজনা ততই ব্যাপক হয়ে উঠে ।এটি একটি বিষয় প্রকৃত বিজয় হয়না যদি উভয় পক্ষ সমভাবে শক্তিশালী না হয় ।আমরা এটা পছন্দ করি বা নাই করি জীবন অবিরাম প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষা ।)

**✓ Answer** :(a) progress (b) losses (c) competition (d) result (e) win (f) enjoyment (q) real (h) both (i) matched (j) continuous

### 6. Fill in each gap with suitable word given in the box.

agriculutral	depend	livelihood	indusries	agriculture
causes	brings	dealing	supplies	consumption
_ 111.	( )			1 0 1 .

Bangladesh is an (a)-----country. Most of the people of this country directly or indirectly (b)-----on agriculture for their (c)-----. Many important (d)-----depend on (e)-----products. Agriculture (f)-----food stuff for human and animal (g)-----. Any (h)-----in agricultural products (i)------economic depression in the

country. Failure of crops (j)-----sufferings to the entire people. (বাংলাদেশ একটি কৃষি প্রধান দেশ। অধিকাংশ লোকই তাদের জীবিকা নির্বাহের জন্য প্রত্যক্ষ অথবা পরোক্ষভাবে নির্ভরশীল।অনেক গুরত্বপূর্ণ শিল্প কৃষির উপর নির্ভর করে।কৃষিপণ্যের যে কোন বিলুপ্তি দেশে অর্থনৈতিক মন্দা ঘটায়।শস্যের ক্ষতি সমগ্য লোকজনের জন্য ভোগান্তি বয়ে নিয়ে আসে।)

Ans (a) agricultural (b) depend (c) livelihood (d) industries (e) agriculture (f) supplies (g) consumption (h) dealing (i) brings (j) causes

### 7.Fill in each gap with a suitable word form the box. There are more word for each necessary.

prepare	Natural	sphere	Hand	use	generously
purpose	resources	fertile	Land	rocky	locality

Nature has given her (a)---to us more (b)----than many other countries of the world. Think about our (c)----. It is soft and(d)----. Our farmers who have simple (e)-----made tools can easily dig, plough and (f)----the soil with them. Whereas lands of most other countries which are hard and (g)----cannot be easily dug, ploughed and prepared. We have a great.(h)----advantages too. We can (i)----most of our lands for the (j)----of agriculture and industry.(প্রকৃতি পৃথিবীর অন্যান্য দেশসমূহের চেয়ে দয়াপরাবেশ হয়ে তার সম্পদ নিয়ে আসছে।আমাদের ভূমি সম্পর্কে চিন্তা কর—ন। এটা নরম এবং উর্বর। আমাদের কৃষক তাদের নিজে হাতে তৈরী হস্ত-নির্মিত সাধারন যন্ত্রপাতি আছে সেগুলো দিয়ে তারা সহজেই জমি খনন,চাষাবাদ এবং মাটিকে প্রস্তুত করার উপযোগী খনন,চাষাবাদ এবং মাটিকে প্রস্তুত করতে পারে।অথচ অধিকাংশ দেশের ভূ-ভাগ যা শক্ত এবং শিলাময় তা সহজেই খনন,চাষাবাদ এবং জমি প্রস্তুত করার উপযোগী নয়।আমাদের অনেক প্রাকৃতিক সুবিধা ও আছে।আমরা আমাদের অধিকাংশ জমি কৃষিকাজ ও শিল্প সম্প্রসারনের উদ্দেশ্য ব্যবহার করতে পারি।)

(a) resources (b) gernerously (c) land (d) fertile (e)hand (f) prepare (g) rocky (h) natural (i) use (j) purpose

# 8. Fill in each gap with a suitable word form the box. There are more word for each necessary.

safely	narrow	menace	invention	life	controlled
daily	Lie	Violate	happen	increasingly	lives

Road accidents are (a)----occurrences in modern city. Every year thousands of people lose their (b)----and many more are injured. Before the (c)-----of automobile, people moved from one place to another slowly but (d)-----. The real causes of road accidents (e)----with the people not with the transports. In some cities, the roads are (f)---- These can hardly cope with the (g)---number of traffic .Besides, the traffic is not (h)----- properly. The drivers often(i)---- traffic rules. As road accidents seem a great (j)-----, immediate steps should be taken to stop the danger. (আধুনিক নগর জীবনে সড়ক র্দুঘটনা নিত্যনৈমিন্তিক ব্যাপার প্রেতি বছর হাজার হাজার মানুষ জীবন হারায় এবং অনেকে মারাত্বকভাবে আহত হয়।অটোমোবাইল আবিস্কারের পূর্বে লোকজন এক জায়গা থেকে অন্য জায়গায় ধীর গতিতে চলাফেরা করত কিন্তু নিরাপদে। সড়ক র্দুঘটনার প্রকৃত কারন জনগণের মধ্যে নিহিত। কিন্তু এটা যানবাহনের সাথে সংশিষ্ট নয়। শহরের কিছু রাস্তা সরু।এসব জিনিস যা বর্ধিত তা ক্রমবর্ধমান ট্রাফিক ব্যবস্থা সঠিকভাবে সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ নয়। চালকরা প্রায়ই ট্রাফিক আইন অমান্য করে। যেহেতু সড়ক র্দুঘটনা মারাত্বক আকার ধারন করে সেহেতু তাৎক্ষনিক পদক্ষেপ নেওয়া উচিত। এই বিপদ বন্ধের জন্য।) Answer(a) daily (b) lives (c) invention (d) safely (e) lie (f) narrow (g) increasing (h) controlled (i) violate (j) menace

### 9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word form the box. There are more word for each necessary.

livelihood	causes	Took	products	depend	brings
agricultural	on	consumption	beautiful	supplies	decline

Bangladesh is our birth land. It is small but (a)---.It is an(b)----country. Most of the people of this country directly or indirectly (c)-----on agriculture for their (d)-- .Many important industries depend on agricultural (e)----.Agriculture (f)----foodstuff for human and animal (g)-----.Any (h)-----in agricultural products (i)----economic depression in the country. Failure of crops (j)-----sufferings to the entire people. (বাংলাদেশ আমাদের জন্মভূমি। দেশটি ছোট কিন্তু সুন্দর।ইহা একটি কৃষিভিত্তিক দেশ।দেশের বেশিরভাগ লোক প্রত্যক্ষ বা পরোক্ষভাবে তাদের জীবিকার জন্য কৃষির উপর নির্ভর করে। াঅনেক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ শিল্প-কারখানা কৃষিভিত্তিক পণ্যের উপর নির্ভরশীল।মানুষ এক জীবজন্তুর আহারের ক্ষেত্রে কৃষি খাদ্যসম্ভার সরবরাহ করে থাকে।কৃষিজাত পণ্যেও ঘাটতি দেশে অর্থনৈতিক মন্দা ঘটায়।শস্য উৎপাদনে ব্যাঘাত ঘটলে দেশের সমস্ত সম্পদ জনগণ ভোগান্তির স্বীকার হন।)

**✓ Answer** : (a) beautiful (b) agricultural (c) depend (d) livelihood (e) products (f) supplies (g) consumptions (h) decline (i) causes (j) brings

Light	participation	prosper	bring	darkness	run
Deprive	discrimination	educate	basic	removes	remain

Education is the backbone of a nation. No nation can (a)...without education. Education (b)... our ignorance and gives us(c)----of knowledge. In respect of imparting education there should be no (d)----between men and women. Education is one of the (e)---human rights. If we (f)....women of the right of education, almost half of the population will (g)—in (h)...-.No development can be brought about in our society without the (i)...of women. The government of Bangladesh is doing everything to (j)...women folk. (শিক্ষা জাতির মের দুভ শিক্ষা ছাড়া কোন জাতি উন্নতি করতে পারে না। শিক্ষা আমাদের অন্ধকার দূর করে এবং জ্ঞানের আলো প্রদান করে।শিক্ষা বিস্তারের দিক থেকে নারী ও পুর ্ষমের মধ্যে কোন পার্থক্য কোন বৈষম্য থাকা উচিত নয়।শিক্ষা মানবাধিকারের একটি মৌলিক অধিকার।যদি আমরা নারীদের শিক্ষার আলো থেকে বিশ্বিত রাখি তবে আমাদের অর্ধেক জনসংখ্যা অন্ধকারে নিমজ্জিত থাকবে।নারীদের অংশগ্রহণ ছাড়া কোন উন্নয়ন করা যায় না।সুতরাং সাধারণ নারীদের শিক্ষিত করে তোলার জন্য সরকার সবকিছু করে যাচ্ছে।)

Ans (a) prosper (b) removes (c) light (d) discrimination (e) basic (f) deprive (g) remain (h) darkness (i) participation (j) educate

# 11. Fill in each gap with a suitable word form the box. There are more word for each necessary.

Depend	unnaturally	depression	Industries	provide	live
Plays	damages	overcome	Supplies	decline	know

Ours is an agricultural country. Hence most of our country directly or indirectly (a)---on agriculture for their livelihood. Many important (b)----of our country also depend on agricultural products. Agriculture (c)---a vital role in our national economy. It (d)----food stuff for both human and animal consumption. So people have to suffer a lot if there is any (e)----in agricultural products. The sufferings of the farmers and working class of people (f)----no bounds. The failure of crops causes a great economic (g)----in the country and prices of daily necessaries may go (h)---up. The floods and the subsequent (i)----of agricultural products are burning examples of it. We are lucky that your government has successfully (j)---the problem.(আমাদের দেশ কৃষিভিত্তিক দেশ।সুতরাং আমাদের দেশের বেশির ভাগ জনগণ তাদের প্রত্যক্ষ বা পরোক্ষভাবে তাদের জীবিকার জন্য কৃষির উপর নির্ভর করে।।অনেক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ শিল্প-কারখানা কৃষিভিত্তিক পণ্যের উপর নির্ভরশীল।আমাদের জাতীয় অর্থনীতিতে কৃষি গুর ত্বপূর্ণ পালন করে।ইহা মানুষ এবং প্রাণী উভয়ের খাদ্য সরবরাহ করে। সুতরাং কৃষিজাত পণ্যের ঘাটতি হলে মানুষ প্রচুর ভোগান্তির শিকার হয়।কৃষক এবং শ্রমজীবি মানুষের কষ্টের সীমা থাকে না।উৎপাদনের ঘাটতি দেশে অর্থনৈতিক মন্দা সৃষ্টি করে থাকে এবং দৈনন্দিন প্রয়োজনীয় জিনিসপত্রের দাম অস্বাভাবিক ভাবে বেড়ে যায়।বন্যা ও অন্যান্য পরবর্তী কৃষিজাত পণ্যের ক্ষয়ক্ষতি এর উজ্গল দৃষ্টান্ত। আমরা সৌভাগ্যবান যে আমাদের সরকার সফলভাবে এই সমস্যা কাটিয়ে উঠেছে।)

**✓ Answer :** (a) depends (b) industries (c) plays (d) supplies (e) decline (f) know (q) depression (h) unnaturally (i) damages (j) overcome

# 12. Fill in each gap with a suitable word form the box. There are more word for each necessary.

Educate	Waste	least	need	made	illiterate
Passed	remove	education	necessary	illiterate	compulsory

We must not (a)----our energy and money any more. We (b)—to take steps to (c)----our people. Emphasis should be given on primary (d)----. There should be at (e)----one primary school in each and every village. We are happy that our government has (f)----primary education (g)----. A law has been (h)----in the assemble. To (i)----illiteracy from the country, some more steps may be taken. The (j)---adults need to be educated. (আমাদের টাকা এবং শক্তি অপচয় করা উচিত নয়।লোকজনদের শিক্ষিত করতে আমাদের পদক্ষেপ নেয়া উচিত।প্রাথমিক শিক্ষার উপর গুর<sup>-</sup>ত্বু দেওয়া উচিত।প্রত্যেক গ্রামে কমপক্ষে একটি প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় থাকা উচিত।আমরা সুখি যে আমাদের সরকার প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা বাধ্যতামূলক করেছে।এইক্ষেত্রে একটি আইন প্রণয়ন করা হয়েছে।দেশ থেকে নিরক্ষতা দূর করতে আরো পদক্ষেপ নেয়া উচিত।প্রত্যেক গ্রামে কমপক্ষে একটি করে প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় থাকা উচিত।আমরা সুখী যে আমাদের সরকার প্রাথমিক শিক্ষাকে বাধ্যতামূলক করেছে।এইক্ষেত্রে একটি আইন প্রণয়ন করা হয়েছে।দেশ থেকে নিরক্ষরতা দূর করতে আরো পদক্ষেপ নেয়া উচিত।জিনেক নিরক্ষরতা দূর করতে আরো পদক্ষেপ করেছে।তেক নিরক্ষরতা দূর করতে আরো পদক্ষেপ নেয়া উচিত।আমারা সুখী যে আমাদের সরকার প্রাথমিক শিক্ষাকে বাধ্যতামূলক করেছে।এইক্ষেত্রে একটি আইন প্রণয়ন করা হয়েছে।দেশ থেকে নিরক্ষরতা দূর করতে আরো পদক্ষেপ নেয়া উচিত।আমারা সুখী যে আমাদের সরকার প্রথমিক শিক্ষাকে বাধ্যতামূলক করেছে।এইক্ষেত্রে একটি আইন প্রণয়ন করা হয়েছে।দেশ থেকে নিরক্ষরতা দূর করতে আরো পদক্ষেপ নেয়া উচিত।আশিক্ষত বয়ক্ষদের শিক্ষিত করতে হবে।)

**✓ Answer** :(a) waste (b) need (c) literate (d) education (e) least (f) made (g) compulsory (h) passed (i) remove (j) illiterate

13. Fill in each gap with a suitable word form the box . There are more word for each necessary.

through	Work	Long	blue	Ready	inferior
Dignity	sacrifice	High	aware	Above	Same

Man's (a)------depends on his work. Man is rational being. He is to (b)-----for others. He should not be proud of his (c)- -----blood. He should be (d)- -----to help anyone of any class. The man whom he is helping may be (e)------to him by birth. But after all he is a man. He has the (f)----- blood and flesh as the (g)-----kind of man. So, he should (h)----- his own life for others welfare. We cannot live (i)- ---- on earth. We must die one day. We can live (j)------ our work. (মানুষের মর্যাদা তার প্রতিশ্রভিতর উপর নির্ভর করে।মানুষ পৃথিবীতে বিচারবুদ্ধিসম্পন্ন প্রাণী। সে অন্যের জন্য কাজ করে।যদি সে উচ্চ বংশের ও হয় তবে তার গর্ব করা উচিত নয়।যেকোন শ্রেণীর মানুষ সাহায্য করার জন্য তার প্রস্তুত থাকা উচিত।যে মানুষটিকে সে সাহায্য করেছে সে নিচু গোত্রের হতে পারে।কিন্তু সর্বেপরি সে একজন মানুষ তার ও রয়েছে রক্তমাংস।যাহা উপরে উলেখিত মানুষটির আছে।সুতরাং তার উচিত অন্যের কল্যাণে নিজের জীবন উৎসর্গ করা।আমরা পৃথিবীতে

কেউ বেঁচে থাকতে পারি না।একদিন আমাদের অবশ্যই মরতে হবে। কিন্তু আমরা আমাদের কর্মের মাধ্যমে বেচেঁ থাকতে পারি।)

**✓ Answer** :(a) dignity (b) work (c) blue (d) ready (e) inferior (f) same (g) above (h) sacrifice (i) long (j) through

14. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

about	Lives	neglected	evil	Proper	real
right	Been	very	remember	Bright	regret

Our freedom fighters are the (a)----heroes of our country. We should (b)---them as they sacrifice their (c)----for the cause of motherland. It is a matter of
great (d)-----that most of them are (e)-----and our young generation does not
know (f)-----their valiant struggle. Yet today many of the real freedom fighters
have not (g)---found out and established. Some of them lead (h) ------poor life.
The authority in power should take (i)-----step to enlist them and (j)----honour.( আমাদের মুক্তিযোদ্ধারাই দেশের প্রকৃত বীর।মাতৃভূমির প্রতি তাদের মহান ত্যাগের
জন্য আমাদের উচিত তাদের স্মরণ করা।এটা অত্যন্ত দুঃখের বিষয় যে তাদের অবজ্ঞা করা হয়
এমনকি আমাদের তর—ন প্রজন্ম তাদের বীরত্বপূর্ণ যুদ্ধ সম্প্রকে অবগত নয়।এমনকি এখন ও
অনেক মুক্তিযোদ্ধাকে খুঁজে বের করা হয়নি এবং পনবার্সনের চেষ্টা করা হয়নি।তাদের অনেকেই
মানবেতর জীবন যাপন করেন।ক্ষমতাসীনদের উচিত তাদের তালিকা প্রণয়ন করা এবং তাদের
সঠিক মর্যাদা দেওয়া।)

Ans (a) bright/real (b) remember (c) lives (d) regret (e) neglected (f) about (g) been (h) very (i) right (j) proper

# 15. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

aboriginal	region	successfully	village	including	part
separated	climate	skill	tents	spread	related

Eskimos are the most widely (a)-----group in the world still leading party (b)-----way of life. They live in a (c)-----that spans more than 35,00 miles,(d)------ Greenland, the northern fringe of North America and a (e)-----of eastern Siberia. Eskimos are racially distinct from American Indians. They are most closely (f)-----to the Mongolian people of Eastern Asia, Eskimos (g)----adapted themselves to cold, harsh (h)-----because of their highly inventive (i)----.Eskimos spend the winter in (j)-------in a larger settlement. ( এক্টিমোসরা পৃথিবীর সবচেয়ে বেশী ছড়িয়ে থাকা জনগোষ্ঠী যারা এখনও কিছুটা আদিবাসী ধরনের জীবনযাপন

করছে।এরা এমন এলাকায় বাস করে যা ৩৫০০ মাইল এলাকাব্যাপী বিস্ভৃত গ্রীণল্যান্ড ,উত্তর আমেরিকার উত্তরাংশ ও সাইবেরিয়ার পূর্বাংশের আবহাওয়া মন্ডলে।এস্কিমোসরা আমেরিকান ইন্ডিয়ানদের চেয়ে স্বাতন্ত্র্যমন্ডিত।এরা অনেকটা পূর্ব এশিয়ার মঙ্গোলীয় জনগোষ্ঠীর সাথে সাদৃশ্যপূর্ণ।এরা সফলতার সাথে ঠান্ডা ও বিরূপ আবহাওয়ার সাথে তাদের নিজেদেরকে উদ্ভাবনী কৌশলের মাধ্যমে মানিয়ে নিয়েছে।তারা কোন কিছু এবং সবকিছু হতে একটা কিছু তৈরী করে ফেলে।এস্কিমোসরা শীতকালটা জনাকীর্ণ/সংঘবদ্ধ হয়ে বিভিন্ন তাঁবুতে ব্যাপক পরিসরে বসবাস করে এবং পরে ছোট ছোট পরিবারে বিভিক্ত হয়ে গ্রীম্মকালে নানাদিকে ছড়িয়ে পড়ে।)
Ans (a) spread (b) aboriginal (c) region (d) including (e) part (f) related (g) successfully (h) climate (i) skill (j) tents

# 16. Fill in each gap with a suitable word form the box. There are more word for each necessary.

1;++10

iittie	prevent	гетоге	causes	irrigate	<i>Denina</i>	
easy	Recent	River	great	Verify	close	
Crops need	l water. Farı	mers must (a)-	their fields if	there is ver	y (b)rain	at

any time. But irrigation is not (c)----if there is no river(d)---to the crops. Canals can carry (e)-----water to the field. Sometimes much water (f)---flood. A dam may (g)----difficulties of irrigation. A (h)---lake can be built (i)----the dam. Dams are not (j)---invention.(ফসলের জন্য পানি প্রয়োজন তাই কৃষক মাঠে সেচ দেয় যখন বৃষ্টিপাত কম হয় ।কিন্তু ফসলের বা আবাদী জমির কাছে নদী না থাকলে সেচ দেওয়া সহজ নয় ।মাঠে খাল অনেক পানি বহন করতে পারে । মাঝে মাঝে নদীর পানি বন্যার সৃষ্টি করে সেচের জটিলতা একটি বাধঁ রক্ষা করতে পারে ।বাধঁ-এর পিছনে একটি বিশাল হ্রদ গঠন হতে পারে ।এই বাধঁ সাম্প্রতিক আবিস্কার ।)

Answer(a) irrigate (b) little (c) easy (d) close (e) river (f) causes (g) prevent (h) great (i) behind (j) recent

### 17. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary.

Dream	Famous	Expected	Tries	Successful	Private
Hard	Result	glorious	Study	Institution	Public

Every students expects (a)-----result in the examination and for that he (b)----heart and soul. There are many ways to have glorious (c)-----.Admission in the
famous (d)-----is one of them. So most of the students (e)-----for getting
admission in a (f)-----institution. Most of the students start to study (g)----after their final examination to get admission into their (h) ----institutions.
Some become (i)-----and some become failure in their mission. The students
who don't (j)-----hard cannot succeed in this context.( সব ছাত্রই পরীক্ষায় উন্নত

ফলাফল আশা করে এবং এজন্য সর্বান্তকরণে চেষ্টা করে।উন্নত ফলাফল র্জ্জনের অনেক উপায় রয়েছে।বিখ্যাত শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানে ভর্তি হওয়া তাদের মধ্যে একটি।সুতরাং অধিকাংশ ছাত্র-ছাত্রীরাই বিখ্যাত শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠানে ভর্তির স্বপ্ন দেখে।অধিকাংশ ছাত্র-ছাত্রীরাই বার্ষিক পরীক্ষার পরে কঠোর চেষ্টা করে যাতে তারা কাংজ্খিত ভাল শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানে ভর্তি হতে পারে।কেউ কেউ সফল হয় এবং কেউ তোদের লক্ষ্যে পৌছাতে অকৃতকার্য হয়।যে সব ছাত্র-ছাত্রীরা কঠোরভাবে অধ্যয়ন করে না তারা এ ব্যাপারে সফল হতে পারে না।)

Ans (a) glorious (b) tries (c) result (d) institution (e) dress (f) famous (g) hard (h) expected (i) successful (j) study

# 18. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Omens	Process	Issue	Decide	Position	Derives
Success	Position	Ground	Throw	Wings	Lying

The Monipuris want to predict the future by signs and (a)—. On any serious (b)—like marriage, they want to predict the future by interpreting the (c)—of the feet of a cock. They tie the (d)—of a cock and throw it on the ground. If the cock while (e)—on the (f)—places its right foot put the left like the cross sign, it indicates that the marriage is going to be a (g)—. But if the legs are in any other (h)—then it is considered to be omen from the beginning. The (i)—might be repeated till the desired result is achieved. There is a Monipuri proverb. In Khang Tam Nau Bau, meaning all wisdom (j)—from the cock's foot.(মণিপুরিরা বিভিন্ন সংকেত এবং ইঙ্গিতের মাধ্যেমে ভবিষ্যদ্বানী করে থাকে।বিশেষ তাৎপর্যপূর্ণক্ষেত্রে যেমন,বিয়েতে তারা মোরগের পায়ের অবস্থান ব্যাখ্যার মাধ্যমে ভবিষ্যদ্বাণী করে থাকে।তারা মোরগের পাখনা বেবেঁ মাটিতে নিক্ষেপ করে।মাটিতে পড়া অবস্থায় মোরগটির ডান পায়ের ছাপ যদি বাম পায়ের ছাপের উপর ক্রস(আড়াআড়ি ) চিহ্নের মত পড়ে তাহলে এটা নির্দেশ করে যে বিয়েটি সফল হতে যাচেছ।যদি মোরগটির পা অন্য কোন অবস্থানে পড়ে তাহলে এ বিয়েটি প্রথম থেকেই ব্যর্থ হবে বলে বিবেচিত হয়।কাঙ্খিত ফলাফল না পাওয়া পর্যন্ত এ প্রক্রিয়াটি পুনরাবৃত্তি করা হয়ে থাকে।একটি মণিপুরি প্রবাদ আছে: 'এন খাং টাম নাউ বাউ'অর্থ অর্থাৎ সব জ্ঞানই মোরগের পা থেক অনে।) তাদের এ বিয়েটি

**✓ Answer :**(a) omens (b) issues (c) position (d)wings (e)lying (f)ground (g) success (h)position (i)process (j)derives

# 19.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

established	transmitted	simultaneously	store	base	time	mode
personal	electronic	communication	easily	improve	sent	actually

E-mail means (a).....mail. It is an electronic (b)......of communication. E-mail (c).....is user to user but telex communication is terminal to terminal.

Telephone connection often takes a lot of time to be (d)...because both the caller and the called must be present (e)....But E-mail is a computer (f).....system and the messages that are (g)....via the computer become (h)....in the mail box of an individual's (i)....computer without the need of his being (j)...present. Thus, e-mail saves both time and money.( ই-মেইল হচ্ছে ইলেকট্রনিক মেল াবা বৈদ্যুতিকভাবে প্রেরণকৃত বার্তা ।এটা যোগাযোগের একটি বৈদ্যুতিক মাধ্যম ।ই-মেইল যোগাযোগ হচ্ছে এক ব্যবহারকারী থেকে আরেক ব্যবহারকারীর মধ্যে সংবাদ আদান প্রদান এবং টেলেক্স হচ্ছে টারমিনাল থেকে টারমিনালে সংবাদ আদান প্রদান ।সংবাদ আদান প্রদান বা বার্তা বিনিময়ে টেলিফোন সংযোগ অনেক সময় নেয় কারণ কল প্রেরক এবং গ্রাহককে একই সময়ে উপস্থিত থাকতে হয় ।কিন্তু ই-মেইল হচ্ছে কম্পিউটারভিত্তিক পদ্ধতি এবং ব্যক্তির সরাসরি উপস্থিতি ছাড়াই প্রেরণকৃত বার্তা যে কারো ব্যক্তিগত কম্পিউটারে ই-মেইল বাক্সে জমা হয় ।এভাবে ই-মেইল সময় এবং অর্থ বাঁচায় ।)

Ans (a) electronic (b) mode (c) communication (d) established (e) simultaneously (f)based (g) sent (h) stored (i) personal (j) personally

### 20. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box.

campaign	Form	campaigning	Undertake	trust	funds		
Disruption	members	humanitarian	Activists	abuse	Since		
Crean pages is an independent organization that (a) to protect the							

Green peace is an independent organization that (a)------to protect the environment. It has about about 4.5 million (b)------to 158 countries, 3000.000 of these in the United Kingdom(c)-----by a group of North American (d)------in 1971. It has (e)-----then opened offices around the world. As well as its (f)-----work, it also has a charitable (g)-----in the U.K. which (h)-----scientific research and (i)------Educational work on environment issues. Green peace campaigns against environmental (j)- --- through non-violent action. (গ্রীনপিস একটি স্বাধীন সংঘঠন যা পরিবেশ রক্ষার পক্ষে প্রচারণা চালায় ।১৫৮ টি দেশে রয়েছে ৪৫ লাখের মত সদস্য যাদের মধ্যে ৩০০,০০০ হল যুক্তরাজ্যের ।১৯৭১ সালের উত্তর আমেরিকার আন্দোলনকারীদের কর্তৃক প্রতিষ্ঠিত এ সংঘঠন বিশ্বের বিভিন্ন স্থানে দপ্তর খুলেছে।প্রচারণাকাজের পাশাপাশি যুক্তরাজ্যে এর রয়েছে একটি দাতব্য ট্রাস্ট,যা পরিবেশ সংক্রান্ত ইস্যুতে গবেষণা কর্মের জন্য অর্থ যোগান দেয় এবং শিক্ষামূলক কার্যক্রম হাতে নেয়।গ্রীনপিস পরিবেশের অপব্যবহারের বির\*ক্ষি শান্তিপূর্ণ উপায়ে সরাসরি প্রচারণা-আন্দোলন চালিয়ে থাকে।)

**✓ Answer** :(a) campaigns (b) members (c) formed (d) activities (e) since (f) campaigning (g) trust (h) funds (i) undertakes (j) abuse

husba	d co	onsider	Dominated	happy	Protect	education
-------	------	---------	-----------	-------	---------	-----------

Women in o	Women in our society have always been considered (a)to men. The majority							
of houses ar	re being (b).	usually by (c	)and wor	nen most often h	ave no say in			
opinion. Th	eir opinion	is (d)unnec	essary eve	n in such importe	ant (e)as the			
number of t	hings they	would like to h	ave. In ma	iny households th	ey are (f)by			
the husband	ds. To (g)t	heir rights the	governme	ent has introduce	d law. But			
(h)someti	mes can't (i	)them. So wh	hat is more	e needed for them	is the proper			
(j)(আম	দের সমাজে ফ	মহিলাদের সবসময়	য় পুরুষের অং	ধীনস্ত হিসেবে বিবেচ	না করা			
হয়।অধিকাংশ	গৃহ সচরাচর	স্বামী কর্তৃক শাসি	ত হচ্ছে এবং	্নারীরা প্রায়শ মতাম	তে কোন কথা			
বলতে পারে ন	া।তারা যে পর	রমাণ বিষয়াবলী এ	গ্রহণ করতে '	পছন্দ করবে এমন গু	র <sup>ক্</sup> তুপূর্ণ ক্ষেত্রে ও			
তাদের মতামতকে অপ্রয়োজনীয় মনে করা হয়।অনেক গৃহে তারা স্বামী কর্তৃক প্রহৃত হয়।তাদের								
অধিকার সংরক্ষণে সরকার আইন প্রণয়ন করেছেন।কিন্তু আইন অনেক সময় তাদের রক্ষা করতে								
পারে না।সুতর	াং যা তাদের	জন্য অধিকতর প্র	য়োজন তা হ	চ্ছে যথাৰ্থ শিক্ষা।)				

healthy

subservient

beat up

issue

✓ Answer: (a) subservient (b) dominated (c) husbands (d) considered (e) issues (f) beaten up (g) protect (h) law (i) save (j) education

### 22. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary.

Think	Distress	Seem	Develop	Make	ensure
Neigbour	Get	Mutual	Familiar	communicate	treat

As the world's communication system is (a)-----day by day, the worlds seem to be (b)----smaller. For the development of communication system, now we can easily (c)----with the people of other countries within a moment. Now, the world (d)-----to be a village and the countries seem to be families. If we develop our (e)-----understanding and co-operation, we can (f)-----our world a better place. We should never (g)-----domes that have won others as enemies but as friends. As a friend we should (h)-----immediate help to other counties in their (i)------and sorrows. We should take them to be our (j)------(যেহেতু বিশ্বের যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থার দিনদিন উন্নতি হচ্ছে সেহেতু বিশ্বকে ক্ষুদ্রতর বলে মনে হচ্ছে যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থার উন্নতির ফলে এখন আমরা সহজেই মুহূর্তের মধ্যে অন্যদেশের লোকজনের সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে পারি ।এখন পৃথিবীকে গ্রামের মত এবং দেশকে পরিবারের মত মনে হচ্ছে ।যদি আমরা পারস্পারিক বোঝাপড়া এবং সহযোগীতার উন্নতি করি তাহলে আমরা পৃথিবীকে উত্তম স্থান বানাতে পারি ।কাউকে কখনো শত্র<sup>-</sup> ভাবা উচিত নয় বরং বন্ধু ভাবা উচিত ।বন্ধু হিসেবে অন্যদেশের বিপদে আপদে দ্রু-ত সাহায্য নিশ্চিত করা উচিত ।তাদেরকে আমাদের প্রতিবেশী হিসেবে গ্রহণ করা উচিত ।)

**✓ Answer** : (a) developing (b) getting (c) communicate (d) seems (e) mutual (f) make

(g) treat (h) ensure (i) distress (j) neigbours

# 23. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Indebt	touch	know	age	nurture	Future			
Move	mother	nation	understand	Grow	educate			
Napoleon	Napoleon Bonaparte said, "Give me an educated (a)and I will give you an							

educated (b)....." From this saying we can (c)....the great role of the mother in building up an educated nation because a child usually (d)....up in contact with its mother and from its childhood he/she develops his/her talents. If the mother (e)....., she will be able to teach her children. In another sense, her children naturally will learn from what she says and does because a child ,up to a certain (f)...is always in (g).....of its mother .So he/she will follow everything that is said and done by his/her mother. Besides, an educated mother (h).....how to bring up and (i)...her children well. So it is universally true that an educated nation is largely (j)...---to its mother.(নেপোলিয়ান বোনাপোর্ট বলেছেন, "আমাকে একজন শিক্ষত মা দাও. আমি তোমাদের একটি শিক্ষিত জাতি দেব।"একথা থেকে আমরা বুঝতে পারি যে একটি সুশিক্ষিত জাতি গঠনে মায়ের বিশাল ভূমিকা রয়েছে।কারণ একটি শিশু স্বভাবত তার মায়ের সান্নিধ্যে বেড়ে ওঠে এবং উন্নতি সাধন করে থাকে।মা শিক্ষিত হলে সে তার শিশুদের শিক্ষা দান করতে সক্ষম হবে।অন্যভাবে বলা যায় যে,সে(মা)যা বলে এবং করে তা থেকে শিশুটি স্বভাবতই শিখে থাকে,কারণ নিদিষ্ট বয়স পর্যন্ত সে তার মায়ের সংস্পর্শে থাকে।তাই সে সবকিছুই অনুসরণ করবে যা তার মা কর্তৃক বলা এবং করা হয়।এছাড়া একজন শিক্ষিত মা জানেন কীভাবে তার সম্ভানদের লালন পালন করতে হয়।সূতরাং এটা চিরন্তন সত্য যে একটি শিক্ষিত জাতি

Ans(a) mother (b) nation (c) understand (d) grows (e) educated (f) age (g) touch (h) knows (i) immature (j) indebted

মায়ের নিকট ভীষণ ঋণী।)

# 24. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Pres	tige	Huge	education	indicate	Invention	certificate	Instituted
Divis	sion	treated	material	promote	Fame	contribute	Research

Every year the Nobel Prize is awarded for outstanding (a)....to the field of science, literature, and economics and for the (b)....of peace. It is the world's most (c)....prize. If there is more than one recipient, the prize money is (d)....equally among the winners. The prize was (e)....by Sir Alfred Nobel, the father of science of destruction. He (f)...dynamite. Though Nobel was born in Sweden, he was (g)....in Russia. For this important invention, he became (h)....all over the world. He earned a (i)...sum of money. The prize is given from

the interest of the money. The winners of the Nobel Prize are (j)...with great respect across the globe. (প্রতি বছর বিজ্ঞান, সাহিত্য, অর্থনীতি এবং শান্তির উন্নয়নে অসামান্য অবদানের জন্য নোবেল পুরস্কার প্রদান করা হয়।এটা পৃথিবীর সবচেয়ে মর্যাদাকর পুরস্কার।যদি পুরস্কার গ্রহীতা একাধিক হয়,তবে পুরস্কারের অর্থ বিজয়ীদের মধ্যে সমানভাবে ভাগ করে দেওয়া হয়।ধ্বংস বিজ্ঞানের জনক স্যার আলফ্রেড নোবেল কর্তৃক পুরস্কারটি প্রতিষ্ঠা করা হয়েছে।তিনি ডিনামাইট আবিস্কার করেছিলেন।নোবেল সুইডেনে জন্মগ্রহণ করলেও রাশিয়ায় শিক্ষা লাভ করেন।এই গুর<sup>ক্র</sup>তৃপূর্ণ আবিস্কারের জন্য তিনি সারা পৃথিবীতে বিখ্যাত হয়ে আছেন।তিনি অতুল অর্থ উপার্জন করেছিলেন।পুরস্কার প্রদান করা হয় এ টাকার সুদ থেকে।নোবেল পুরস্কার বিজয়ীদের বিশ্বে অধিক শ্রন্ধার সহিত মূল্যায়ন করা হয়।)

Ans(a) contribution (b) promotion (c) prestigious (d) divided (e) instituted (f) invented (g) educated (h) famous (i) huge (j) treated

# 25. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

make

Find

Friends

				CO,		
Prove	pleasure	harm	real	Love	pay	
Books are	men's best (a	)—in life, you	may have	e many goo	d friends,	but you not

need

Side

come

(b)—them when you(c)—them. They may not always (d)—to you with sympathy. One or two may (e)—false and do you much (f)--. But books are always ready to be your (g)--. Some books will (h)—you laugh some others will give you much (i)--. Again some books will bring new knowledge and ideas. They are your (j)—friends thought out your life. (বই হলো একজন মানুষের জীবনের সবচেয়ে বড় বন্ধু।তোমার হয়ত অনেক বন্ধু রয়েছে।কিন্তু তুমি তাদের প্রয়োজনের মুর্হূতে খুঁজে পাবে না।তারা সর্বদা তোমার প্রতি সহানুভূতিশীল নাও থাকতে পারে।এক দুইজন নকল ও হতে পারে যারা তোমার ক্ষতি ও করতে পারে।কিন্তু বই সর্বদা তোমার শুভাকাঙ্খী হিসেবে তোমার পাশে থাকতে প্রস্তুত। কিছু বই তোমাকে হাসাবে,আবার কিছু বই তোমাকে আনন্দ দেবে।আবার কিছু বই নতুন জ্ঞান এবং ধারণার জন্ম দেবে।তারা সারা জীবন তোমার আসল বন্ধু।)

Ans (a) friends (b) find (c) need (d) come (e) prove (f) harm (g) side (h) make (i) pleasure (j) real

**26**. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Shabby	See	Ways	enjoy	get	Appear	gorgeously
Think	Receive	Indifferent	invite	astonished	Regard	rich

Einstein was very simple in his (a)....of life. He was (b)...to his fame. Once the queen of Belgium (c)....him to Brussels. When he (d)....down from the train, he

could not (e)....that there were actually many (f)....dressed officials to (g)....him at the station. The officials also expected somebody who would (h)....to be (i)...and aristocratic to them. They never imagined that this (j)...man would be Einstein.(আইনস্টাইন খুব সাধারণ জীবনযাপন করতেন।তিনি ছিলেন তার খ্যাতির প্রতি উদাসীন।একবার বেলজিয়ামের রাণী তাকে ব্রাসেলেসে আমন্ত্রণকরেন।তিনি যখন ট্রেন থেকে নামলেন তখন তিনি ভাবেননি যে জাকজমকপূর্ণ পোশাকপরা উচ্চ পদস্থ কর্মকর্তারা তাকৈ অর্ভ্যখনা জানাতে আসবেন।কর্মকর্তারা ও আশা করেছিলেন যে তিনি হবেন খুব ধনী ও অভিজাতসম্পন্ন ব্যক্তি।তারা কখনো ভাবেনি যে এই সাদামাটা পরা লোকটিই আইনস্টাইন।)

**✓ Answer** :(a) ways (b) indifferent (c) invited (d) got (e) think (f) gorgeously (g) receive (h) appear (i) rich (j) shabby

# 27.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

recent	Trained	fairly	essential	Abacus	Device	Computer				
process	About	modern	perform	Machine	Sense	Special				
The Comp	uter is a (d	The Computer is a (a)recent invention. It has now become an important								

part of (b)....life. It has greatly benefited us and brought (c)....revolutionary changes in our life. Any (d)....that helps people (e)...mathematical calculation may be called a computer. In this sense the (f)....is a simple computer. Today however, the term (g)....refers to special kind of electronic (h)....that can perform mathematical calculations and (i)...large masses of information at a great speed. In a few minutes a computer can perform calculation that (j)....mathematicians would need years to complete. (কম্পিউটার একটি অত্যাধুনিক সাম্প্রতিক আবিস্কার এটা বর্তমানে জীবনে একটি অত্যাবশ্যকীয় অংশ হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে এটা আমাদের জীবনে বৈপবিক পরিবর্তন আনয়ন করেছে ।যে কোন ধরনের আবিস্কৃত জিনিস যা গাণিতিক সমস্যা সমাধানে সক্ষম তাকেই কম্পিউটার বলা চলে ।একদিক থেকে অ্যাবাকাস ও একটি সহজ সরল কম্পিউটার ।যা হোক, কম্পিউটার হচ্ছে এক ধরনের ইলেকট্রনিক মেশিন । কয়েক মিনিটের মধ্যে কম্পিউটার গাণিতিক হিসাব সম্পন্ন করতে পারে দ্রেত্তম কম্পিউটারসমূহ মিলিয়ন সমস্যার কয়েক মিনিটে সমাধান করতে পারে ।)

**✓ Answer**:(a) fairly (b) modern (c) about (d) device (e) perform (f) abacus (g) computer (h) machine (i) process (j) trained

Combustion	investment	vehicle	glory	Place	resource
floating	attracted	improved	assets	decided	contribute

Natural gas is one of the greatest (a) .....of our country. It has (b).....many countries and foreign (c)......It is said that Bangladesh is (d).....on natural gas. This natural gas is a (e)....of our nation. Natural gas can (f)..... a lot to improve the air quality of our cities if we can use it in (g).... of other fuels. After (h)....natural gas does not produce any particular matter, sulphur oxide or nitrogen oxide. So the government has (i)....to convert gasoline powered (j).... to C.N.G powered vehicles. (প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাস আমাদের অন্যতম সম্পদ।ইহা অনেক দেশী বিদেশী কোম্পানীকে আর্কষন করেছে।এটা বলা হয় যে,বাংলাদেশ প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাসের উপর ভাসছে।প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাস আমাদের জাতির গর্ব।অন্যান্য জ্বালানির পরিবর্তে যদি প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাস ব্যবহার করা হয় তাহলে শহরগুলোর বাতাসের গুনাগুণ বৃদ্ধি করা যায়।প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাস পোড়ানোর পর কোন বিশেষ জিনিস ,যেমন-সালডাই-অক্সাইড অথবা নাইট্রোজেন অক্সাইড উৎপাদন করে।তাই সরকার পেট্রোলিয়াম জাতীয় যানবাহনকে সি এন জি চালিত যানবাহনে পরিণত করার সিদ্বান্ত নিয়েছে।)

**✓ Answer :**(*a*) resources (*b*) attracted (*c*) investment (*d*) floating (*e*) glory (*f*) contribute (*g*) place (*h*) combustion (*i*) decided (*j*) vehicles

# 29. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

opportunity	enlighten	awareness	Purpose	choice	Prepare
Sensibility	learning	outlook	Process	business	obstacles

Education is the (a)-----by which we develop our mind through a formal(b)---at an institution like a school, college or university. It is a mental and
intellectual training which provides (c)-----of growth and helps to overcome
(d)-----to progress. Again the (e)-----of education is to (f)-----the mind and to
develop our capacity to the limit. It is also the business of education to (g)----an individuals to make the right (h)-----to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and
refines our (i)------. It also broadens our (j)----(শিক্ষা হলো এমন একটি পদ্ধতি যা দ্বারা
কোনো প্রতিষ্ঠান যেমন-বিদ্যালয়, মহাবিদ্যালয় অথবা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে আনুষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষার মাধ্যমে
আমাদের মনের বিকাশ ঘটে।ইহা হলো মানসিক এবং বুদ্ধিগত প্রশিক্ষণ যা উন্নতির সুযোগ এনে
দেয় এবং উন্নতির পথের সকল বাধা ও প্রতিবন্ধকতাকে সহায়তা করে। আবার শিক্ষার উদ্দেশ্য
হলো ব্যক্তি সত্তাকে আলোকিত করা এবং তার দক্ষতাকে সর্বোচ্চ সীমানায় উন্নয়ন ঘটানো। সম্মুখ
অগ্রসর হওয়ার জন্য সঠিক জিনিসকে বাছাই করার ক্ষেত্রে ব্যক্তিসন্তাকে প্রশিক্ষন দেওয়া হলো
শিক্ষার কাজ।ইহা আমাদের মনকে মহৎ করে এবং বোধশক্তিকে পরিশুদ্ধ করে।ইহা আমাদের
দৃষ্টিভঙ্গিকে প্রশস্ত করে।)

Ans (a) process (b) learning (c) opportunities (d) obstacles (e) purpose (f) enlighten (g) prepare (h) choice (i)sensibility (j) outlook

need	attributed	rational	awarness			
educated	planned	provides	prerequiste	Ability	protect	

Education is one of the basic (a)----- of a human being. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely (b)----- to most people's inaccessibility to education. If all the people were (c)-----, they could live a healthy and (d)--- life. It enhances our (e)---- to raise crops, store food, (f)----- the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. it is only education which can help us to adopt a (g)---- attitude. It (h)----- us with an enlightened (i)---- about things and this awareness is the (j)----- for social development. (শিক্ষা মানব জাতির মৌলিক প্রয়োজনের একটি দারিদ্র, আর্থসামাজিক অবস্থা বাংলাদেশের অধিকাংশ লোকের শিক্ষায় প্রবেশের ক্ষেত্রে বাধা অনেকাংশে দায়ী ।যদি সব লোক শিক্ষিত হয়,তারা স্বাস্থ্যবান ও পরিকল্পিত জীবনযাপন করতে পারবে ।ইহা শষ্য উৎপাদনে,খাদ্য মজুদে,পরিবেশ সংরক্ষনে ও সামাজিক দায়িত্ব পালনে আমাদের সামর্থ বাড়িয়ে দেয় ।একমাত্র শিক্ষাই আমাদের বিচারবুদ্ধি সংক্রান্ত মনোভাবকে সহায়তা করতে পারে ।ইহা আমাদের সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধিতে যোগান দেয় যে সচেতনতা সামাজিক উন্নয়নে পূর্ব উপযোগী ।)

Answer(a) needs (b)attributed (c) educated (d) planned (e) ability (f) protects (g) rational (h)provides (i)awarness (j) prerequisite

# 31. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Heroic			occupied	came		
hosited	sacrifice	solemenity	observe	achieved	bloody	history

The 16 th December is a red letter day in the (a)---- of Bangladesh. On this day we (b)---- victory at the cost of a (c)---- war. Bangladesh (d)---- into being as an independent country. It (e)---- a place in the world map. Every year, we (f)--- the day with (g)-----. We remember the supreme (h)----- of our (i)--- sons. The day is a public holiday. The national flag is (j)---- on the top of the each house. (বাংলাদেশের ইতিহাসে ১৬ ই ডিসেম্বর একটি ঐতিহাসিক দিবস। এইদিনে আমরা একটি রক্তাক্ত যুদ্ধের বিনিময়ে বিজয় অর্জন করেছিলাম। বাংলাদেশ একটি স্বাধীন দেশ হিসেবে জন্মলাভ করেছিল। এটা বিশ্বের মানচিত্রে নিজের জায়গা করে নিয়েছিল। যথাযথ ভাবগাম্ভীর্যের সাথে আমরা প্রতিবছর দিনটি পালন করি। আমরা আমাদের বীর সম্ভানদের পরম ত্যাগকে স্বরণ করি। এ দিনটি একটি সরকারী ছুটির দিন। তোপধব্বনির মাধ্যমে দিনটি শুর<sup>--</sup> হয়। প্রত্যেক বাড়ীতে জাতীয় পতাকা উত্তোলিত হয়।)

(a) history (b) achieved (c) bloody (d) came (e) occupied (f) observe (g) solemnity (h) sacrdice (i) heroic (j) hoisted

began	Pray	Many	like	Popularity	Believe
bring	Loss	Sentence	drinking	gain	End

As a learned teacher Socrates (a)... .much popularity in the city. Especially the young men of the city (b)....to gather round him. Socrates (c).....in one God and always (d)....to him. People who believed in (e)....Gods and Goddess did not (f)....his teachings. They were jealous of his great (g)....So they began to plot against Socrates. They (h)...a mock trial and (i)...him to death by (j)..a cup of Hemlock.(একজন পভিত ব্যক্তি হিসেবে সক্রেটিস শহরের ব্যাপক জনপ্রিয়তা লাভ করেছিলেন।বিশেষ করে শহরের তর ্ণনো তার সাথে আড্ডা দিতে পছন্দ করতো।সক্রেটিস এর একেশ্বরবাদের এর প্রতি বিশ্বাস ছিল এবং সবর্দা তার কাছে প্রার্থনা করতো।যে সব লোকজন অনেক দের-দেবীদের বিশ্বাস করতো তারা সক্রেটিস এর শিক্ষাকে বিশ্বাস করতো না তারা সক্রেটিসের বির ্ণদ্ধে ষড়যন্ত্র করে।তাই তারা তাকে উপহাস করত এবং তাকে হেমলক বিস পান করিয়ে হত্যা করেছিল।)

Ans (a) gained (b) began (c) believed (d) prayed (e) many (f) like (g) popularity (h) brought (i) sentenced (j) drinking

# 33. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

became	Ве	Sacred	needs	develop
Agriculture	people	Afford	lag	eradicate

Bangladesh (a)--- --independence on the 16<sup>th</sup> December ,1971. The people of this country(b)---peace loving. It is an (c)- ---- country. But the (d)- --- of this country are not aware of modern methods of cultivation. They are not well to do. They cannot (e)-- -- to maintain a happier life. We are (f)- --- behind because of illiteracy. Proper steps should be taken by the government to (g)-- -- illiteracy from the country. Our country (h)---- real patriot. It is our (i)--- duty to work arm in arm in order to (j)--- the welfare of the country. (বাংলাদেশ ১৯৭১ সালের ১৬ই ডিসেম্বর স্বাধীনাতা লাভ করে ।এদেশের মানুষ শান্তিপ্রিয় ।ইহা একটি কৃষিভিত্তিক দেশ ।কিন্তু এদেশের মানুষ আধুনিক চাষাবাদের পদ্ধতি সম্প্রকে সচেতন নয় ।তারা সচচল নয় ।তাদের সুখী জীবনযাপন করার সার্মথ্য নেই । আমরা নিরক্ষরতার জন্য পিছনে পড়ে আছি ।দেশ থেকে নিরক্ষরতা দূর করার জন্য সরকারের কার্যকরী পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করা উচিত । আমাদের দেশের প্রয়োজন প্রকৃত দেশপ্রেমিক ।দেশের মঙ্গলের জন্য আমাদের হাতে হাত রেখে কাজ করা আমাদের পবিত্র দায়িত্ব ।)

Ans (a) became (b)are (c) agricultural (d) people (e) afford (f) lag (g) remove/eradicate (h) needs (i) sacred (j)develop

**34**. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary.

tradition	Educate	Confident	life	Decision	adult
Duty	Women	environment	small	Express	sense

Our aim is to (a)----girls in the fullest sense. After they leave school they should be (b)-----and have the ability to (c)------themselves clearly. They should also have a well-developed (d)-----of right and wrong, a sense of (e)-----, and a belief in their own worth. The staff has a long (f)-----of encouraging pupils to discover their gifts and abilities in a secured and happy (g)------. We regard our students as young (h)-----and involve them in (i)-----making concerning their work, and school (j)-----. (আমাদের উদ্দেশ্য বালিকাদের পরিপূর্ণ জ্ঞানে শিক্ষা দেওয়া ।বিদ্যালয় ছাড়ার পর তাদের আত্ম-প্রত্য়ী হওয়া উচিত এবং তাদের নিজেদেরকে সম্পূর্ণভাবে প্রকাশ করার সক্ষমতা থাকতে হবে ।তাদের আরো থাকা উচিত ন্যায়-অন্যায়ের একটি বেশ সমৃদ্ধ জ্ঞান,ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের তাদের নিরাপদ ও সুখী জীবনের সামর্থ্য খুজেঁ পেতে উৎসাহিত করার জ্ঞান থাকতে হবে।)

**✓ Answer** :(a) educate (b) confident (c) express (d) sense (e) duty (f) tradition (g) environment (h) adults (i) decision (j) life

# 35. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Victim	Need	adulterated	eating	who	preparing
Laws	executed	miseries	adulteration	deserve	After

Everybody knows that food (a)-----is crime.(b)....food is poisonous and it causes fatal diseases. People (c)....this kind of poisonous food fall a (d)....to liver diseases, caner, and kidney failure and so on. Some businessmen (e)....are unscrupulous and running (f)....money only do this heinous work. They thrive on the (g)....of others. They (h)...severe punishment. The government has taken certain steps against adulteration and enacted (i)....to punish the food adulterators. We appreciate such steps of the government and expect that laws will be (j)....properly in the interest of the nation. (প্রত্যেকেই জানে যে,খাদ্য ভেজাল একটি অপরাধ ভেজাল মিশানো খাদ্য বিষাক্ত এবং ইহা মারাত্বক রোগের সৃষ্টি করে থাকে ।জনগণ এ ধরনের বিষাক্ত খাবার খেয়ে যকৃতে রোগ,ক্যান্সার,কিডনী ইত্যাদি রোগে আক্রান্ত হচ্ছে ।কিছু ব্যবসায়ী যারা লোভী এবং অর্থের পিছনে ছোটে তারাই এই অসৎ কাজ করে থাকে ।তারা অন্যকে দুর্দশায় ফেলে ।তারা মারাত্বক শান্তির যোগ্য ।সরকার ভেজালবিরোধীদের বির—দ্ধে সুনির্দিষ্ট পদক্ষেপ নিয়েছে ।এবং খাদ্য ভেজালকারীর জন্য আইন কার্যকর করেছে ।সরকারের এই রকম পদক্ষেপের জন্য আমরা কৃতজ্ঞ এবং আমরা প্রত্যাশা করি এই আইন কার্যকর হলে জাতির জন্য ভালো হবে ।)

**✓ Answer :**(a) adulteration (b) adulterated (c) eating (d) victim (e) who (f) after (g) miseries (h) deserve (i) laws (j) executed

**36.** Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary:

Schooling	humanist	Lived	Missionary	Citizenship	Born
dedicated	Dress	Came	Known	Name	Set up

Mother Teresa, a great (a)------and Philanthropist was (b)----on August 26,1920 in Albania of Yugoslavia. Her real (c)-- ---was Agnes Teresa. She had her (d)-----at a Government school in Albania. In 1928.Agnes (e)-----to Kolkata to do some(f)-----work and later took Indian (g)-----. Then she devoted and (h)----herself to the service of suffering and distressed humanity. She (i)---the Missionaries of Charity in 1950 and Nirmal Hridays in 1954 in Kolkata and was (j)----as Mother.(মানবতার শ্রেষ্ঠ ,বিশ্বপ্রেমিক মাদার তেরেসা যুগোশেভিয়ার আলবেনিয়ায় ১৯২০ সালের ২৬ আগস্ট জন্মগ্রহণ করেন।তার প্রকৃত নাম অ্যাগনাস মাদার তেরেসা।আলবেনীয় সরকারী স্কুলে তার পড়ালেখা করেন।১৯২৮ সালে অ্যাগনাস ধর্মপ্রচার কাজে কলিকাতা আসেন এবং পরবর্তীতে ভারতের নাগরিকত্ব গ্রহণ করেন।তারপর সে মানুষের দুঃখ কষ্টে লাঘবে নিজেকে নিয়োজিত ও উৎসর্গীত করেন।তিনি ১৯৫০ সালে মিশনারী অব চ্যারিটি স্থাপন করেনএবং কলকাতায় ১৯৫৪ সালে নিরমল হৃদয় নামে স্থাপন করেন।)

**✓ Answer** :(a) humanist (b) born (c) name (d) schooling (e) came (f) missionary (g) citizenship (h) dedicated (i) setup (j) known

37. Fill in each gap with suitable word form the box. There are more words than necessary.

Chinese	Safest	democratic	Multi religious	Cleanest	western
Three	City	Muslim	Multi-cultural	Resident	shoppers

Singapore is one of the (a)——and (b)——cities in the world. It is both a (c)—and (d)——state. There's only one (e)—in Singapore. It's one of the few places, in the world where people celebrate New Year (f)—times. They've (g)—New Year, the (h)—as well as the Christian New Year as the (i)—one. It is a (j)—and welfare state. (পৃথিবীর সবচেয়ে পরিচ্ছন্ন ও নিরাপদ শহরগুলোর মধ্যে সিঙ্গাপুর অন্যতম।এটা একটা বহুসংস্কৃতির ও বহু—ধর্মীয় জনগোষ্ঠির রাষ্ট্র।সিঙ্গাপুরে মাত্র একটি নগর রয়েছে।এটা পৃথিবীর কয়েকটি স্থানের একটি যেখানে মানুষ তিনবার নববর্ষ উদযাপন করে থাকে।তারা চীনা নববর্ষ,মুসলিম নববর্ষ,খ্রিস্টীয় নববর্ষ উদযাপন করে থাকে।এটা একটি বহুজাতিক ও গণতান্ত্রিক রাষ্ট্র।)

**✓ Answer** :(a) safest (b) cleanest (c) multi-cultural (d) multi-religious (e) city (f) three (g) chinese (h) muslim (i) democratic (j) western

38. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary.

more	nurse	sick	Let	Stay	Serve
like	hospital	punctual	wounded	Ago	When

Florence Nightingale was born (a)......than a hundred years (b).....She wanted to be(c)....and to serve the stick and the (d).....But her father and mother did not (e)....this and wished their daughter to (f)...at home with them. Florence was thirty years old (g)......at last her father and mother (h).....her go and look after some (i)....persons in a charitable (j).....in London.(ফ্লোরেন্স নাইটিংগল একহাজার বছর পূর্বে জন্মগ্রহণ করেছিলেন ।তিনি সেবিকা হতে চেয়েছিলেন অসুস্থ এবং আহতকে সেবা করতে কিন্তু তার পিতামাতা তা পছন্দ করত না ।তার ইচ্ছা করেছিল তাদের কন্যা তাদের সাথে বাড়িতে থাকুক ।অবশেষে ত্রিশ বছর বয়সে তার বাবামা তাকে যাওয়ার জন্য এবং লন্ডনে দাতব্য চিকিৎসালয়ে অসুস্থ ব্যক্তিদেরকে দেখাশুনা করার জন্য যেতে দিলেন।)

**✓ Answer** :(a) more (b) ago (c) nurse (d) wounded (e) like (f) stay (g) when (h) let (i) sick (j) hospital

39. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary:

Surface	Than	Inside	Exhibit	Look	Walls
Print	Situate	Cement	Create	Architecturally	More

Star Mosque is a very beautiful mosque(a)-----at Mahuttuly on Abul Kairat Road in Dhaka.(b)-----faultless, this Mugal style mosque (c)-----five domes with hundreds of big and small twinkling Stars on (d)-----. The stars have been (e)-----by setting pieces of chinaware on white (f)------. Seen from the front and from far it(g)—as if shining above the (h)------of the earth. The (i)------of it is even more beautiful (j)------the outside. (তাঁরা মসজিদ ঢাকায় আবুল খয়রাত রোডে অবস্থিত একটি সুন্দর মসজিদ ত্রেটিহীন স্থাপত্য শৈলী মুঘল স্টাইলে নির্মিত মসজিদ পাচঁটি গমুজ এবং দেওয়ালে ছোট-বড় শতশত মিটিমিটি তারা পদর্শন করে।সাদা সিমেন্টের উপর চীনামাটির বাসনের টুকরাগুলো বসিয়ে তারাগুলো তৈরি করা হয়েছে।সে গুলো সামনে এবং দূর থেকে দেখতে মনে হয় যেন ভূপৃষ্টের উপর কিরণ দিচ্ছে।এটার ভিতরের অংশ বাহিরের অংশের চেয়ে অধিক সুন্দর।মনোরম রঙ্গিন পাথরের মেঝে এবং চমৎকার অনেক পুল্পশোভিত ধরনের টাইলস বসানো দেওয়াল সব মিলে পরিপূর্ণ ঐক্য হয়েছে।)

**✓ Answer :**(a)situated (b) architecturally (c) exhibits (d) walls (e) created (f) cement (g) looks (h) surface (i) inside (j) than

40. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Experience	contact	without	virtue	what	success
Classified	utility	conversation	ornament	How	Knowledge

Studies are part and parcel of human being.(a)....it none can achieve superiority in the field of (b).....The use of studies may be (c)....into 4 heads studies for delight, for(d)....for ability and for (e)....The reader should know (f)....kind of book, why and (g)....he should read. We should read books for our own sake. To attain worldly (h)....we should combine study and (i)....The wise men put their studies to practical (j)......(পড়াণ্ডনা মানুষের জীবনের একটি অপরিহার্য অংশ।এছাড়া কেউ জ্ঞানের ক্ষেত্রে অধিক সফলতা পেতে পারে না।পড়াণ্ডনার ব্যবহারিক চারটি দিক আছে তা হলো আনন্দ,অলংকরণ,যোগ্যতা এবং সফলতামূলক গুণ। একজন পাঠককে জানতে হবে কি রকম বই পড়া উচিত।কেন উচিত এবং কিভাবে পড়া উচিত। আমাদের নিজেদের প্রয়োজনে আমাদের বই পড়া উচিত।বৈশয়িক জ্ঞানাদর্শের জন্য আমাদের অধ্যাবসায় এবং অভিজ্ঞতার সমন্বয় সাধন করতে হবে।জ্ঞানী ব্যক্তিগণ তাদের ব্যবহারিক বাস্তবতার কারনে অধ্যবসায় করে থাকে।)

**✓ Answer** :(a) without (b) knowledge (c) classified (d) utility (e) virtue (f) what (g) how (h) success (i) experience (j) utility

41. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary.

Constitute	Total	educatio n	participatio n	improvemen t	System
Developmen t	Possibl e	security	Skilled	Prosperity	Differen t

Sustainable (a)-- ---in national productivity is not (b)----without the (c)----of females who (d)---almost half of the (e)----population. In order to involve the women folk in the (f)-- --stream it is essential to create formal(g)— opportunities for females. An (h)-- --women is not only an educated mother but also a (i)----worker for the (j)---of our nation. (জাতীয় উৎপাদনে নারীদের অংশগ্রহণ ব্যতীত টেকসই উন্নয়ন সম্ভব নয় যারা সমস্ত জসনসংখ্যার অর্ধেক।নারীদের উন্নয়ন প্রক্রিয়ায় অংশগ্রহণ করতে আনুষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষার সুযোগ অতীব অপরিহার্য। একজন শিক্ষিত মা-ই নয় তিনি আমাদের জাতীয় উন্নয়নে একজন দক্ষ কর্মী ও বটে।)

**✓ Answer** :(a) development (b) possible (c) participation (d) constitute (e) total (f) improvement (g) different (h) educated (i) skilled (j) security

42. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

	Seaiment	πασιτατ	jorest lana	кераіг	Floods	Еђест				
	Insecurity	damage	Protection	Causes	Deforestation	Cut				
1	The most common causes of (a)are cutting and burning the (b)Though									
i	the forest land	ls are (c)	and burnt for th	e sake of a	griculture and (d)	it				
İ	has a negative	e (e)on e	environment. The	removal o	f trees (f)the l	pirds and				
		5	*		o causes serious (	<i>.</i>				
	the soil, as trees give (h)to soil as well. In the end, the soil gets (i)in the									
	river bed and causes frequent (j)(বন উজাড়করণের সবচেয়ে সাধারণ কারণগুলো									
,	হল গাছ কাটা ও বন পোড়ানো।যদিও বনভূমি কৃষি ও আবাসস্থলের জন্য কাটা এবং পোড়ানো									

হতে বাধা দেয়।অবশেষে,মাটি নদীর বুকে পলি জমায় এবং বারবার বন্যা ঘটায়।)
Ans(a) deforestation (b) forestland (c) cut (d) habitat (e) effect (f) causes (g) damage (h) protection (i) sediment (j) flood

পাখিও অন্যান্য প্রাণীদের স্থানচ্যুতি ঘটায়।এটা মাটির ও ভীষণ ক্ষতি করে,সেহেতু বৃক্ষ মাটিকে তা

হচ্ছে,এটার পরিবেশের উপর একটি নেতিবাচক প্রভাব আছে।বৃক্ষনিধন সেখানে বসবাসকারী

43. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary.

Technology	Wonder	Spectacular	designed	called	Could
Surrounded	Largest	Totaling	Covering	modern	Each

The Sangsad Bhaban at Sher-e-Bangla Nagaar in Dhaka is a (a)—of modern architecture and (b)—. It is one of the (c)—and most (d)—parliament buildings in the world. It was (e)—by the famous American architect Louis I Kahn. This 155 feet high nine storied building is (f)—by a artificial lake (g) the Crescent Lake. The structure has 1650 door, 335windows, 365 ventilators and corridors (h)—to be a wildering length of 41-6 kilometers. The house has 354 seats for MPS. 56 for guests, 40 for journalists and 430 for spectators. It has three party rooms in (i)—of which can seat 153 people. The whole place in air-conditioned and includes all (j)—amenities.(ঢাকার শেরে বাংলা নগরের সংসদভবন একটি আশ্চর্য আধুনিক স্থাপত্য নির্মাণ কৌশল।এটা পৃথিবীতে সবচেয়ে বড় এবং দর্শনীয় পার্লামেন্ট ভবনের মধ্যে একটি।বিখ্যাত স্থপতি লুইস আই কান এর নকশা অংকন করেন।১৫৫ ফুট উচ্চতার নয়তলা ভবনটি একটি কৃত্রিম হ্রদ দ্বারা পরিবেষ্টিত,যার নাম ক্রিসেন্ট লেক।ভবনটিতে রয়েছে ১৬০৬ টি দরজা.৩৫৫ টি জানালা.৩৬৫ টি ভেন্টিলেটর এবং সর্বসাকুল্যে ৪১ দশমিক ৬ কিলোমিটার বারান্দা।ভবনটিতে রয়েছে সংসদ সদস্যদের জন্য ৩৫৪ টি আসন,অতিথিদের জন্য ৬৫ টি আসন,সাংবাদিকদের জন্য ৪০ টি আসন এবং সভাকক্ষ রয়েছে যেখানে প্রত্যেকটিতে ১৫৩ জন লোক বসতে পারে।পুরো ভবনটি শীতাতাপ নিয়ন্ত্রিত এবং আধুনিক সুযোগ সুবিধা সমৃদ্ধ।)

Ans(a)wonder (b) technology (c) largest (d) spectacular (e) designed (f) surrounded (g) called (h) totaling (i) each (j) modern

44. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary

becomes	eager	Flooded	want	gift	remain
joyous	invited	Favourite	food	elders	festive

Children are fond of festivals. They become very (a)---on a day of festival. If it is their birthday, their joys become over (b)---. They become very (c)---to have wishes from their beloved perons. The whole day they (d)---to spend times in joy. Usually a child on its birthday, gets up early and tries to (e)—clsoed to their parents. If (f)---a nice day, if it is presented anything very (g)---to it. Children also want to have their friends (h)---to their hosue on a festival. They expected to have party. Their joys give pleasure to their (i)--. We should try to keep the children always in a (j)—mind. শিশুরা উৎসব প্রিয় । উৎসবের দিনে তারা খুবই আনন্দ উপভোগ করে। যদি এটা তাদের জন্মদিনের উৎসব প্রয় তাদের আনন্দের উচ্ছাস প্রবাহিত হয় । তাদের প্রিয় লোকদের কাছ থেকে শুভেচ্ছা পেলে তারা খুবই আনন্দিত হয় । সারাদিন তারা আনন্দে দিনটি অতিবাহিত করতে চায় । সচরাচর একটি শিশু তার জন্মদিনে খুব সকালে ঘুম থেকে ওঠে এবং তাদের পিতামাতার অধিক সান্নিধ্য পেতে চেষ্টা করে। যদি এই সুন্দর দিনে তারা উপহার পেয়ে থাকে তবে তারা খুবই আনন্দিত হয় । শিশুরা তাদের আমন্ত্রিত বন্ধুদের উৎসবে তাদের গৃহে দেখতে পেয়ে আরও আনন্দিত হয় । তারা একটি পাটির আয়োজন করতে প্রত্যাশা করে থাকে। তাদের আনন্দ তাদের বয়সের কেউ আনন্দিত করে। আমাদের সর্বদা শিশুদের মানসিক আনন্দের মধ্যে রাখা উচিত।)

**✓ Answer**: (a) joyful/joyous (b) flooded (c) eager (d) want (e) remain (f) delightful (g) favourite (h) invited (i) elders (j) festive

## 45. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

bless	Get	honour	carry	Ве	bid
dishonour	Curse	break	see	Go	turn

The boy George Washington was about to (a)....to sea as a sailor. Everything (b)....ready. His box had been (c)....down to the boat. When he came to his mother to (d)....her farwell, he (e)....tear in her eyes. However he said nothing to her.(f).....round to his servant he said "Fetch my box back, I will not go to (g)...my mother's heart." His mother said "George, God (h)....the children who (i)...their parents. I am sure God will (j)....you."(বালক র্জন্স ওয়াসিংটন প্রায়ই নাবিক হিসেবে সমুদ্রে অভিযানে বের হতেন।সব কিছু প্রস্তুত ছিল তার বাক্স নৌকায় ভেঙ্গে ফেলা হল।যখন সে তার মায়ের কাছে তার বিদায় সংবর্ধনার জন্য এল তখন তার চোখ দিয়ে অশ্রভ্র্যারা প্রবাহিত হচ্ছিল।যা হোক সে তাকে কিছুই বলল না।তার চাকরের দিকে ঘুরে চেয়ে বলল ,আমার বাক্স নিয়ে আস।আমি আমার মায়ের মন ভাঙ্গতে চাই না।তার মা বললেন,র্জন্স সৃষ্টিকর্তা ঐ

সম্ভানদের ভালবাসেন যারা তাদের মাতাপিতার কথা মান্য করে।আমি নিশ্চিত যে সৃষ্টিকর্তা তোমায় সহায় হোন।)

Answer(a) go (b) was (c) carried (d) bid (e) saw (f) turning (g) break (h) blesses (i) honour (j) bless

## 46.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Even	Narrow	civilization	unique	deeds	for
Harm	Course	inherent	protect	traitor	hatred

Patriotism is an (a)...quality of human being. It creates in a man a (b)...love for his motherland. Patriotism is older than (c)....The man who loves his own country, does his own duties and works (d)....the progress of his own country, is a patriot.(e)...the ancient tribes had great love for the land where they were born and sacrificed their lives to (f)...her. A student, an artist or a politician may be a patriot in normal (g)...of his life. If he does his duties honestly and sincerely in his own field, he can be a patriot. If he does not do so, he will be (h)....We must not have (i)....or bitterness towards anyone. But (j)....patriotism is very bad.(দেশপ্রেমিকতা জীবনের একটি চমৎকার গুণ।এটা একজন মানুষের মাতৃভূমির প্রতি অবিচ্ছেদ্য ভালবাসার উদ্রেগ করে।দেশপ্রেমিকতা সভ্যতার চেয়ে প্রাচীনতর বিষয় যে ব্যক্তি দেশকে ভালবাসে সে তার দেশের উন্নতির জন্য নিজ দায়িত পালন করে এবং কাজ করে।এমনকি প্রাচীন উপজাতির মধ্যে ও ভালবাসা বিশাল বহিপ্রকাশ ছিল যেখানে তারা বাস করত সে স্থানের স্বাধীনাতার জন্য তারা জীবন উৎসর্গ করত।একজন ছাত্র একজন শিল্পী অথবা একজন রাজনৈতিক স্বাভাবিক জীবনের মাধ্যমের দেশপ্রেমিক হতে পারে।যদি সে তার দায়িত্ব সৎভাবে এবং মনোযোগসহকারে তার নিজ র্কমক্ষেত্রে সম্পাদন করে।সে দেশ প্রেমিক হতে পারে।যদি সে এ রকম না করে,তবে সে হবে একজন ধুরন্ধর।আমাদের যে কারো প্রতি ঘৃণা বা বিরক্তি অবশ্যই থাকবে না।কিন্তু সংকৃচিত দেশপ্রেমিকতা খুবই খারাপ।)

Ans(a) inherent (b) unique (c) civilization (d) for (e) even (g) course (h) traitor (i) hatred (j) narrow

## 47. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

open	Working	acute	educated	without	stand
solve	Completing	hesitate	neglect	made	changed

Unemployment problem is very (a)....in Bangladesh. Thousands of people of our country are (b)....any job. At present the toughest task for an (c)....person is to find out a suitable job. But this scene has (d)....to some extent because today's educated youth have become cautious of their career. Social superstitions cannot (e)...in their way. They don't (f)...to do any kind of work. For example many youth, after (g)....their education of masters,(h)....in Chinese restaurants air conditioned buses etc. Recently electronic media have gone a long way to

(i)...unemployment problem. They have (j)....new scopes of job opportunities. (বেকার সমস্যা বাংলাদেশে তীব্র ।আমাদের দেশের হাজার হাজার মানুষ কোন কর্মছাড়া আছে ।বর্তমানে একটি শিক্ষিত মানুষের সবচেয়ে কঠিন কাজ হচ্ছে একটি চাকুরী সন্ধান করা ।কিন্তু এই দৃশ্য পরিবর্তন হচ্ছে কারণ আজকের শিক্ষিত যুবকেরা তাদের জীবন গঠনে খুবই সচেতন ।সামাজিক কুসংস্কার তাদেরকে বাধাগ্রস্ত করতে পারে না ।তারা যে কোন কাজ করতে দিধাদ্বন্দ্বে ভোগে না ।উদাহরনস্বরূপ,অনেক যুবক স্নাতকোত্তর ডিগ্রী অর্জনের পর চাইনিজ রেস্টুরেন্টে বা শীতাতাপ নিয়ন্ত্রিত বাসে,প্রভৃতি স্থানে কাজ করে ।সম্প্রতি ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়া বেকার সমস্যা সমাধানে অনেক দূর এগিয়ে আছে ।তারা কর্মের ভিন্ন ভিন্ন ক্ষেত্র সৃষ্টি করছে ।) Ans(a) acute (b) without (c) educated (d) changed (e) stand (f) hesitate (g) completing (h) work (i) solve (j) made

# 48. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Use the right form of the word if needed. There are more words than necessary. You can use a word more than once.

Service	remove	separate	society	education	Live			
Human			Ô					
Students should not (a)themselves from (b) They can (c)the								

society in many ways. Their (d)-----is of great importance to society. During vacation they should go to their native village. They can (e)--- ----the illiterate villagers. During a flood they can (f)-----the sufferings of the flood affected people by raising funds. As they live in (g)----, they are (h)-----beings. So they are not (i)------from society. They can play an important role by (j)---the illiterate from the country. (ছাত্রদের অধ্যাবসায় থেকে দ্রে থাকা উচিত নয়। তারা সমাজকে অনেক উপায়ে সাহায্য করতে পারে।তাদের সেবা সমাজের জন্য গুরু কুপূর্ণ।ছুটিতে তারা নিজ গ্রামে যেতে পারে।তারা নিরক্ষর গ্রামবাসীদের শিক্ষা দিতে পারে।বন্যার সময় তারাতহবিল গঠন করে বন্যাদূগর্তদের দূর্ভোগ লাঘব করতে পারে।তাই তারা সমাজ থেকে বিচ্ছিন্ন নয়।দেশ থেকে নিরক্ষরতা দূরীকরণে তারা গুর কুপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করতে পারে।)

(a) separate (b) society (c) serve (d) service (e) educate (f) remove (g) society (h)social (i) separate (j) removing

49. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary.

problem	Have	purchasing	occur	High	Shop
bargain	Low	buyers	facing	fulfill	Possible

Price hiking of household products in now (a)-----for us. Every day we are (b)----it. Most of our people having (c)-----income are in danger. They do not think

of (d)-----meat and fish as they require. The price of vegetables also (e)-----. We are to (f)-----to buy a simple product. Many times they (g)-----are cheated. There should (h)----a fixed price for every item. They it should be (i)----to make the free from harassment. Government should try to (j)-----our

There should (h)----a fixed price for every item. They it should be (i)-----to make the free from harassment. Government should try to (j)-----our expectation. (গৃহস্থালীর জিনিসপত্রের দামের উর্দ্বগতি বর্তমানে আমাদের নিকট অসহনীয় পর্যায়ে বিরাজ করছে ।প্রতিদিন আমরা এই সমস্যার সম্মুখীন ।অধিকাংশ মানুষের সীমিত আয় বিপদজনক পর্যায়ে ।তারা তাদের প্রয়োজনীয় মাছ,মাংস ক্রয় করতে পারে না ।আমরা সাধারণ পন্য কিনতে বাধ্য হই ।অনেক সময় তারা প্রতারিত হয় ।প্রত্যেক জিনিসের একটি নিদিষ্ট মূল্য থাকা উচিত । ইহা অস্বস্তিকর অবস্থা থেকে অবহিত পেয়ে থাকে ।সরকারের উচিত আমাদের প্রত্যাশা পূরন করা ।)

Ans (a) unbearable (b) facing (c) poor/little/limited (d) buying (e) increasing (f) decide (g) consumers (h) fixed (i) possible (j) fulfil

# 50. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

flower	Job	farming	Raising	engage	oneself	create	
also	Sectors	means	Opportunities	rearing	many	easily	
Self-employment means to create (a)opportunity for (b)by one's own effort.							

Various government organizations are trying to (c)....a congenial atmosphere for self-employment. Different NGOs have (d)...rendered their help. Livestock (e)...., agricultural (f)...., poultry(g)....are some of the (h)....There are many (i)....for self employment in Bangladesh. One can (j)....engage oneself in these jobs.(আত্মকর্ম সংস্থান বলতে একজনের নিজস্ব চেষ্টার দ্বারা কর্মসংস্থান বা কাজের সুযোগ সৃষ্টিকে বুঝায়। নানবিধ সরকারি সংস্থা আত্মকর্ম সংস্থানের পরিবেশ সৃষ্টি করতে চেম্টা করছে।বিভিন্ন বেসরকারী সংস্থা সাহায্যের হাত প্রসারিত করছে।পশুপালন,কৃষিকাজ,হাসমুরগী পালন হচ্ছে এ রকম কিছু ক্ষেত্র। আত্মকর্ম সংস্থানের জন্য বাংলাদেশে অনেক সুযোগ রয়েছে।যে কেউ নিজেকে

Ans(a) job (b) oneself (c) create (d) also (e) rearing (f) farming (g) raising (h) sectors (i) opportunities (j) easily

## 51. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

এসব কাজের মধ্যে নিয়োজিত রাখতে পারে।)

mail	operatio	nature	betwee	compute	distribute	kno
	n		n	r		w
individu al	base	electroni c	termina l	differenc e	communicatio n	

Electronic mail, popularly (a)---as 'e' mail is the communication of textual message via (b)----means.Although telex (c)---is also electronic in (d)----,there

are differences(e)----a telex and 'e'mail.'While telex,messages destined to a number of users are sent to the same terminal from where it is (h)-----in a printed form by an operator.On the other hand,e-mail is derived to (i)---- electronic mail boxes (j)----in computers.(ই-মেইল নামে জনপ্রিয়ভাবে পরিচিত ইলেকট্রনিক মেইল বলতে ইলেকট্রনিক উপায়ের মাধ্যমে লিখিত বার্তা যোগাযোগ কম্পিউটারের মাধ্যমে এক ব্যবহারকারীর মাধ্যমে অন্য ব্যবহারকারীর কাছে সংবাদ আদান প্রদান হয়। টেলেক্স যোগাযোগ টার্মিনাল থেকে টার্মিনালে হয় পক্ষান্তরে ইলেকট্রনিক মেইল টেলেক্সে অসংখ্য ব্যবহারকারীর জন্য নির্ধারিত বার্তা একই ট্রমিনালে প্ররণ করা হয়। সেখান থেকে একজন অপারেটরের মাধ্যমে ছাপানো আকারে বন্টন করা হয়।পক্ষান্তরে ই মেইল কম্পিউটারের মাধ্যমে আলাদা আলাদা ইলেকট্রনিক মেইল বক্সে প্রেরণ করা হয়।

**✓ Answer** : (a) known (b) electronic (c) communication (d) nature (e) between (f) terminal (g) computer (h)distributed (i) individual (j) based

## 52. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

almost	useful	era	without	helps	knowledge
nations	mutual	necessity	essential	important	becomes

English is an International Language. As a result the (a)---- of English has increased. Different countries have to keep (b)---- communication among them. The (c)---- of learning is very great. Because it (d)---- us to develop a good relationship with other (e)----. In this modern (f)---- of communication it is not possible to advance (g)---- it. English (h)--- the language of the whole world. (i)--- all books in science and Technology have been written or translted into English. One can't think of higher studies without the (j)--- of English. (ইংরেজি একটি আর্স্তজাতিক ভাষা যোর ফলে ইংরেজি ভাষার গুরুত বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে ।বিশ্বের বিভিন্ন দেশগুলোকে তাদের মধ্যে পারস্পারিক যোগাযোগ বজায় রাখতে হয় ।ইংরেজি শেখার প্রয়োজনীয়তা অত্যন্ত বেশী ।কারণ এটা আমাদেরকে অন্যান্য জাতির সাথে ভালো সম্পর্ক গড়ে তুলতে সাহায্য করে ।যোগাযোগের এই আধুনিক যুগে এটা ব্যতিত অগ্রসর হওয়া সম্ভব নয় ।ইংরেজি সারা বিশ্বের ভাষা হয়েছে ।বিজ্ঞান এবং প্রযুক্তির প্রায় সকল বই ইংরেজিতে লেখা হয় বা অনুবাদ করা হয় ।ইংরেজি জ্ঞান ছাড়া উচ্চ শিক্ষা কল্পনা করা যায় না ।)

**✓** Answer :(a)

53. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary.

system	Make	device	Era	feeling	being

<i>Internet is a new (a)for speedy transmission of news,(b), message etc.</i>
Internet is now (c)as a milestone in the modern world of (d) Internet is
practically a (e)of all networks. Internet opened a new (f)in our
communication system. Our T&T Board has already (g)VAST in our
country. Consequently telephone line with wires (h) no more be required.
Now cellular telephone is (i)used. Through this wonderful (j)our
communication will be more rapid. (ইন্টারনেট হচ্ছে দ্রুল্ত সংবাদ,অনুভূতি,বার্তা প্রভৃতি
পৌছানোর একটি নতুন পদ্ধতি।ইন্টারনেটকে আধুনিক যোগাযোগের মাইলফলক হিসেবে মনে
করা হয়। ইন্টারনেট ব্যবহারিকভাবে সব নেটওয়ার্কের সাথে সম্পর্কিত থাকে।আমাদের
যোগাযোগে ব্যবস্থায় নতুন দিগন্ত খুলে দিয়েছে।আমাদের টেলিফোন বোর্ড ইতিমধ্যে ভি স্যাট এর
পরিচয় করিয়ে দিয়েছে।যার ফলশ্র <sup>ভ</sup> তিতে টেলিফোন লাইনের সাথে তার প্রয়োজন হয় না।এখন
সেলুলার ফোন ব্যবহৃত হচ্ছে।এই বিস্ময়কর ছাচের মাধ্যমে আমাদের যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা আরো
দ্রত বিদ্ধি পাবে।)

Introduced

computer

network

will

Our

regarded

**✓ Answer** :(a) system (b) feeling (c) regarded (d) computer (e) network (f) era (g) introduced (h) will (i) being (j) device

# 54. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

inseparable	walking	moment	important	till
perceive	What	obtain	activities	express

Language plays a very (a)----role in our life.We use language from the (b)---we wake up in the morning(c)----we go to bed at night.We use language not only during our (d)---hours but also in our dreams.We use language to (e)----what we feel and to say (f)---we like or dislike.We also use language to (g)---- information.In short,language is ever present in our (h)----.It is an (i)----part of what we do,(j)---- and believe.(ভাষা আমাদের জীবনে খুবই গুরত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করে থাকে।সকালে ঘুম থেকে জেগে ওঠার মুর্হৃত থেকে রাত রাতে ঘুমাতে যাবার আগ পর্যন্ত আমরা ভাষা ব্যবহার করি।আমরা শুধু জেগে থাকার সময়ই ভাষা ব্যবহার করি না,স্বপ্লে ও ব্যবহার করি।আমরা ভাষা ব্যবহার করি যা অনুভব করি তা প্রকাশ করতে এবং কী পছন্দ অথবা অপছন্দ করি তা বলতে।আমরা তথ্য সংগ্রহ করার জন্য ও ভাষা ব্যবহার করি।সংক্ষেপে,ভাষা আমাদের কার্যকলাপে চির বিদ্যমান।এটি আমরা যা করি,চিন্তা করি এবং বিশ্বাস করি তার অবিচ্ছেদ্য অংশ।)

**✓ Answer** : (a) important (b) moment (c) till (d) waking (e) express (f) what (g) obtain (h) activities (i) inseperable (j) perceive

## 55. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

how	patriotic	involve	shun	remove	correct
keep	hope	corrupted	when	consider	level

Corruption has been the burning question in the world. Bangladesh is (a)---to be the most (b)---country by World Bank. Whate ever it is, it is really a matter of sorrow. Our bureaurats, high officials, business magnates all are (c)----in corruption. We do not know (d)----to escpae this cause. Our poverty can be (e)----if we do not (f)----ourselves. We will not be able to (g)----anything good for our next generation. Only (h)----zeal can inspire our society to (i)----this meanness. We are (j)----that our country will ready turn into Golden Bengal if we are honest. (দুর্নীতি বিশ্বে জ্বলন্ত প্রশ্ন হয়ে আসছে ।বাংলাদেশ বিশ্বব্যাংক কর্তৃক সবচেয়ে দুর্নীতিগ্রন্ত দেশ হিসেবে বিবেচিত হয়েছে ।যাইহোক, এটি সত্যিকার অর্থে একটি দুঃখজনক বিষয় ।আমাদের আমলাবৃন্দ, উচ্চপদস্থ কর্মকর্তা, বড় ব্যবসায়ীরা সকলেই দুর্নীতিতে জড়িত ।আমরা জানি না কিভাবে এই অভিশাপ থেকে মুক্তি পাওয়া যায় ।আমাদের দারিদ্র দূর করা যাবে না যদি না আমরা নিজেদের সংশোধন করি ।আমাদের পরবর্তী প্রজন্মের জন্যে কোন কিছু ভাল আমরা রেখে যেতে সমর্থ হব না ।শুধু স্বদেশ প্রমিক উদ্দীপণা এই সংকীণতাকে দূর করতে আমাদের সমাজকে অনুপ্রাণিত করতে পারে ।আমরা আশাবাদী যে,আমাদের দেশ স্তিকার সোনার বাংলায় রুপান্তরিত হবে যদি আমরা সৎ হই ।)

✓ Answer: (a) considered (b) corrupted (c) involved (d) how (e) removed (f) correct (g) keep (h) patriotic (i) shun (j) hopeful

## 56. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

globalisation	quickened	change	smalller	time	plays
widened	brought	sectors	thirsty	reach	short

Information technology has (a)----the process of (b)----. In the field of information technology internet (c)----a vital role. It has made the world (d)---- and brought the world within our (e)----. It can transmit information within a short (f)----. It has also brought a great (g)----in banking and financial (h)----. It has (i)---- our knowledge and made us more (j)---for the unknown. (তথ্য প্রযুক্তি বিশ্বায়ন প্রক্রিয়াকে তুরাম্বিত করেছে। তথ্যপ্রযুক্তির ক্ষেত্রে ইন্টারনেট একটি গুরত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করে। এটি বিশ্বকে অধিকতর ছোট করেছে এবং বিশ্বকে আমাদের নাগালের মধ্যে নিয়ে এসেছে। এটি অল্প সময়ের ভিতর তথ্য প্রচার করতে পারে। এটি ব্যাংকিং এবং আর্থিক ক্ষেত্রে ও পরিবর্তন এনেছে। এটি আমাদের জ্ঞানকে প্রসারিত করেছে এবং অজ্ঞানাকে জ্ঞানার জন্য আমাদের পিপাসা বাড়িয়ে দিয়েছে।)

Answer (a)

## 57. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Meeting	according	responsible	polar	atmosphere	released
accumulating	raise	causing	surface	world	

Scientists have recently reported that the (a)----ice caps are melting. This happens due to a (b)----in atmospheric temperature known as the Green House Effect.(c)----to the scientist, the carbon dioxide is primarily (d)----for temperature rise in (e)----. The carbon di oxide is (f)----when coal and oil are burnt. This gas is (g)----in the atmosphere and (h)----temperature to rise. As a result, the(i)----ice in the North and South poles are (j)----. (সম্প্রতি বিজ্ঞানীরা তথ্য প্রদান করেছেন যে, মের অঞ্চলে তুষারচূড়াগলো গলে যাচ্ছে এটি হচ্ছে "গ্রীণ হাউস ইফেন্ট্র" নামে পরিচিত।বিজ্ঞানীদের মতে,কার্বনডাই অক্সাইড বায়ুমন্ডলীয় তাপমাত্রা বৃদ্ধির জন্য দায়ী।কারণে।বায়ুমন্ডলে তাপমাত্রা বৃদ্ধির কারণে।বায়ুমন্ডলে তাপমাত্রা বৃদ্ধির জন্য কর্লা এবং তেল পোড়ানো হয় তখন কার্বনডাই অক্সাইড নিঃসারিত হয়।এই গ্যাস বায়ুমন্ডলে পুঞ্জীভূত হয় এবং তাপমাত্রা বৃদ্ধির কারণ হয়।ফলে উত্তর এবং দক্ষিণ মের ব্রু উপরিভাগের বরফ গলছে।)

**✓ Answer** :(a) polar (b) rise (c) according (d) responsible (e) atmosphere (f)released (g) accumulating (h)causing (i) surface (j) melting

## 58.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Electronic	between	business	receiver	through	wonderful
information	need	functions	connected	operated	scientific

E-mail plays a very important role in this modern world of (a).....This is a (b)....way of sending message date and pieces of (c)....to others very easily within a few seconds by means of computers (d)....together in a network. In other words, e-mail which is an (e)....mail can be done (f)....two persons or two offices or two organizations at home and abroad. To (g)....an e-mail system we have the (h)....of two sets of computer, one to be used by the sender and the other by the (i)...E-mail (j)...instantly with the help of computer which is connected in a network.(ই-মেইল এই আধুনিক ব্যবসাবাণিজ্যের ক্ষেত্রে এক গুরত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা রাখে। বার্তা,তারিখ এবং তথ্যমালা কম্পিউটার সংযোগ নেটওর্য়াকের মাধ্যমে স্বল্পতম সময়ের মধ্যে প্রেরণ করার জন্য এই হয় একটি বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতি। অন্য কথায় ই মেইল যেটি বৈদ্যতিক মেইল যা দুই ব্যক্তি অথবা দুটি অফিস অথবা দুইটি দেশি বা বিদেশি সংস্থার মধ্যে আদানপ্রদান হতে পারে। ই মেইল ব্যবস্থা পরিচালনা করার জন্য আমাদেরকে দুইটি কম্পিউটার সেট প্রয়োজন, একজনকে প্রেরনকারী হতে হবে এবং আরেক জন গ্রহন কারী হতে হবে।ইমেইল কর্ম তাৎক্ষনিকভাবে কম্পিউটারের সহযোগীতায় হয়ে থাকে যা নেটওর্য়াকের সাথে যুক্ত থাকে।)

**✓ Answer** :(a) business (b) scientific (c) information (d) connected (e) electronic (f) between (g) operate (h) need (i) receiver (j) function

## 59. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Appear	daring	cracks	strong	Daunted	surveyed
Biting	above	beside	fascinated	Sliders	climb

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. It is over 29000 feet (a)...sea level. An English man named George Everest first (b)....the Himalayas in 1881. It has always (c)....climbers but is difficult to climb. There might be snow (d)...and (e)...under the ice and snow. (f)...the climbers are to face strong winds and (g)...cold. Mountaineers are (h)...people. They are not (i)...by dangers. Mountains always (j)...exciting and challenging to them. (মাউন্ট এভারেস্ট হিমালয় পর্বতে অবস্থিত।ইহা সমুদ্রপৃষ্ট থেকে ২৯০০০ ফুট উপত্তে অবস্থিত।জর্জ এভারেস্ট নামে একজন ইংরেজ প্রথম ১৮৮১ সালে হিমালয়ে জরিপ পরিচালনা করেন।ইহা তিব্বত ও নেপালের মাঝে উত্তর ভারতে অবস্থিত।জর্জ এভারেস্ট নামে একজন ইংরেজ এর নামে নাম করণ করা হয়। মাউন্ট এভারেস্ট সর্বদাই আরোহনকারীদের আর্কষণ করছে। কিন্ত এভারেস্ট আরোহন করা কঠিন এবং বিপজ্জনক।সেখানে তুষারধ্বস এবং বরফ ও তুষারের নিচে গর্ত থাকতে পারে। পর্বতারারোহীরা দুঃসাহসী লোক।পর্বত তাদের নিকট সর্বদাই রোমাঞ্চকর এবং প্রতিদ্বিদ্যায়লক।)

**✓ Answer** :(a) above (b) surveyed (c) fascinated (d) sides (e) cracks (f) besides (g) biting (h) daring (i) daunted (j) appear

## 60. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Crying need	Eradicate	corruption	of	curse	treat
Allow	Too	So	originate	justice	behave

Corruption begets (a).....It may (b)....from various politics, weak administration and many other matters. Bangladesh is (c)....as one of the most corrupted countries in the world. The malaise is too deep and wide to be (d)....Due to (e)...., we find injustice prevailing all over the country. The ultimate sufferings for corruption go to the common people who are born to be deprived (f)....their legal rights. The law machine is (g)....weak to punish such criminals. The eradication of corruption is a (h)....for our greater interest. To make country free from this (i)...,people in power should be accountable. None should be (j)....above the law.(দুনীতি দুনীতির সৃষ্টি করে থাকে ৷ইহা বিভিন্ন রাজনৈতিক,দুর্বল প্রশাসন এবং অনেক ব্যাপার থেকে সৃষ্টি হতে পারে ৷বাংলাদেশকে বিশ্বের মধ্যে অন্যতম দুনীতিগ্রস্থ রাষ্ট্র হিসেবে ধরা হয় ৷এত গভীরে যে তা চিরতরে দূর করা সম্ভব নয় ৷দুনীতির জন্য আমরা দেশের সব স্থানে অবিচার ব্যাপকভাবে পরিলক্ষিত দেখতে পাই ৷দুনীতির জন্য ভোগান্তি সাধারণ মানুষ ভোগ

করে যারা তাদের ন্যায্য অধিকার থেকে বঞ্চিত হয়।আইন এত দুর্বল যে এই দোষীদের শান্তি দিতে পারে না।আমাদের বৃহত্তর স্বার্থের জন্য দুর্নীতি দূর করা অতি প্রয়োজন।দেশকে এই অভিশাপ থেকে মুক্ত করার জন্য ক্ষমতাশীল লোকদের করনীয় অবশ্যই থাকে।কেউ আইনের উর্দ্ধেনয়।)

**✓ Answer** :(a) corruption (b) originate (c) treated (d) eradicated (e) corruption (f) of (g) too (h) crying need (i) curse (j) treated

## 61.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Contact	Quick	important	think	seen	common
available	Save	cities	essential	status	affected

Communication system is very (a)....for a country. In the developed countries, it is so (b).....that they can (c)....with one another easily. But in our country, the (d)....people don't get this scope. Now many of us especially in the (e)....use mobile phone. Even the young generation is also (f)....to have this. It is not so (g)....for them. It is now a matter of (h)....also. But we are to (i)...of its positively at first. The babies become (j)....by the use of mobile phone. (যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা যেকোন দেশের জন্য খুবই গুরত্বপূর্ণ ।উন্নত দেশগুলোতে ইহা এত গুরত্বপূর্ণ যে তারা আরেকজনের সাথে দুত যোগাযোগ করতে পারে ।কিন্তু আমাদের দেশে সাধারণ লোকজন এই সুযোগ পায় না ।এখন আমাদের অনেকে বিশেষ করে শহরে মোবাইল ব্যবহার করে ।এমনকি তর ন প্রজন্মের কাছে এটি দেখা যায় ।ইহা তাদের কাছে গুরত্বপূর্ণ নয় ।ইহা এক ধরনের অবস্থান বজায় রাখার বিষয় ।কিন্তু প্রথমে আমাদেরকে এর ভাল দিক চিন্তা করতে হবে ।শিশুরা মোবাইল ফোন ব্যবহার করে আক্রান্ত হতে পারে ।)

Ans (a) essential (b) quick (c) contact (d) common (e) cities (f) seen (g) important (h) status (i) think (j) affected

# 62. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Use the right form of the word if needed

leader	installment	loans	sincerity	observation	conforming
ascertain	eligible	observed	Bank worker	formed	credit

When a group is (a)----, it is kept under close (b)-----for a month or two by a (c)---and other staff to see if the members are (d)---to the discipline of the Grameen Bank. If satisfactory,(e)----members will receive their (f)-----and be

(g)-----for a month or two to (h)----if they pay their (i)-----regularly. Only then will the next two members be (j)-----for loans. (যখন একটি দল গঠন করা হয় তখন সদস্যগন গ্রামীণ ব্যাংকের নিয়মনীতি বজায় রাখছে কিনা তা যাচাই করতে ব্যাংক কর্মীগণ একমাস কিংবা দুমাস নিবিভূভাবে পর্যবেক্ষন করেন। সম্ভোষজনক হলে দুজন সদস্য ঋণ গ্রহণ করবে এবং তারা নিয়মিত কিস্তি পরিশোধ করছে কিনা তা যাচাই করতে একমাস কিংবা দুমাস পর্যবেক্ষিত হয়) কেবলমাত্র তখন পরবর্তীতে দুই জন সদস্য ঋণ পাওয়ার যোগ্যতা অর্জন করবে।)

Answer (a) formed (b) observation (c) bank worker (d) conforming (e) eligible (f) loans (g) observed (h) ascertain (i) installment (j) eligible

## 63.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Use the right form of the word if needed

D/

 $\alpha$ 1

আছে।)

Change	Depend	Blessed	become	Universe	stage		
		Predominant	Can	Nothing	usherd		
We live in an age of $(a)$ in every $(b)$ of our life $We(c)$ on science							

Ans(a) science (b) stage (c) depend (d) blessed (e) become (f) universe (g) ushered (h) anything (i) can (j) predominate

## 64. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

movement	Determination	developing	recognized	important	developer
Increasingly	Conference	Co-ordinated	accepted	participated	Strengthened

International Women's Day has become (a)----all over the world for women in(b)----and (c)---coutries alike. The growing International women's (d)----, which has been (e)----by four global United Nations Women (f)-----, has asked

for (g)----efforts to demand women's rights and (h)---in the political and economic progress (i)----. The International Women's Day is a time to reflect on progress made to call for change and to celebrate acts of courage and (i)---- by ordinary women who have played an extra ordinary role in the history of Women's rights. (আর্জ্জাতিক নারী দিবস বিশ্বব্যাপী উন্নত এবং উন্নয়নশীল দেশগুলোর নারীদের অধিকার ও রাজনৈতিক এবং অর্থনৈতিক প্রক্রিয়ায় অংশগ্রহণের দাবীতে সমবেত প্রচেষ্টার উন্মেষ ঘটে। নারীদের অধিকারের ইতিহাস অনন্য ভূমিকা পালনকারী সাধারণ নারীদের সাহস এবং দৃঢ় সংকল্পের কাজকে পালন ও পরিবর্তন আনয়নের লক্ষে অগ্রগতিতে প্রতিফলন ঘটাতে ক্রমবর্ধমান আন্তর্জাতিক নারী দিবস ভূমিকা পালন করে।)

**✓ Answer** : (a) important (b) developed (c) developing (d) movement (e) strengthened (f) conference (g) co-ordinated (h) participation (i) increasingly (j) determination

## 65. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

spread	traditions	education	globally	Proclaimed	martyrs		
rightful	unity	form	announced	unanimously	language		
The UNESCO has (a)February 21 as the International Mother Language							

Answer(a) announced (b) globally (c) martyrs (d) rightful (e) form (f) globally (g) spread (h) variety (i) education (j) tradition.

66. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Ordained Sorrows	fate poor	outlook	belief
------------------	-----------	---------	--------

predetermined	Ordered	attitude	amply	undergo	hold
---------------	---------	----------	-------	---------	------

There are many people in our country who have a conservative (a)----.Quite early in life they learn to (b)----that everything in this world was (c)----.They think all that happens to them was (d)---by God. From this belief the poor generally accept their (e)---. They also accept all their (f)---and sufferings in this world will be (i)---rewarded in the next world. They also have the same sort of (j)---towards illness and diseases. (আমাদের দেশের অনেক লোকই রক্ষনশীল মনোভাবের পরিচয় পাওয়া যায় ।জীবনের প্রথম থেকেই তারা এটি বিশ্বাস করতে শেখে যে পৃথিবীর সবকিছু পূর্বনির্ধারিত ।তারা মনে করে যা কিছু ঘটে সবই আলাহর নির্ধারিত ইচ্ছা অনুযায়ী ।এ বিশ্বাসের কারণে দরিদ্ররা তাদের দারিদ্রতাকে বরণ করে নেয় ।তারা তাদের দুঃখকষ্টগুলো অতিক্রমের চেষ্টা না করেই গ্রহণ করে নেয় ।তাদের মধ্যে একটি দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস যে যারা এ দুনিয়ার সকল দুঃখকষ্ট ভোগ করে নেবে তারা পরবর্তী জীবনে পুরস্কৃত হবে ।অসুস্থতা এবং রোগ শোকের প্রতি ও তাদের একই ধরনের মনোভাব।)

Answer(a) outlook (b) believe (c) predeterminded (d) ordained (e) poverty (f) sorrows (q) hold (h) undergo (i) amply (j) attitude

## 67. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

sphere	method	properly	product	contrubution	nation
population	important	without	population	country	national

The (a)----of women for the development is very (b)----because they are about 50 % of the total (c)---of the country.No(d)----can expect development (e)---the contribution of her 50% (f)--.Women can contribute in the (g)----of teaching,computer operating,banking sector,marketing(h)----,receptionists etc.If they are (i)---trained they can contribute in all (j)----of our social and national life. (উন্নয়নের জন্য মহিলাদের অবদান খুবই গুরত্বপূর্ণ কারণ তারা কোন দেশের মোট জনসংখ্যার প্রায়ই শতকরা ৫০ ভাগ ।শতকরা ৫০ ভাগ মানুষের অবদান ব্যতীত কোন দেশ উন্নয়নের আশা করতে পারে না ।মহিলারা শিক্ষা প্রদানে,কম্পিউটার পরিচালনায়,ব্যাংকিং সেবায়,পণের বাজারজাতকরণে ও অভ্যর্থনাকারী হিসেবে অবদান রাখতে পারে ।যদি তাদেরকে যথাযথ প্রশিক্ষণ দেয়া যায় তারা সামাজিক ও জাতীয় জীবনের সকল ক্ষেত্রে অবদান রাখতে পারে ।

**✓ Answer** :(a) contribution (b) important (c) population (d) nation (e) without (f) population (g) method (h) product (i) properly (j) sphere

68. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

flood	rise	climate	unnecessarily	alarm	prediction	warmer
change	evidence	destroy	catastrophically	gradual	severely	increase

The world is getting (a)---because of pollution. Every year millions of people all over the world die (b)---as a result of pollution. In recent years there have been (c)----reports that he world's (d)—is undergoing a significant (e)---. All these reports provide strong (f)---that world temperatures are (g)---day by day. Climatologist (h)----that midway through the next century temperatures may have (i)----as much as 4 C. This could raise sea-levels and thereby (j)---coastal areas and farmlands. (দৃষনের কারণে বিশ্ব উষ্ণতর হচ্ছে।প্রতিবছর বিশ্বব্যাপী লক্ষ্য লক্ষ্য মানুষের দৃষণের ফলে অযথা মৃত্যু বরণ করে। সাম্প্রতিক বছরগুলোতে আশাভ্ঞাজনক খবর হলো যে,পৃথিবীর জলবায়ু একটি উলেখযোগ্য পরির্বতনের ভেতর দিয়ে যাচ্ছে। এসব খবর শক্ত প্রমাণ সরবরাহ করছে যে,পৃথিবীর তাপমাত্রা দিন দিন বৃদ্ধি পাচ্ছে। আবহাওয়াবিদগণ ভবিষ্যদ্বাণী করছেন যে,আগামী শতান্দির মাঝামাঝি তাপমাত্রা ৪ ডিগ্রী সে. পর্যন্ত বেড়ে যেতে পারে।এতে সমুদ্র স্তরের উচ্চতা বৃদ্ধি পেতে পারে এবং উপকূলীয় এলাকাসমূহ এবং কৃষি জমি পাবিত হতে পারে।

**✓ Answer** : (a)warmer (b) unnecessarily (c) alarming (d) climate (e) change (f) evidence (g) increasing (h) predict (i) risen (j) flood

## 69. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

safe	cover	know	develop	precaution	time	recur
belief	possible	loss	direct	compulsory	be	reduce

Bangladesh (a)----in the active earthquake zone.It is (b)---to all Bangladeshis.Experts are alarmed by the (c)-----of quakes during recent years.But they give no (d)---answer to the question of (e)---about the buildings of Dhaka city.As there is every (f)----of earthquakes in Bangladesh,experts call for taking adequate (g)---measures to (h)---losses.RAJUK (i)----that an earthquake resistant building code should be (j)----. (বাংলাদেশ সক্রিয় ভূমিকম্প অঞ্চলে অবস্থিত।এটি সকল বাংলাদেশীরই জানা।বিশেষজ্ঞরা সাম্প্রতিক বছরগুলোতে ভূমিকম্প পুনঃপূন ঘটায় শক্ষিত।কিন্ত তারা ঢাকা নগরীর ভবনগুলো সম্পর্কে নিরাপত্তার প্রশ্নে কোন সরাসরি উত্তর দেন না।যেহেতু বাংলাদেশে ভূমিকম্পের সকল সম্ভবনা রয়েছে।বিশেষজ্ঞরা ক্ষয়ক্ষতি কমানোর জন্য পর্যাপ্ত পূর্বসর্তকতামূলক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করতে আহ্বান জানাচ্ছে।রাজউক বিশ্বাস করে যে, একটি ভূমিকম্প প্রতিরোধক নির্মাণ নীতিমালা তৈরি করা উচিত।)

✓ Answer: (a) is (b) known (c) recurrence (d) direct (e) safety (f) possibility (g) precautionary (h) reduce (i) believes (j) developed

70. Fill in each gap with the words given in the box. There are more words than necessary.

attended	come	career	born	Institute	Student
workshops	dedication	joined	management	admission	Recognition

Ms. Fatema started her (a)—as a teacher in Jalilpur primary school. She taught there years and then (b)—Neel para primary school. She was(c)—in Jamalpur district in 1976. After she passed her S.S.C in the 1<sup>st</sup> division she got (d)—to teaching and thought of becoming a teacher. She Joined the primary Training (e)—in Jamalpur in 1994 after she had passed H.S.C from the P.T.I. she was sent to various (f)—and received training. In 1996 she (g)— a short training on English Language Teaching in Dhaka. In 1997, she joined a workshop in Rajshahi on school (h)—. She has been awarded the honors in (i)—of her integrity and (j)—(ফাতেমা জলিলপুর প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ে শিক্ষকতার মাধ্যমে তার কর্মজীবন শুর<sup>©</sup> করেন।তিনি সেখানে তিন বছর শিক্ষাদান করেন এবং তার বিবাহের পরে নীলপাড়া প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ে যোগদান করেন।তিনি প্রথম বিভাগে এস.এস.সি পাস করার পর ১৯৯২ সালে ময়মনসিংহ মহিলা বিদ্যালয়ে ভর্তি হন এবং অল্প বয়স থেকেই

**✓ Answer** : (a) career (b) joined (c) born (d) admission (e) institute (f) workshops (g) attended (h) management (i) recognition (j) dedication

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# Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

In 'fill in the blanks without words' the choice of options is many. The most appropriate and easy ones are provided for you. However, you can surely substitute the answers with other suitable ones as long as it is grammatically correct and makes sense in the passage's content.



The idea of globalization has now become a)\_\_\_\_ universal term. Capitalism is now benefited b)\_\_\_\_ globalization. In fact, the poor countries of the world are exploited by the rich countries c)\_\_\_\_ the name of help and cooperation. Globalization is widening the gap d)\_\_\_\_ the rich and e)\_\_\_\_ poor. Globalization has created an unequal competition. Because of globalization, the rich countries are becoming richer and f)\_\_\_\_ poor countries are getting poorer. It is true that globalization has g)\_\_\_\_ many job opportunities for the poor countries. But globalization also h)\_\_\_\_ high profit i)\_\_\_\_ capital. Globalization can bring happiness only when the capitalist rich countries will change their attitude j)\_\_\_\_ the poor.

#### ✓ Answer:

The idea of globalization has now become a) a universal term. Capitalism is now benefited b) by globalization. In fact, the poor countries of the world are exploited by the rich countries c) by the name of help and cooperation. Globalization is widening the gap d) between the rich and e) the poor. Globalization has created an unequal competition. Because of globalization, the rich countries are becoming richer and f) the poor countries are getting poorer. It is true that globalization has g) created / introduced many job opportunities for the poor countries. But globalization also h) yields / earns high profit i) and capital. Globalization can bring happiness only when the capitalist rich countries will change their attitude j) towards the poor.

- & Globalization বিশ্বায়নের
- & universal সার্বজনীন
- & Capitalism পুঁজিবাদ
- € exploited used, ill-used, put-upon

- © cooperation সহযোগিতা ত opportunity - সুযোগ ত yields- উৎপাদন ত profit - লাভ
- a) 'a' is used before universal even though "u" is a vowel because, when 'u' is pronounced as 'you' in a word, it acts as a consonant. For example: 'a uniform', 'a united effort' etc.
- b) When we indicate a medium that does something we use 'by'. Also when we mean 'through/ via' we say 'by'
- c) When we indicate a medium that does something we use 'by'. Also when we mean 'through/ via' we say 'by'
- d) When we talk about 2 people/groups etc , we use 'between'. And when we talk about more than 2 people, we use 'among'
- e) Parallelism of the sentence. We know 'and' joins similar types of words/sentences, and so after 'the rich' 'the poor' is correct.
- f) When we talk about a particular thing/ group of people, we use 'the' before it.
- g) Present Perfect tense: "subject + { has/ have} + [ verb in past participle]" h) Subject-verb agreement. Since globalization is a singular subject. The verb
- 'yields/ earns' is used in its singular form.

  i) 'and' is used as it is used to connect words of the same part of speech,

E-mail has brought about a)\_\_\_\_ revolution in modem communication.

j) "attitude toward something" is a commonly used expression.

clauses, or sentences that are to be taken jointly.

92

Messages can be transmitted b)\_\_\_\_ one country to another within c)\_\_\_\_ few seconds. It is far cheaper than telephone calls. Trade d)\_\_\_\_ commerce has become greatly dependent e)\_\_\_\_ this speedy mode of communication. It has, however, not reached to everyone, specially f)\_\_\_\_ developing countries like ours, as most g)\_\_\_\_ the people cannot afford to have h)\_\_\_\_ personal computer. But most i)\_\_\_\_ the people have started using commercially operated e-mail j)\_\_\_\_ important purposes.

#### ✓ Answer:

E-mail has brought about a) a revolution in modem communication. Messages can be transmitted b) from one country to another within c) a matter of few seconds. It is far cheaper than telephone calls. Trade d) and commerce has

become greatly dependent e) on this speedy mode of communication. It has, however, not reached to everyone, specially f) in the developing countries like ours, as most g) of the people cannot afford to have h) a personal computer. But most i) of the people have started using commercially operated e-mail j) for important purposes.

#### **Explanation**:

- ৰ্ভ revolution বিপ্লব
- Transmitted (past participle) cause (something) to pass on from one place or person to another.
- 🕝 Trade and commerce ব্যবসায়-বাণিজ্য
- & dependent নির্ভরশীল
- of afford have enough money to pay for.
- a) 'a' is used before 'r' in revolution as r is a consonant.
- b) We use from to indicate the point in space at which a journey, motion, or action starts.
- c) 'a' is used before matter, as 'm' is a consonant.
- d) 'and' is used as it is used to connect words of the same part of speech, clauses, or sentences that are to be taken jointly. Here both are nouns.
- e) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, we use 'on' after 'depend/dependent'
- f) --
- g) 'most of the people' is an expression used to mean "অধিকাংশ লোক"
- h) 'a' is used before personal as 'p' is a consonant.
- i) 'most of the people' is an expression used to mean "অধিকাংশ লোক"
- j) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for (গুরুত্বপূর্ণ উদ্দেশ্যের জন্য)

## 3

Learning a language is a)\_\_\_\_ riding a cycle. The most b)\_\_\_\_ thing c)\_\_\_\_ any language is communication. You learn to d)\_\_\_\_ effectively by using a language, by doing things with it and by experiencing it. You e)\_\_\_\_ learn English in the same f)\_\_\_\_ as one learns to ride a cycle. Do not g)\_\_\_\_ if people laugh at you h)\_\_\_\_ you make i)\_\_\_\_ . You can certainly learn j)\_\_\_\_ mistakes.

#### ✓ Answer:

Learning a language is a) like riding a cycle. The most b) important thing c) inany language is communication. You learn to d) read effectively by using a language, by doing things with it and by experiencing it. You e) can learn English in the same f) way / manner as one learns to ride a cycle. Do not g) hesitate/ falter if people laugh at you h) when you make i) mistakes. You can certainly learn j)from your mistakes.

#### **Explanation**:

- ৰ্ভ communication যোগাযোগ
- ৰ্ভ effectively- কাৰ্যকরীভাবে
- 🕏 hesitate দ্বিধা করা
- ৰ্ভাfalter ইতন্তত করা
- a) As a preposition, *like* must be followed by things, that is, nouns, pronouns, and noun phrases. The one rule to remember is that you should never put a phrase or clause after the word *like*. Look at this example:

Like his father, John is an avid baseball player.

- Notice that a noun, "his father," follows like. Even if I change around the sentence order to "John is an avid baseball player like his father," the noun "his father" still follows *like*. Anytime you see *like*, make sure you are comparing nouns; in this case, I'm comparing John and his father.
- b) 'most important' is the superlative form of the adjective 'important'. Here 'thing' is a noun and it should have an adjective before it that will describe it.
- c) --
- d) Here "read" is used in its base form because the verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form.
- e) 'learn' is in its base form, and we know that 'after modals, the base form of any verb is used'. Here 'can' is the modal.
- f) --
- g) After 'do not' always use the 'base form' of the verb.
- h) ---
- i) We always use the word 'make' before the word 'mistake(s)'
- j) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for. Here, the translation is 'ভুল থেকে শিক্ষা'



a)\_\_\_\_ office boy. Fifty boys applied for b)\_\_\_\_ post. Only one boy would be chosen and forty nine must be sent away. When c)\_\_\_ choice was made,

d)\_\_\_\_ friend asked the gentleman why he had rejected e)\_\_\_\_ who came f)\_\_\_\_ the poorest g)\_\_\_\_ . For there were many things the friend noticed h)\_\_\_\_ his behavior. He knew the use of the mat at the door, he closed the door as he entered. He made way i)\_\_\_\_ the lame man who came j)\_\_\_\_ the office.

#### ✓ Answer:

A gentleman once advertised for a) an office boy. Fifty boys applied for b) the post. Only one boy would be chosen and forty nine must be sent away. When c) the choice was made, d) a friend asked the gentleman why he had rejected the e) one/boy who came f) with the poorest g) recommendation / CV(curriculum vitae)\_\_\_\_. For there were many things the friend noticed h) about/regarding his behavior. He knew the use of the mat at the door, he closed the door as he entered. He made way i) for the lame man who came j) into the office.

#### **Explanation**:

🎯 regarding- সংক্রান্ত

f) --

respective CVs.

- © advertised describe or draw attention to (a product, service, or event) in a public medium in order to promote sales or attendance.

  © recommendation a suggestion or proposal as to the best course of action,
- especially one put forward by an authoritative body.

  © curriculum vitae- a brief account of a person's education, qualifications, and previous experience, typically sent with a job application.
- © lame (of a person or animal) unable to walk normally because of an
- injury or illness affecting the leg or foot.
- a) 'o' in office is a vowel, and we know that 'an' is used before vowels.
- b) When we talk about a particular designation/post, we use 'the' before it. c) Before common nouns we use 'the'. Choice is a common noun indicating action.
- d) 'a' is used before friend because 'f' is a consenant
- d) 'a' is used before friend because 'f' is a consonant.e) Here simply 'boy' can be used or if you do not want to mention the word
- boy' again and again, 'one' can also be used.
- g) 'poorest' is an adjective and hence a noun must be placed after it for it to describe. We know people need recommendation and of course their
- h) "তার আচরণ সম্পর্কে" . Hence both 'about' and 'regarding' is correct.
- i) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use the preposition 'for'.
- j) When 'in' is used, it means something/someone is already inside a

room(for example)\_\_\_\_. However, when we use 'into', it means someone/something is moving out or in (in motion) .



The daffodil is a beautiful flower which grows a)\_\_\_\_ a long stem. Its leaves are soft, velvety and with light golden border. The flower has b)\_\_\_\_ smell. It has a great c)\_\_\_\_ on poets. They are beautiful but short lived. So, they reminded d)\_\_\_\_ poet like Robert Herrick e)\_\_\_ the transient life f)\_\_\_ earth. He g)\_\_\_ some similarities h)\_\_\_ daffodils and human beings. So, he asked them to stay i)\_\_\_ few moments more so that both j)\_\_\_ them can depart from this mortal world together.

#### ✓ Answer :

The daffodil is a beautiful flower which grows a) on a long stem. Its leaves are soft, velvety and with light golden border. The flower has b) no smell. It has a great c) influence / effect on poets. They are beautiful but short lived. So, they reminded d) some/many poets like Robert Herrick e) about the transient life f) on earth. He g) found/noticed some similarities h) between the daffodils and the human beings. So, he asked them to stay i) a few moments more so that both j) of them can depart from this mortal world together.

- ৰ্ভ'velvety মখমল দিয়া প্রস্তুত্
- 🧭 influence প্রভাব
- 💣 transient অস্থায়ী
- &depart-leave
- © mortal (of a living human being, often in contrast to a divine being) subject to death.
- a) In Bengali, it would be most appropriate to say "যা একটি দীর্ঘ কাণ্ডের উপর বৃদ্ধি করে". Hence using the preposition 'on' is the most suitable answer here.
- b) One might want to use 'beautiful/pleasant' etc. but it is not possible to use such adjectives because in that case one would need an 'a' before it. (has a beautiful smell/ has a pleasant smell). However, 'a' is not present in the passage, so the most appropriate answer would be 'no'.
- c) "great" is an adjective and hence a noun must follow it. Here 'influence/effect' are both nouns and either one can be used.
- d) 'poets' is used so we have to use something which gives a plural meaning. Since poets is a countable noun, it should be 'many/some'.
- e) "অস্থায়ী জীবন সম্পর্কে মনে করিয়ে দিত". Hence we use 'about' here.

- f) Before earth we always use the preposition 'on' g) 'found/noticed' are in simple past tense because it talks about an event
- that has happened in the past.
- h) When we compare two people/things/parties/groups, we use 'between'.

When we compare between more than 2 things, we use 'among'

- i) 'a few' is an expression for 'very small amout'.
- j) ---



The 16th December is a red (a)\_\_\_\_ day in the history of Bangladesh. (b)\_\_\_\_ this day we achieved victory (c)\_\_\_\_ the cost of (d)\_\_\_\_ bloody battle. Bangladesh came into being as (e)\_\_\_\_ independent country. It occupied a (f)\_\_\_\_ in the world map. Every year we observe the day (g)\_\_\_\_ due solemnity. We remember the supreme (h)\_\_\_\_ of our heroic sons. The 'day is a public (i)\_\_\_\_ . The day begins with gunshot. The national flag is hoisted on the top of each (j)\_\_\_\_

#### ✓ Answer :

The 16th December is a red (a) letter day in the history of Bangladesh. (b) On this day we achieved victory (c) at the cost of (d) a bloody battle. Bangladesh came into being as (e) an independent country. It occupied a (f) place in the world map. Every year we observe the day (g) with due solemnity. We remember the supreme (h) sacrifice of our heroic sons. The 'day is a public (i) holiday. The day begins with gunshot. The national flag is hoisted on the top of each (j) house

- ৰ্ভ achieved (past tense of achieve) অৰ্জন
- 💞 victory বিজয়
- 🎯 battle যুদ্ধ
- ৰ্ভ independent স্বাধীন
- ৰ্ত observe পালন করা
- 🎯 solemnity পরম গুরুত্ব
- ৰ্ভ'supreme সর্বোচ্চ
- 💣 sacrifice বলিদান
- 🕝 heroic বীরত্বপূর্ণ
- 🕝 hoisted -উত্তোলন

- a) "red letter day" is an expression meaning "very significant/important day".
- b) "On" is used before 'days and dates'. 'In' is used before 'months and years'. "At" is used before "a specific time".
- c) --
- d) 'a' is used as 'b' in bloody is a consonant.
- e) 'an' is used before independent as 'I' is a vowel.
- f) What do we occupy? "a place/ a post etc". Here 'place' is the most appropriate answer.
- g) "সম্মানের **সাথে"** . Hence we use 'with'
- h) 'supreme' is an adjective and it must describe a noun. The noun here is sacrifice.
- i) 'public' is an adjective and it is describing the noun 'holiday'.
- j) We use the singular form of 'house' as there is an 'each' before it.

7/

It was a dark (a)\_\_\_\_\_ a road (c)\_\_\_\_ a lamp in his hand. Two men laughed (d)\_\_\_\_ the blind man. (e)\_\_\_\_ said, "What's the use of a lamp (f)\_\_\_\_ a blind man?" The other called him a (g)\_\_\_\_ . (h)\_\_\_ blind man heard this and said, "It's for (i)\_\_\_ who are careless." "What (j)\_\_\_ surprise," said others.

#### ✓ Answer :

It was a dark (a) night. A blind man was walking (b) in a road (c) with a lamp in his hand. Two men laughed (d) at the blind man. (e) One said, "What's the use of a lamp (f) to a blind man?" The other called him a (g) fool . (h) The blind man heard this and said, "It's for (i) those who are careless." "What (j) a surprise," said others.

- ৰ্ভ'blind অন্ধ
- a) 'dark' is an adjective and a noun must follow it. Here the noun is 'night'.
- b) --
- c) with is often used to indicate something/someone that accompanies someone/something. For example: She was running with her friend.
- d) When someone is mocked we use 'at' before the one who is mocked. For example: Do not laugh at the poor.
- e) At first one might think 'they' can also be used here. But that will be incorrect because in the next line it is mentioned "the other called him...". Because of this 'the other' we have to use 'one' here.

- f) -g) To get the object of a sentence, ask the question "They called him what?"
- "a fool"
- h) When we are addressing someone or something in particular, we use 'the' before it.
- i) 'those' is used as later 'are' is used, which is a plural be verb. (Subject-verb agreement)

,	_	
(	0	

j) --

A true friend is (a)\_\_\_\_ asset. He stands (b)\_\_\_\_ his friend in time (c)\_\_\_\_ danger. He is not (d)\_\_\_\_ greedy man. He (e)\_\_\_\_ wishes for the welfare of (f)\_\_\_\_ friend. But it is a (g)\_\_\_\_ of fact that a true friend is very (h)\_\_\_\_ today. A selfish man cannot be a (i)\_\_\_\_ friend. He thinks of his (j)\_\_\_ interest.

#### ✓ Answer:

of danger. He is not (d) a greedy man. He (e) always wishes for the welfare of (f) his friend. But it is a (g) matter of fact that a true friend is very (h) rare / scarce today. A selfish man cannot be a (i) true/genuine friend. He thinks of his (j) own interest.

A true friend is (a) an asset. He stands (b) by beside his friend in time (c)

#### **Explanation**:

- & asset সম্পদ
- 🤡 greedy লোভী
- ৰ্ভ welfare- কল্যাণ
- ওঁ scarce দুর্লভ
- & genuine অকৃত্রিম & interest - স্বার্থ
- a) 'an' is used before asset as 'a' is a vowel
- b) Here by/beside can be used.
- d) 'a' is used as 'g' in greedy is a consonant.
- e) Subject-verb agreement. Here 'he' is a singular subject and hence 'always' is also singular.
- f) --

c) --

g) "matter of fact" is a very common phrase which means 'বস্তত'

- h) very is an adverb and we must follow it up with an adjective.
- i) friend is a noun and so an adjective must be placed before it . Here the adjective is tru/genuine.
- j) --



Punctuality is of (a)\_\_\_\_ value to a student, (b)\_\_\_\_ unpunctual boy who is (c)\_\_\_\_ in the class will miss a part of his lesson and fall (d)\_\_\_\_ the other students. But (e)\_\_\_\_ punctual student will learn his lesson (f)\_\_\_\_ time and do well in the examination. Punctuality is (g)\_\_\_\_ key (h)\_\_\_ success in life. We (i)\_\_\_ should be (j)\_\_\_\_ in our activities.

#### ✓ Answer:

Punctuality is of (a) great value to a student. (b) An unpunctual boy who is (c) late in the class will miss a part of his lesson and fall (d) behind the other students. But (e) a punctual student will learn his lesson (f) in time and do well in the examination. Punctuality is (g) the key (h) to success in life. We (i) all should be (j) punctual in our activities.

- & Punctuality সময়নিষ্ঠা
- 🍼 activities ক্রিয়াকলাপ
- a) value is a noun and hence an adjective should be placed before it. Here the adjective is 'great'
- b) "An" is used as 'u' in unpunctual is a vowel.
- c) --
- d) 'fall behind' means "to lag behind"
- e) 'a' is used as 'p' in punctual is a consonant.
- f) "in time" is a common expression meaning "যথাসময়ে"
- g) When we compare one thing to another, we place 'the' before the thing with which we are comparing. Here punctuality is compared to 'the key to success' or we might also say that punctuality is given this designation. Either way, 'the' should be placed because even before any designation we use the.
- h) --
- i) --
- j) --



(a) early riser can enjoy (b) fresh air and Oxygen of the morning
that refresh both his body (c) mind. Moreover, (d) can start his
work (e) and as a result he gets enough time (t) perform his work
properly.(g) the other hand, too much sleep makes a man dull and lazy.
(h) man who gets up late wastes a lot of time (i) sleep and
idleness. He doesn't get time for doing his work properly. So, everyone
should make the habit of early (j)
✓ Answer:
(a) An early riser can enjoy (b) the fresh air and Oxygen of the morning that
refresh both his body (c) and mind. Moreover, (d) he can start his work (e)
early and as a result he gets enough time (t) to perform his work properly.
(g) On the other hand, too much sleep makes a man dull and lazy. (h) A man
who gets up late wastes a lot of time (i) in sleep and idleness. He doesn't get
time for doing his work properly. So, everyone should make the habit of
early (j) rising.
Explanation:
© refresh - give new strength or energy to; reinvigorate.
র্জ dull - নিস্তেজ
ৰ্জ idleness - আলস্য
a) 'An' is used as 'e' in early is a vowel.
b) When we talk about a particular thing we put 'the' before it.
c) 'and' is used as it is used to connect words of the same part of speech,
clauses, or sentences that are to be taken jointly.
d) 'his' is used later in the line and so 'he' is the correct answer.
e) Here 'early' is an adverb of manner which is modifying the verb work
f) "perform" is a verb that is always put after the 'infinitive to' (to perform)
g) "On the other hand" is a common phrase meaning অপরপক্ষে
h) "A" is used as 'm' in man is a consonant.
i)
j)
TT
(a) effort, there can be no progress in life. Life loses (b) interest if
there is no struggle, (c) become dull, if there is no competition (d)
them and if the result can (e) easily foreseen. No matter we win the

game (f)\_\_\_\_ lose it. The keener the contest,  $(g)_{---}$  greater the enjoyment,

(h)\_\_\_\_ victory is not a (i)\_\_\_\_ triumph unless both the sides are equally

matched. Whether we like it or not, life is one continuous competitive (j)\_\_\_\_.

#### ✓ Answer:

(a) Without effort, there can be no progress in life. Life loses (b) its interest if there is no struggle, (c) lives become dull, if there is no competition (d) in them and if the result can (e) be easily foreseen. No matter we win the game (f) or lose it. The keener the contest, (g) the greater the enjoyment. (h) The victory is not a (i) real triumph unless both the sides are equally matched. Whether we like it or not, life is one continuous competitive (j) examination .

- 🌀 effort প্রচেষ্টা
- 🎯 progress- অগ্রগতি
- ৰ্জ interest- আগ্ৰহ
- 🎯 struggle সংগ্রাম
- 偧 competition- প্রতিযোগিতা
- keen- having or showing eagerness or enthusiasmtriumph- a great victory or achievement.
- a) Since 'no' is used in the sentence later, we know this is a negative sentence. Hence we cannot use 'with' and 'without' is the correct answer.
- b) Here 'its' is used to indicate life's interest.
- c) 'become' is in its plural form and hence the subject must be in plural form too. Subject-verb agreement. So the plural form of life is used 'lives'
- d) 'in them' as in 'in their lives'
- e) --
- f) --
- g) Double Comparatives is used. The structures are:
- 1) { the + comparative + subject + verb + the + comparative + subject + verb}
- e.g. The hotter it is , the more miserable I feel.
- 2) { the more + subject + verb + the + comparative + subject + verb} e.g. The more you study, the smarter you will become.
- 3) { no sooner + auxiliary + subject + verb + than + subject + verb } e.g. No sooner had she entered the building than she felt the presence of somebody else.
- h) Victory is an abstract noun and before abstract nouns, we usually put 'the' . For example, 'the thought', 'the happiness' etc.
- i) triumph is a noun and we should have an adjective before it. (What type of

triumph?) "real"
j) competitive is an adjective and it is describing the noun 'examination'.
12
Once I asked (a) sweet little girl, "What is (b) mother's name?"
She replied (c) , "I know my mother's name (d) $1$ won't tell
(e) that." I exclaimed that she was (f) very clever girl. Then she
told me with (g) air (h) confidence that she didn't (i) her
mother's name (j) anybody whom she didn't know.
✓ Answer:
Once I asked (a) a sweet little girl, "What is (b) your mother's name?" She
replied (c) cleverly, "I know my mother's name (d) but 1 won't tell (e) you
that." I exclaimed that she was (f) a very clever girl. Then she told me with
(g) an air (h) of confidence that she didn't (i) tell her mother's name (j) to
anybody whom she didn't know.
Explanation:
🥩 cleverly- চালাকি করে
ৰ্ভ exclaimed- বলল
© confidence- the feeling or belief that one can rely on someone or
something; firm trust.
a) 'a' is used because firstly 's' in sweet is a consonant. Secondly, the girl is
being mentioned for the first time and so we have to use 'a'
b) If the quotation marks( " " ) were not there then it would have been 'her'
c) Here 'cleverly' is an adverb used to modify the verb 'replied'.
d)
f) 'a' is used as 'v' in very is a consonant.
g) 'an' is used as 'a' in 'air' is a vowel.
h)
i) After did / did not, we always use the 'base form' of a verb.
j)
13
(a) good student is (b) of books. He is (c) to his studies. He
always tries to (d) a good figure in (e) examination. He (f)
deviates (g) his duties (h) he knows (i) every success depends
(j) hard work.

#### ✓ Answer:

(a) A good student is (b) fond of books. He is (c) attentive / devoted to his studies. He always tries to (d) cut /score a good figure in (e) an/ the examination. He (f) never deviates (g) from his duties (h) because/ as he knows (i) that every success depends (j) on hard work.

#### **Explanation**:

- fond-having an affection or liking for.
- of attentive-paying close attention to something.
- & attention- মনোযোগ
- &devoted-very loving or loyal.
- ৰ্ত্ত'deviate- পথভ্ৰষ্ট হত্তয়া
- a) 'A' is used as 'g' in good is a consonant.
- b) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'fond' is always followed by 'of' (fond of)\_\_\_\_\_
- c) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'attentive' and 'devoted' are always followed by 'to'. (attentive to / devoted to).
- d) 'cut a good figure/ score a good figure' means to attain good marks.
- e) 'an' is used as 'e' is a vowel. Here 'the' can also be used.
- f) --
- g) If in Bangla translation the word "থেকে" comes , it means in English it would be 'from'.
- h) --
- i) --

j)According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'depend' must be followed by the preposition 'on' (depend(s) on).

## 14

(a)\_\_\_\_ pious man is absorbed (b)\_\_\_\_ meditation. He (c)\_\_\_\_ firm faith in (d)\_\_\_\_ Almighty. He abides (e)\_\_\_\_ the rules of religion. He clings to (f)\_\_\_\_ faith. He knows (g)\_\_\_\_ man is accountable (h)\_\_\_\_ the Almighty for his action. So, he leads his life (i)\_\_\_\_ to religion. He is not angry (j)\_\_\_\_ anybody.

#### ✓ Answer:

(a) A pious man is absorbed (b) in meditation. He (c) has firm faith in (d) the Almighty. He abides (e) by the rules of religion. He clings to (f) his faith. He

knows (g) that man is accountable (h) to the Almighty for his action. So, he
leads his life (i) according to religion. He is not angry (j) with /at anybody
Explanation:
ৰ্ভ pious - ধাৰ্মিক
©absorbed- intensely engaged; engrossed.
ৰ্ভ meditation- ধ্যান
💣 faith- বিশ্বাস
🕝 abides- accept or act in accordance with (a rule, decision, or
recommendation).
🍼 accountable- দায়ী
a) 'A' is used as 'p' in pious is a consonant.
b) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'absorbed' is
usually followed by the preposition 'in' (absorbed in)
c) Subject- verb agreement. Here 'he' is a singular subject and hence the verb
is also singular (has).
d) We always use 'the' before Almighty.
e) According to the rules of prepositions, the word 'abide' must be followed
with the preposition 'by' (abide by)
f) To get the object of a sentence , ask the question (Clings to what?)—"his
faith"
g)
h) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'accountable'
is always followed by 'to' (accountable to)
i) according means 'as stated by'
j)Both 'angry with and angry at' are correct.
15
Cricket is (a) very popular (b) in Bangladesh. It is(c)
international game. It has earned popularity not only in Bangladesh but also
all (d) the subcontinent. Cricket is played (e) two teams with
(f) players on each side. Our cricket players have brought international
reputation (g) our country. We should support our team (h) every
moment. It is (i) players who bring glory for the nation. When they
play well, we cheer and when they fail to show their performance, we feel
(j)
✓ Answer:

Cricket is (a) a very popular (b) game in Bangladesh. It is(c) an international game. It has earned popularity not only in Bangladesh but also all (d) over the subcontinent. Cricket is played (e) between two teams with (f) eleven players on each side. Our cricket players have brought international reputation (g) for our country. We should support our team (h) at every moment. It is (i) the players who bring glory for the nation. When they play well, we cheer and when they fail to show their performance, we feel (j) sad /bad/ miserable/ heart-broken.

#### **Explanation**:

- ৰ্ভ popularity জনপ্ৰিয়তা
- ৰ্ভ reputation- খ্যাতি
- of glory-high renown or honor won by notable achievements.
- & cheer- a shout of encouragement, praise, or joy.
- © performance- the action or process of carrying out or accomplishing an action, task, or function.
- Emiserable-of a person) wretchedly unhappy or uncomfortable.
- a) 'a' is used as 'v' in very is a consonant.
- b) popular is an adjective and must be followed by a noun. The noun here is 'game'
- c) 'an' is used as 'I' in international is a vowel.
- d) 'all over' means 'everywhere'
- e) When we talk about 2 people/parties/groups/things, we use 'between' and when we talk about more than 2 things, we use 'among'
- f) --
- g) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for.
- h) --
- i) We use 'the; before common nouns/ collective nouns.
- j) ---

## 16

21 February is (a)\_\_\_\_ red letter day in (b)\_\_\_\_ history of Bangladesh, (c)\_\_\_ this day in 1952, some young men sacrificed their lives (d)\_\_\_ make Bangla one of (e)\_\_\_ state languages of the then (f)\_\_\_ Pakistan. But their blood shedding was not (g)\_\_\_ vain. It was accompanied (h)\_\_\_ freedom. Now we can speak in (i)\_\_\_ freely because of the greatest sacrifice (j)\_\_\_ the brave Bangalees.

#### ✓ Answer:

21 February is (a) a red letter day in (b) the history of Bangladesh. (c) On this day in 1952, some young men sacrificed their lives (d) to make Bangla one of (e) the state languages of the then (f) East Pakistan. But their blood shedding was not (g) in vain. It was accompanied (h) by freedom. Now we can speak in (i) Bengali/ Bangla freely because of the greatest sacrifice (j) of the brave Bangalees.

#### **Explanation**:

- ৰ্ভ'red letter day (significant/important day) / দুঃখের দিন
- ৰ্ভ sacrifice- ত্যাগ /বিসৰ্জন
- & blood shedding- রক্তপাত
- 💣 accompanied- অনুষঙ্গী
- ৰ্ত্ত freedom- স্বাধীনতা ৰ্ত্ত brave- সাহসী
- a) 'a' is used before red as 'r' is a consonant.
- b) --
- c) We use 'on' before dates and days, 'in' before years and months and 'at' before a specific time.
- d) One hint is: 'make' is in its base form and in case of other prepositions, the verb after it will have "-ing" added to it. But the verb after "infinitive to" will always be in its base form.
- e) "one of the" is used to mean "one amongst many /all"
- f) --
- g) "in vain" is a very common expression meaning futile
- h) According to the rules of Appropriate prepositions, the word 'accompanied' is always followed with the preposition 'by' (accompanied by)
- i) --

## 177

Tea is a popular drink. It is also a refreshing (a)\_\_\_\_. (b)\_\_\_\_ preparation of tea is a long but (c)\_\_\_\_ interesting process. Water is first boiled in a kettle and (d)\_\_\_\_ desired quantity of tea dust is put (e)\_\_\_\_ it. (f)\_\_\_\_ a few minutes, the boiled leaves are separated (g)\_\_\_\_ the liquor. Then the liquor is poured into (h)\_\_\_\_ cup and (i)\_\_\_\_ milk and sugar are mixed (j)\_\_\_\_ it.

#### ✓ Answer:

Tea is a popular drink. It is also a refreshing (a) drink/ beverage .(b) The preparation of tea is a long but (c) an interesting process. Water is first boiled in a kettle and (d) the desired quantity of tea dust is put (e) in it. (f) After a few minutes, the boiled leaves are separated (g) from the liquor. Then the liquor is poured into (h) a cup and (i) some milk and sugar are mixed (j) with/in it.

#### **Explanation**:

- 🎯 popular- জনপ্রিয়
- 🕑 refreshing- সতেজকারক
- 🎯 beverage- পানীয়
- ৰ্ভ quantity- পরিমাণ
- 🎯 liquor- তরল বস্ত
- ৰ্ভ poured-দেশে
- a) 'refreshing' is an adjective and hence a noun must follow it. Here the noun is 'drink/ beverage'
- b) The is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge.
- c) 'an' is used as 'I' in interesting is a vowel.
- d) The is used before abstract nouns. Desire is an abstract noun.
- e) Here 'in' means 'inside'
- f) --
- g) If in Bangla translation the word "থেকে" comes , it means in English it would be 'from'.
- h) 'a' is used as 'c' in cup is a consonant.
- i) 'milk' and 'sugar' are both non-countable nouns. We usually use 'some' before non countable nouns.
- j) Here both with and in are appropriate. Although 'mixed with' is more appropriate.



(a)\_\_\_\_ ant is an industrious insect. Bees are also (b)\_\_\_\_. If we observe (c)\_\_\_\_ life of a successful man, (d)\_\_\_\_ will find that he is also industrious. The industrious are appreciated (e)\_\_\_\_ all. On the other hand, (f)\_\_\_\_ idle are disliked by all. So, industry is (g)\_\_\_\_ must to prosper in life. We (h)\_\_\_\_ know that industry is the key (i)\_\_\_\_ success and laziness leads us to misfortune. Therefore, we must look forward (j)\_\_\_\_ being industrious.



(a) An ant is an industrious insect. Bees are also (b) industrious/ hardworking . If we observe (c) the life of a successful man, (d) we will find that he is also industrious. The industrious are appreciated (e) by all. On the other hand, (f) the idle are disliked by all. So, industry is (g) a must to prosper in life. We (h) all know that industry is the key (i) to success and laziness leads us to misfortune. Therefore, we must look (j) forward to being industrious.

# **Explanation**:

- 💣 industrious- পরিশ্রমী
- ৰ্জ insect- পোকা
- & observe-notice or perceive (something) and register it as being significant.
- ৰ্জ appreciated- যথাযথভাবে সমাদৃত
- 🂣 idle- অলস
- 💣 prosper- উন্নতিলাভ করা
- 🕝 misfortune- bad luck
- a) 'An' is used as 'a' in ant is a vowel.
- b) Since 'also' is used it means the passage is talking about a similarity between the 'ants' and the bees.
- c) The is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge.
- d) 'We' has been used in the beginning of the sentence and hence it is common knowledge that later too 'we' will be used.
- e) --
- f) The is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge.
- g) 'a' is used as m in must is a consonant.
- h) --
- i) 'Industry is the key to success' is a saying meaning that to be prosperous in life one must be hard-working.
- j) 'look forward' is a common expression meaning "উন্মুখ"



Socrates believed that (a)\_\_\_\_ angry man was more of a beast (b)\_\_\_\_ human being. He had (c)\_\_\_ wife who used to lose her temper (d)\_\_\_ the slightest excuse. One day (e)\_\_\_ woman got more furious and began (f)\_\_\_ insult him. He went (g)\_\_ and sat on the door step of his house. He looked out on the public street. The wife found that he was paying the least heed (h)\_\_\_ her. So she began to pour hot water on the head of

Socrates. The passers-by were very amused (i)\_\_\_\_ the incident. They had not seen such (j)\_\_\_\_ incident before.

### ✓ Answer :

Socrates believed that (a) an angry man was more of a beast (b) than human being. He had (c) a wife who used to lose her temper (d) on the slightest excuse. One day (e) the woman got more furious and began (f) to insult him. He went (g) out and sat on the door step of his house. He looked out on the public street. The wife found that he was paying the least heed (h) to her. So she began to pour hot water on the head of Socrates. The passers-by were very amused (i) at/ by / with the incident. They had not seen such (j) an incident before.

- 🍼 beast জন্ত
- & temper-মেজাজ
- 💞 slighest excuse- সামান্যতম অজুহাত
- ৰ্ত্ত'insult অপমান
- ৰ্ভ furious- অগ্নিশৰ্মা
- heed- careful attention.amused- diverted, entertained
- 💣 incident- ঘটনা
- a) 'an' is used as 'a' in 'angry' is a vowel.
- b) Here 'than' is used to mean 'instead of'
- c) 'a' is used as 'w' in wife is a consonant.
- d) 'on the slightest' is an expression meaning 'almost for nothing or for very insignificant and small issues'
- e) The is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge. Here we already mentioned the woman ( the wife)
- f) One hint is: For all other prepositions, the verb after it has "-ing" added to it. However the verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form. Here insult is in its base form.
- g) "out" meaning 'outside' here.
- h) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'heed' is always followed by 'to' (pay heed to)
- i) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word "amused" can be followed by "at/by/with" . (amused by/ amused with/ amused at)
- j) 'an' is used before incident as 'I' is a vowel.



(a)\_\_\_\_ honest boy is he who never tells (b)\_\_\_\_ lie. He carries out the orders (c)\_\_\_\_ his parents. He has (d)\_\_\_\_ aim in life. He develops an (e)\_\_\_\_ to serve his nation. He is an active worker who upholds (f)\_\_\_\_ interest of his nation (g)\_\_\_\_ everything. He thinks that he has a (h)\_\_\_\_ to play in all matters. We cordially expect such (i)\_\_\_\_ boy to change the selfish motive (j)\_\_\_\_ people.

### ✓ Answer:

(a) An honest boy is he who never tells (b) a lie. He carries out the orders (c) of his parents. He has (d) an aim in life. He develops an (e) attitude to serve his nation. He is an active worker who upholds (f) the interest of his nation (g) above everything. He thinks that he has a (h) role to play in all matters. We cordially expect such (i) a boy to change the selfish motive (j) of people.

- I honest free of deceit and untruthfulness; sincere.
- Guphold-confirm or support (something that has been questioned).
- 🍼 selfish- স্বার্থপর
- 🎯 motives- উদ্দেশ্য
- a) 'An' is used before honest ,because even though 'h' is a consonant, the pronunciation of honest is "au-nest". Other examples include: 'an hour' 'an heir' 'an herbal' 'an honor' etc.
- b) 'a' is used before lie as 'l' is a consonant.
- c) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means 'orders belonging to the parents'
- d) 'an' is used before aim as 'a' is a vowel.
- e) Since the blank has 'an' before it, it must contain a word that starts with a vowel or a 'vowel sound'.
- f) 'The' is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge.
- g) --
- h) It has 'a' before it, so the word must not start with a vowel. 'role to play' 'play a role' are common expressions and hence 'role' is the most appropriate answer.
- i) 'a' is used before 'boy' as 'b' is a consonant.
- j) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to

someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means 'the selfish motives belonging to people.'



You must have heard the name (a)\_\_\_\_KaziNazrul Islam. He is (b)\_\_\_\_national poet of our country. He is known as (c)\_\_\_\_rebel poet. He was born (d)\_\_\_\_a poor family. He passed his boyhood in great (e)\_\_\_\_. When (f)\_\_\_\_First World War broke out, he joined (g)\_\_\_army. After the war, he began to write poems. He wrote especially for the oppressed and down (g)\_\_\_people. He is (h)\_\_\_\_the Shelley of Bengali (i)\_\_\_\_. His poems and songs inspired the Bangalees in the War (j)\_\_\_\_

### ✓ Answer :

You must have heard the name (a) of Kazi Nazrul Islam. He is (b) the national poet of our country. He is known as (c) the rebel poet. He was born (d) in a poor family. He passed his boyhood in great (e) hardship/ difficulty. When (f) the First World War broke out, he joined (g) the army. After the war, he began to write poems. He wrote especially for the oppressed people. He is (h) called the Shelley of Bengali (i) literature. His poems and songs inspired the Bangalees in the War (j) of Liberation.

- 💞 rebel- বিদ্রোহী
- ৰ্ভে oppressed- নিপীড়িত
- ৰ্জ literature- সাহিত্য
- 💞 inspired- অনুপ্রাণিত
- ৰ্ত্ত liberation- স্বাধীনতা
- a) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means 'the name belonging to Kazi Nazrul Islam'
- b) When we mention a designation given to someone, we use 'the' before the designation.
- c) When we mention a designation given to someone, we use 'the' before the designation
- d) --
- e) 'great' is an adjective and it should be followed by a noun . Here the noun

- is 'hardship/difficulty'
- f) Before ordinal numbers that are followed by nouns, we use 'the'. For example 'The First World War, the third chapter etc.
- g) Before collective nouns, we use 'the'.
- h) The structure, of an passive voice in the present tense, to be followed is : "subject + am/is/are+ past participle(called)".
- i) The word 'Bengali' is acting as an adjective here. The noun that it is describing is 'literature'
- j) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means the war belonging to Liberation.

# 22

Morning walk is (a)\_\_\_good habit for all classes of people. It is a simple (b)\_\_\_and good (c)\_\_\_health and mentality. In (d)\_\_\_morning, the air is fresh and (e)\_\_\_from all sorts (f)\_\_\_noise and pollution. This pure environment makes (g)\_\_\_effect on the walkers' health and (h)\_\_\_.

(i)\_\_\_man indeed enjoys the beauties and solemnity (j)\_\_\_nature in the morning.

### ✓ Answer :

Morning walk is (a) a good habit for all classes of people. It is a simple (b) exercise and good (c) for health and mentality. In (d) the morning, the air is fresh and (e) free from all sorts (f) of noise and pollution. This pure environment has (g) an effect on the walkers' health and (h) mind . (i) A man indeed enjoys the beauties and solemnity (j) of nature in the morning.

- 💇 pollution- দূষণ
- Solemnity- the state or quality of being serious and dignified.
- a) 'a' is used before good as 'g' is a consonant.
- b) 'simple' is an adjective and it must describe a noun. Here the noun is exercise.
- c) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for.
- d) --
- e) --
- f) 'all sorts of is an expression meaning 'every kind of
- g) 'an' is used before 'effect' as 'e' is a vowel.

- h) 'and' is used as it is used to connect words of the same part of speech, clauses, or sentences that are to be taken jointly. Here health is a noun and hence we need another noun after the 'and'
- i) 'A' is used before 'man' as 'm' is a consonant.
- j) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means the beauties and solemnity belonging to the nature.



It is known to all that English is (a)\_\_\_\_ international language. At present, English is widely used (b)\_\_\_\_ the people of the whole world. Statistics show that 350 million people speak English as (c)\_\_\_\_ first language and another 300 million use it as a (d)\_\_\_\_ language. It is (e)\_\_\_\_ official language in more than 60 countries (f)\_\_\_ the world. (g)\_\_\_ it was also the official language of (h)\_\_\_ country. Most of the books of science and technology are written (i)\_\_\_ English. So the importance (j)\_\_\_ learning English is immense.

### ✓ Answer :

It is known to all that English is (a) an international language. At present, English is widely used (b) by the people of the whole world. Statistics show that 350 million people speak English as (c) their/a first language and another 300 million use it as a (d) second language. It is (e) an official language in more than 60 countries (f) around/of the world. (g) Once it was also the official language of (h) our country. Most of the books of science and technology are written (i) in English. So the importance (j) of learning English is immense.

- 💇 Statistics- পরিসংখ্যান
- 💇 technology- প্রযুক্তি
- 💇 importance- গুরুত্ব
- র্জ immense-অপরিমেয়
- a) 'an' is used before international as 'I' is a vowel.
- b) 'by' is used to indicate medium.
- c) 'their' is correct because it is used as a pronoun of the 350 people. 'a' is correct because of parallelism of sentence, as later it is given '.....300 million use it as a..." . Hence both the answers is correct.

- d) second is acting as an adjective here, describing the noun 'language' e) 'an' is used before official as 'o' is a vowel.
- f) 'around' is used in the sense that ' everywhere'. Also 'of' is correct here as,
- Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it is indicating '60 counties belonging to the world'

g) -h) --

- i) 'in' is used to indicate state. Here the state is that the books uses English language. So we say they are written in English.
- j) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means that 'the importance belonging to learning English is immense.'



A brilliant student is (a)\_\_\_asset. One day, he may be an engineer or (b)\_\_\_doctor. He makes the best use (c)\_\_his time. He makes a proper (d)\_\_\_of his time and does his duties (e)\_\_\_. He knows (t) youth is the golden period (g)\_\_\_life. He has (h)\_\_\_aim in life. He knows that a life (i)\_\_\_an aim is like a ship without (j)\_\_\_rudder.

### ✓ Answer :

A brilliant student is (a) an asset. One day, he may be an engineer or (b) a doctor. He makes the best use (c) of his time. He makes a proper (d) utilization / division of his time and does his duties (e) accordingly / sincerely. He knows (t) that youth is the golden period (g) of life. He has (h) an aim in life. He knows that a life (i) without an aim is like a ship without (j) a rudder.

- 🕏 brilliant- exceptionally clever or talented.
- 🧭 asset-সম্পদ
- ৰ্ভে utilization- ব্যবহার
- ৰ্ঙে accordingly- অনুসারে
- 💇 sincerely-নিষ্ঠার সাথে
- 🥑 youth-যৌবন

- Frudder-a flat piece, usually of wood, metal, or plastic, hinged vertically near the stern of a boat or ship for steering.
- a) 'an' is used before 'asset' because 'a' is a vowel.
- b) 'a' is used before doctor because 'd' is a consonant.
- c) According to the rules of appropriate preposition, the word 'use' is either followed by 'of' or 'for'. Here 'of' is correct.
- d) proper is an adjective and to follow it up we need a noun. Here the noun is 'utilization/division'
- e) --
- f) --
- g) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means 'golden period belonging to life.'
- h) 'an' is used as 'a' in aim is a vowel.
- i) --
- j) 'a' is used as 'r' in rudder is a consonant.

# 25

Newspaper plays (a)\_\_\_important role (b)\_\_\_our society. It has become (c)\_\_\_part and parcel of our day-to-day life. We can (d)\_\_\_think of a day (e)\_\_\_it. To read newspaper is a good habit, (f)\_\_\_more we read newspaper (g)\_\_\_more we can acquire (h)\_\_\_. If we don't read it, we shall be frogs in (i)\_\_\_dark well. It is a looking glass (j)\_\_\_the modern world.

#### ✓ Answer :

Newspaper plays (a) an important role (b) in our society. It has become (c) a part and parcel of our day-to-day life. We can (d) not think of a day (e) without it. To read newspaper is a good habit. (f) The more we read newspaper (g) the more we can acquire (h) knowledge. If we don't read it, we shall be frogs in (i) a dark well. It is a looking glass (j) of the modern world.

- 💞 part and parcel- অপরিহার্য অংশ
- & acquire- অর্জন
- a) 'an' is used as 'I' in important is a vowel.
- b) 'in' as in 'inside' our society.

- c) 'a' is used before part as p is a consonant. d) --
- e)--
- f) and g) Double Comparatives is used. The structures are:
- 1) { the + comparative + subject + verb + the + comparative + subject + verb}
- e.g. The hotter it is , the more miserable I feel.
- 2) { the more + subject + verb + the + comparative + subject + verb} e.g. The more you study, the smarter you will become.
- 3) { no sooner + auxiliary + subject + verb + than + subject + verb } e.g. No sooner had she entered the building than she felt the presence of somebody else.

Here structure 2 is used.

- h) --
- i) 'a' is used as 'd' in dark is a consonant.
- j) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means a looking glass belonging to the world.



When the great poet, Ferdousi, began to write (a)\_\_\_Shahnama, the Sultan promised him a piece of gold (b)\_\_\_each verse. When the epic was finished, it contained (c)\_\_\_thousand verses. Instead (d)\_\_\_giving gold coins, he offered (e)\_\_\_poet only sixty thousand silver coins. The poet refused to take the silver coins and left the court with (f)\_\_\_heavy heart. He was (g)\_\_\_aggrieved man. Later on, the Sultan realised that he had made a blunder. He sent his men to the poet (h)\_\_\_the gold coins. But when his men reached the poet's house, (i)\_\_\_saw that the dead body of the poet were being taken (j)\_\_\_the graveyard.

### ✓ Answer:

When the great poet, Ferdousi, began to write (a) the Shahnama, the Sultan promised him a piece of gold (b) for each verse. When the epic was finished, it contained (c) sixty thousand verses. Instead (d) of giving gold coins, he offered (e) the poet only sixty thousand silver coins. The poet refused to take the silver coins and left the court with (f) a heavy heart. He was (g) an aggrieved man. Later on, the Sultan realised that he had made a blunder. He sent his men to the poet (h) with the gold coins. But when his men reached

the poet's house, (i) they saw that the dead body of the poet was being taken (j) to the graveyard.

### **Explanation**:

- ৰ্ভে promised- প্ৰতিশ্ৰুত
- & verse-আয়াত
- ৰ্ভ epic- মহাকাব্য
- & aggrieved-feeling resentment at having been unfairly treated.
- I blunder-a stupid or careless mistake.
- র্ভে graveyard-কবরস্থান
- a) 'Shahnama' is the 'name of an epic' and hence is a Proper noun. We always use 'the' before proper nouns.
- b) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for. "প্রতিটি আয়াতের জন্য"
- c) -
- d) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'instead' is always followed by 'of' (instead of)
- e) 'poet' is a designation/post. Before any designation or post we use 'the'
- f) 'a' is used before heavy as 'h' is a consonant.
- g) 'an' is used as 'a' is a vowel.
- h) Here 'with' means 'accompanied by'
- i) 'they' is used as a pronoun for the 'men'
- j) --

# 27/

English is (a)\_\_\_\_international language that must be learnt (b)\_\_\_\_all the people of the world. One is blind (c)\_\_\_\_the knowledge of English. English (d)\_\_\_\_persons get a privilege (e)\_\_\_\_. Today, English is (f)\_\_\_\_only the language of (g)\_\_\_\_English, it is now (h)\_\_\_\_global language. Moreover, there are now many kinds of English but English (i)\_\_\_\_ the English is still (j)\_\_\_\_best.

#### ✓ Answer :

English is (a) an international language that must be learnt (b) by all the people of the world. One is blind (c) without the knowledge of English. English (d) knowing people get a privilege (e) everywhere . Today, English is (f) not only the language of (g) the English, but also (h) a global language. Moreover, there are now many kinds of English but English (i) of the English

is still (j) the best.

### **Explanation**:

- ৰ্ভ'blind -অন্ধ
- © privilege-a special right, advantage, or immunity granted or available only to a particular person or group of people.
- 💅 global-বিশ্বব্যাপী
- a) 'an' is used as 'I' in international is a vowel.
- b) 'by' is used for identifying the agent performing an action.
- c) --
- d) 'English knowing" is together acting as an adjective that is describing the noun 'people'
- e) --
- f) The correlative conjunctions "not only.....but also" must be used as a pair (together).
- g) 'English' here means the "English people" and hence is a common noun. We usually use 'the' before common nouns.
- h) 'a' is used as 'g' in global is a consonant.
- i) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means 'the English belonging to the English(people)'
- j) 'best' is the superlative form of 'good' and before superlatives we use 'the'



Our life is the sum total (a)\_\_\_hours, days and years. But all days are not equally memorable to us. Most of the days are forgotten with (b)\_\_\_passage of time. Only a few (c)\_\_\_these days remain ever fresh (d)\_\_\_our memory. My first day (e)\_\_\_school is such (f)\_\_\_day. It is fresh in my memory even (g)\_\_\_. When I was a boy of six, (h)\_\_\_father took me to the nearest primary school. I was admitted (i)\_\_\_class one. I felt both joy (j)\_\_\_fear.

#### ✓ Answer :

Our life is the sum total (a) of hours, days and years. But all days are not equally memorable to us. Most of the days are forgotten with (b) the passage of time. Only a few (c) of these days remain ever fresh (d) in our memory. My first day (e) at school is such (f) a day. It is fresh in my memory even (g)

now . When I was a boy of six, (h) my father took me to the nearest primary school. I was admitted (i) in class one. I felt both joy (j) and fear.

### **Explanation**:

- & memorable- স্মরণীয়
- 💞 nearest-নিকটতম
- a) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means, 'the sum total belonging to hours, days and years.
- b) 'The' is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge.
- c) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means 'only a few belonging to these days'
- d) 'in' as in 'inside our memory.
- e) We use 'in' before large and big places and 'at' before small places. School is obviously a small place.
- f) 'a' is used as 'd' in day is a consonant.
- g) --
- h) 'my'is a possessive adjective that indicates ownership.
- i) Here 'in' is used to indicate a condition.
- j) 'and' is used as it is used to connect words of the same part of speech, clauses, or sentences that are to be taken jointly. Here both 'joy' and 'fear' are nouns.

# 29

Every student wants (a)\_\_\_\_do well in the examination. But it is not (b)\_\_\_\_easy task. A student has to work hard (c)\_\_\_\_this. From the (d)\_\_\_\_beginning he must be serious. He should read the text again and (e)\_\_\_. He must not memorize an answer (f)\_\_\_knowing the meaning. He must not make notes (g)\_\_\_a common source. He should have a good command (h)\_\_\_English. By doing all these (i)\_\_\_things a student can hope to make (j)\_\_\_good result.

Every student wants (a) to do well in the examination. But it is not (b) an easy task. A student has to work hard (c) for this. From the (d) very beginning he must be serious. He should read the text again and (e) again. He must not memorize an answer (f) without knowing the meaning. He must not make notes (g) from a common source. He should have a good command (h) in/over English. By doing all these (i) things a student can hope to make (j) a good result.

# **Explanation**:

- 🕑 memorize মুখস্থ করা
- ৰ্ভ command-আদেশ
- a) 'do' is in its base form which is an indication that 'to' should be used here.

Because the verb after 'infinitive to' is always in its 'base form' b) 'an' is used before 'easy' as 'e' is a vowel.

- c) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for.
- e) 'and' is used as it is used to connect words of the same part of speech, clauses, or sentences that are to be taken jointly.
- f) -g) If in Bangla translation the word "থেকে" comes , it means in English it
- h) Both 'in/over' is correct here.
- i) As these is used before, so it must be plural (things)
- j) 'a' is used before 'good' as 'g' is a consonant.

would be 'from'.

d) --

One day some boys were playing (a)\_\_\_a pond. All (b)\_\_\_a sudden, they saw some frogs swimming in it. They started throwing stones (c)\_\_\_them. Two or three frogs were killed (d)\_\_\_it. One senior frog holding its (f)\_\_\_up said, "Please stop this (g)\_\_\_act of yours." The boys said, "We are playing (h)\_\_\_game. We will not stop." "What is a game for you is a cause of death (i)\_\_\_us," said (j)\_\_\_\_ frog.

### ✓ Answer :

One day some boys were playing (a) by a pond. All (b) of a sudden, they saw some frogs swimming in it. They started throwing stones (c) at them. Two or three frogs were killed (d) by it. One senior frog holding its (e) head up said, "Please stop this (f) cruel act of yours." The boys said, "We are playing (g) a

game. We (h) will not stop." "What is a game for you is a cause of death (i) for us," said (j) the frog.

### **Explanation**:

- a) Here 'by' means 'beside'
- b) 'All of a sudden' is a common expression meaning 'হঠাৎ'
- c) expressing location/direction or arrival in a particular place or position. Here it means 'directed towards the frogs'
- d) Here 'by' is used to indicate the medium of source(it i.e. the game) that killed the frogs.
- e) --
- f) 'act' is a noun and hence we need an adjective before it to describe it. Here the adjective is 'cruel'
- g) 'a' is used before game as 'g' is a consonant.
- h) --
- i) In Bengali translation if the word "जन" comes, we use for. Both 'for' and 'to' are correct here. However, we are using 'for' because of parallelism in the sentence ( ...a game for you...). If the sentence were like this: 'What is a game to you..." then we would have used 'to'



Drug addiction is now a)\_\_\_\_ problem. This social cancer b)\_\_\_\_ spread its poisonous c)\_\_\_\_ all over the world. It has d)\_\_\_\_ the young generation, even in the poor countries e)\_\_\_\_ Bangladesh. It is spreading very f)\_\_\_\_ . The term 'drug addiction' means strong g)\_\_\_\_ for various h)\_\_\_\_ of drugs like opium, heroin, morphine etc. It has created an i)\_\_\_\_ situation in the world. j)\_\_\_\_ is the main cause of drug addiction.

### ✓ Answer:

Drug addiction is now a) big/ serious/ crucial problem. This social cancer b) has spread its poisonous c) tentacles/ web all over the world. It has d) grasped/ attacked/ captured the young generation, even in the poor countries e) like Bangladesh. It is spreading very f) quickly/ rapidly/fast . The term 'drug addiction' means strong g) attraction / affinity for various h) kinds/ types of drugs like opium, heroin, morphine etc. It has created an i) alarming situation in the world. j) Frustration/ Depression is the main cause of drug addiction.



crucial - decisive or critical, especially in the success or failure of something. 🎯 poisonous- বিষাক্ত free tentacles-a slender flexible limb or appendage in an animal, especially around the mouth of an invertebrate, used for grasping, moving about, or bearing sense organs. grasp- a firm hold or grip. 🥑 rapidly- দ্ৰুত or affinity- a spontaneous or natural liking or sympathy for someone or something. frustration- the feeling of being upset or annoyed, especially because of inability to change or achieve something. 🎯 depression- বিষণ্ণতা a) problem is a noun and we must put an adjective before it. Here the adjective big/serious/crucial describes the kind of problem. b) Subject-verb Agreement. Here 'social cancer' is a singular subject and hence the verb is also singular (has) c) poisonous is an adjective and hence a noun must follow it. d) Present perfect tense: subject + { has/ have} + [ verb in past participle] (grasped/attacked/captured)\_\_\_\_ e) Here 'like' is used to mean 'such as' or 'for example' g) strong is an adjective and a noun must follow it. h) -i) 'an' is used hence whatever the adjective is, it must start with a vowel. Also it should be an adjective as there is a noun following it. j) Subject-verb Agreement. Here the verb is singular (is) and so we need a singular subject. Chess is basically (a)\_\_\_\_ game where a battle is fought (b)\_\_\_\_ two kings. (c)\_\_\_\_ aim of the game (d)\_\_\_\_ to make one king check or attack the other. The primary goal (e)\_\_\_\_ chess is to make the opposition king a prisoner (f)\_\_\_\_ any means. (g)\_\_\_\_ course of the game, when a party's king is caught (h)\_\_\_\_ the trap of (i)\_\_\_\_ check, that king's party is  $(j)_{---}$ .

💣 addiction- আসক্তি

### ✓ Answer:

Chess is basically (a) a game where a battle is fought (b) between two kings. (c) The aim of the game (d) is to make one king check or attack the other. The primary goal (e) of chess is to make the opposition king a prisoner (f) by any means. (g) In course of the game, when a party's king is caught (h) in the trap of (i) a check, that king's party is (j) defeated.

### **Explanation**:

- & basically-মূলত
- 🎯 battle- যুদ্ধ
- 🍼 aim-লক্ষ্য
- 💣 check- দাবা খেলার কিস্তি
- 🂣 prisoner- বন্দী
- ৰ্ত্ত defeated- পরাজিত
- a) 'a' is used before game as g is a consonant.
- b) When we talk about two groups/persons/teams etc, we use "between". But when we say more than two, we use "among".
- c) 'The' is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge.
- d) Subject-verb agreement. Here 'aim' is a singular subject and hence, the verb is also singular (is)
- e) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means 'the primary goal belonging to chess'
- f) "by" is used to indicate a medium/source by which something is done.
- g) "In course" is an expression meaning প্রক্রিয়ায়
- h) 'in' is used in expressing the situation of something that is or appears to be enclosed or surrounded by something else.
- i) 'a' is used before check as 'c' is a consonant.
- j) The structure, of an passive voice in the present tense, to be followed is : "subject + am/is/are+ past participle(defeated)\_\_\_\_".



Modem life a)\_\_\_\_ much on transport. We can very well b)\_\_\_\_ how important transport is when it is c)\_\_\_\_ by natural calamities during sociopolitical crises. In fact, transport has made it d)\_\_\_\_ for us to reach places

previously e)\_\_\_\_ . It has f)\_\_\_\_ helped the development of trade and commerce and to g)\_\_\_\_ new knowledge and ideas. h)\_\_\_\_ , transport has i)\_\_\_\_ friendship and understanding among nations and people j)\_\_\_\_ the globe.

### ✓ Answer :

Modem life a) depends much on transport. We can very well b) realize how important transport is when it is c) disrupted by natural calamities during socio-political crises. In fact, transport has made it d) easier/simpler for us to reach places previously e) inaccessible/unreachable. It has f) mainly helped the development of trade and commerce and to g) gain / acquire / attain new knowledge and ideas. h) Besides / Moreover, transport has i) fostered / built/ promoted/ encouraged friendship and understanding among nations and people j) around the globe.

- 🎯 transport- পরিবহন
- disrupted- (past participle of disrupt) interrupt (an event, activity, or process) by causing a disturbance or problem.
- ৰ্জ natural calamities- প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ ৰ্জ inaccessible- unable to be reached.
- I unreachable- unable to be reached.
- & attain-succeed in achieving (something that one desires and has worked for).
- fostered-encourage or promote the development of (something, typically something regarded as good)
- 🎯 encouraged- উৎসাহিত করা
- Fromoted-further the progress of (something, especially a cause, venture, or aim); support or actively encourage.
- a) Subject-verb agreement. Here the subject 'modern life' is singular and hence the verb depend is used in its singular form (depends)
- b) --
- c) The structure, of an passive voice in the present tense, to be followed is : "subject + am/is/are+ past participle(disrupted)\_\_\_\_".
- d) --
- e) inaccessible/ unreachable are both adjectives describing the noun 'places'.
- f) --
- g) Here 'gain/acquire/attain' is in its base form as the verb after 'infinitive to' is always in its base form.

- h) While adding information to a sentence or a passage, we can use "Besides". We usually start a sentence with 'besides'.
- i) The structure, of an active voice in the present perfect tense, to be followed is: "subject +

 $have/has+\ past\ participle (fostered/built/promoted/encouraged)\_\_\_\_"$ 

j) 'around' here means 'everywhere'.



Smoking (a)\_\_\_\_ dangerous (b)\_\_\_\_ health as tobacco leaf contains (c)\_\_\_\_ large quantity of (d)\_\_\_\_ highly poisonous alkaloid, nicotine, which is one of (e)\_\_\_\_ most known fatal poisons. Thousands of people of Bangladesh suffer (f)\_\_\_\_ cancerous diseases and (g)\_\_\_\_ 60,00 of them (h)\_\_\_ of these diseases every year. Most of these diseases are (i)\_\_\_\_ directly or indirectly due (j)\_\_\_\_ smoking of tobacco.

### ✓ Answer :

Smoking (a) is dangerous (b) for health as tobacco leaf contains (c) a large quantity of (d) a highly poisonous alkaloid, nicotine, which is one of (e) the most known fatal poisons. Thousands of people of Bangladesh suffer (f) from cancerous diseases and (g) about/ around/ approximately 60,00 of them (h) die of these diseases every year. Most of these diseases are (i) caused directly or indirectly due (j) to smoking of tobacco.

# **Explanation**:

- 🂣 fatal- মারাত্মক
- a) Subject -verb agreement. Here 'smoking' is a singular subject and hence the verb is also singular 'is'
- b) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for. Here it means স্বাস্থ্যের জন্য
- c) 'a' is used before large as 'l' is a consonant.
- d) 'a' is used before highly as h is a consonant.
- e) We always use 'the' before superlatives.
- f) "From" is used to indicate a cause.

For example: a child suffering from asthma.

- g) all of the suggested answers indicate 'estimation'
- h) Subject-verb agreement. Them is a plural subject and hence die is also in its plural form.

- i) The structure of passive voice in the present tense is: Subject + is/are + verb in the past participle ( caused)\_\_\_\_
- j) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'due' is always followed by the preposition 'to'. (due to)



Uncle Tom was a)\_\_\_\_ Negro slave who worked b)\_\_\_\_ a firm in Kentucky. He was honest, faithful and efficient c)\_\_\_\_ his work. His master, Mr. Shelby was a kind man and d)\_\_\_\_ his salves well. Uncle Tom's wife Aunt Chloe was e)\_\_\_\_ very good natured woman. She was also f)\_\_\_\_ excellent cook. They lived happily in their cottage called, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'. They worked hard and honestly g)\_\_\_\_ their master. The cabin of Uncle Tom was made h)\_\_\_ word. It was i)\_\_\_\_ the master's house. There was a small plot of land j)\_\_\_\_ front of their cabin.

### ✓ Answer:

Uncle Tom was a) a Negro slave who worked b) in a firm in Kentucky. He was honest, faithful and efficient c) in his work. His master, Mr. Shelby was a kind man and d) treated his slaves well. Uncle Tom's wife Aunt Chloe was e) a very good natured woman. She was also f) an excellent cook. They lived happily in their cottage called, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'. They worked hard and honestly g) for their master. The cabin of Uncle Tom was made h) of wood. It was i) near the master's house. There was a small plot of land j) in front of their cabin.

- 💣 faithful- বিশ্বস্ত
- efficient- (especially of a system or machine) achieving maximum productivity with minimum wasted effort or expense.
- a) 'a' is used before Negro as 'n' is a consonant.
- b) In is a preposition sometimes used in indicating someone's occupation or profession.
- c) In: (often followed by a noun without a determiner) expressing a state or condition. Here his condition is that he is 'efficient'.
- d) Here 'treated' is used to indicate that the action happened in the past.
- e) 'a' is used before very as v is a consonant.
- f) 'an' is used before excellent as 'e' is a vowel.

- g) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for.
- h) The preposition 'of' is used in indicating the material or substance constituting something.

For example: the house was built of bricks

- i) 'near' means 'close by'
- j) 'in front' means সামনে



Cleopatra was (a)\_\_\_\_ daughter of Pharaoh of (b)\_\_\_\_ . She was (c)\_\_\_\_ , proud and strong-willed. She (d)\_\_\_\_ determined to keep her (e)\_\_\_\_ free from invaders. When Romans (f)\_\_\_\_ the Egyptian Army, she decided (g)\_\_\_\_ to surrender. She had a (h)\_\_\_\_ snake round her (i)\_\_\_\_ . One day the snake (j)\_\_\_ her and she died.

### ✓ Answer:

Cleopatra was (a) the daughter of Pharaoh of (b) Egypt . She was (c) beautiful / pretty , proud and strong-willed. She (d) was determined to keep her (e) people/citizens/country free from invaders. When Romans (f) attacked the Egyptian Army, she decided (g) to to surrender. She had a (h) poisonous/deadly snake round her (i) neck . One day the snake (j) bit her and she died.

- Fharaoh-a ruler in ancient Egypt.
- determined-having made a firm decision and being resolved not to change it.
- 🤡 surrender- আত্মসমর্পণ
- invaders- a person or group that invades a country, region, or other place invade- (of an armed force or its commander) enter (a country or region) so as to subjugate or occupy it.
- a) 'The' is used in denoting one or more people or things already mentioned or assumed to be common knowledge.
- b) It is general knowledge that the kings of Egypt were called Pharaohs.
- c) Parallelism in sentence. Here pretty and strong-willed are both adjectives .Also 'and' connects the same type of things. So we must use an adjective here.
- d) 'was' is used to indicate that this happened in the past.
- e) --
- f) 'attacked' is used in its past form to indicate that the event happened or

took place in the past.

According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the w

- g) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'decide/decided' is always followed by the preposition 'to'.
- h) snake is a noun and so it should have an adjective before it.
- i) --
- j) Here the past tense of 'bite' is used (bit) to indicate that the action happened in the past.

# 37

(a)\_\_\_\_ dictionary is a collection of words in one or more specific languages. It is a very systematic book mainly (b)\_\_\_\_ the students. It is called a study guide. Meanings (c)\_\_\_\_ the words are the main (d)\_\_\_\_ of a dictionary. It also includes correct spelling, definitions, usages, pronunciation, phonetics and some other important information of (e)\_\_\_\_ words. In a dictionary, the words are often listed (f)\_\_\_\_ alphabetical order. Alphabetical order means something arranged according (g)\_\_\_\_ the order of the alphabet such (h)\_\_\_\_ a, b, c, d, e... According to the alphabetic order, D will be placed (i)\_\_\_\_ E and after C. E will be placed before F and (j)\_\_\_\_ D.

#### ✓ Answer:

(a) A dictionary is a collection of words in one or more specific languages. It is a very systematic book mainly (b) for the students. It is called a study guide. Meanings (c) of the words are the main (d) purpose of a dictionary. It also includes correct spelling, definitions, usages, pronunciation, phonetics and some other important information of (e) the words. In a dictionary, the words are often listed (f) in alphabetical order. Alphabetical order means something arranged according (g) to the order of the alphabet such (h) as a, b, c, d, e... According to the alphabetic order, D will be placed (i) before E and after C. E will be placed before F and (j) after D.

- ৰ্ভ specific- নির্দিষ্ট
- 🍼 collection- সংগ্ৰহ
- systematic-done or acting according to a fixed plan or system; methodical.
- ৰ্জ phonetics- the study and classification of speech sounds.(ধ্বনিবিজ্ঞান)
- 🥑 information- তথ্য
- a) 'a' is used before dictionary as 'd' is a consonant.
- b) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for. Here it means

- 'ছাত্রদের জন্য'
- c) Preposition 'of' is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means 'the meanings belonging to the words'.
- d) Here 'main' is an adjective and hence a noun must follow it. Here the noun is purpose.
- e) 'The' is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge
- f) in is used in (often followed by a noun without a determiner) expressing a state or condition.
- g) As per the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'According' is always followed by the preposition 'to' (according to)
- h) "such as" is a common example used to mean 'for example'
- i) --
- j) --

# 38

(a)\_\_\_\_ my childhood, I have been thinking of being (b)\_\_\_\_ doctor. One of my (c)\_\_\_\_ is a doctor. I have seen him treating patients suffering (d)\_\_\_\_ serious diseases. He is highly praised (e)\_\_\_\_ everyone. It is really a matter of great pleasure for anyone to stand by the people in their (f)\_\_\_\_ of suffering. (g)\_\_\_\_ suffering people highly depend (h)\_\_\_\_ the doctors. When the patients get well, the joys and happiness in (i)\_\_\_\_ faces of the patient's relatives grow big. A good doctor is (j)\_\_\_\_ asset to the society.

### ✓ Answer :

(a) Since my childhood, I have been thinking of being (b) a doctor. One of my (c) uncles/brothers is a doctor. I have seen him treating patients suffering (d) from serious diseases. He is highly praised (e) by everyone. It is really a matter of great pleasure for anyone to stand by the people in their (f) times / moments of suffering. (g) The suffering people highly depend (h) on the doctors. When the patients get well, the joys and happiness in (i) the faces of the patient's relatives grow big. A good doctor is (j) an asset to the society.

- 🎯 patients- রোগীদের
- & suffering- the state of undergoing pain, distress, or hardship.
- 🎯 praised- প্রশংসিত

- of pleasure- a feeling of happy satisfaction and enjoyment.
- 🎯 asset-সম্পদ
- a) Since is used to indicate the intervening period between (the time mentioned) and the time under consideration, typically the present. Here it means, form childhood till now.
- b) 'a' is used before doctor as 'd' is a consonant.
- c) Here we have to use a 'male' as later it is mentioned that '. I have seen him treating patients suffering. Also, it should be in plural form as we use plural form of noun after "one of the" meaning 'one out of many'.
- d) গুরুতর অসুস্থতা থেকে so we use from.
- e) We use by to indicate a medium/source through/via which something is done. Here the medium that praises is 'everyone'.
- f) of is used to connect nouns.
- g) 'The' is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge. Here we already mentioned the suffering people before and hence we use the before it.
- h) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'depend' is always followed by either 'on/upon'
- i) 'The' is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge or to indicate a particular group of people or thing.
- j) 'an' is used before asset as 'a' is a vowel.



A long time ago, the town of Hamelin in Germany was faced (a)\_\_\_\_ a great problem. It became full (b)\_\_\_\_ rats. The rats were so big and fierce that they killed (c)\_\_\_ cats and bit the babies in (d)\_\_\_ cradles. They ran about shrieking and squeaking all the time. (e)\_\_\_ last, the people came to the town Hall and said (f)\_\_\_ the Mayor, "Do something about the rats (g)\_\_\_ we will send you packing." The Mayor called (h)\_\_\_ meeting but they could not find a (i)\_\_\_ out. At that moment there was a knock (j)\_\_\_ the door.

#### ✓ Answer:

A long time ago, the town of Hamelin in Germany was faced (a) with a great problem. It became full (b) of rats. The rats were so big and fierce that they killed (c) the cats and bit the babies in (d) the cradles. They ran about shrieking and squeaking all the time. (e) At last, the people came to the town Hall and said (f) to the Mayor, "Do something about the rats (g) or we will

send you packing." The Mayor called (h) a meeting but they could not find a (i) way out. At that moment there was a knock (j) at /on the door.

# **Explanation**:

- 💣 fierce- হিংস্ৰ
- shrieking- (continuous form)utter a high-pitched piercing sound or words, especially as an expression of terror, pain, or excitement.
- or squeaking-(continuous form) make a high-pitched sound or cry.
- a) --
- b) 'full of' means 'ভর্তি'
- c) cat is the name of an animal and hence is a proper noun. We use 'the' before proper nouns.
- d) 'The' is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge.
- e) "At last" means অবশেষে
- f)to is used in expressing motion in the direction of (a particular location/person/thing)
- g) We use 'or' to mean 'otherwise' (used to introduce the consequences of something not being done or not being the case)\_\_\_\_.
- h) 'a' is used before 'm' in meeting as m is a consonant.
- i) --
- j) Both 'at' and 'on' is correct here.

# 40

(a)\_\_\_\_ ant lived on the bank of a stream. (b)\_\_\_\_ chance, she fell into the water and was about (c)\_\_\_ die. (d)\_\_\_ pigeon was sitting on a tree nearby. He dropped a leaf (e)\_\_\_ to the ant. She got on (f)\_\_\_ leaf and saved her life. Then she went to the pigeon and said, "I thank you (g)\_\_\_ your kind help. I'll try to return your help (h)\_\_\_ I can." She had not to wait long for her chance. One day a man aimed his arrow (i)\_\_\_ the pigeon. Seeing this, the ant bit on his feet and (j)\_\_\_ man missed his aim. The bird flew off safe.

### ✓ Answer:

(a) An ant lived on the bank of a stream. (b) By chance, she fell into the water and was about (c) to die. (d) A pigeon was sitting on a tree nearby. He dropped a leaf (e) close to the ant. She got on (f) the leaf and saved her life. Then she went to the pigeon and said, "I thank you (g) for your kind help. I'll try to return your help (h) if I can." She had not to wait long for her

chance. One day a man aimed his arrow (i) at the pigeon. Seeing this, the ant bit on his feet and (j) the man missed his aim. The bird flew off safe.

### **Explanation**:

- 💣 stream- a small, narrow river.
- a) 'An' is used as 'a' in ant is a vowel.
- b) "By chance" is a phrase used to mean ঘটনাক্রমে
- c) Here 'die' is in its base form. We know the verb after 'infinitive to' is always in its base form. In case of other prepositions, the verb after it has "-ing" added to it.
- d) 'A' is used as 'p' in pigeon is a consonant.
- e) --
- f) 'The' is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge
- g) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for. Here it means 'সাহায্যের জন্য ধন্যবাদ'
- h) In Bengali translation if the word 'যদি' comes, we use "if"
- i) When we mean something is indicated or directed at someone/something, we use "at". For example "they laughes at her". Here the laugh is indicated or directed to her.
- j) 'man' is a common noun and before common nouns we use 'the'.



There is no doubt that flood is (b)\_\_\_\_ natural calamity though people consider it to be (b)\_\_\_\_ blessing. What floods often do is very destructive (c)\_\_\_ us. Floods destroy crops, wipe (d)\_\_\_ houses and trees, wash away men (e)\_\_\_ property. The silt which is scattered over (f)\_\_\_ soil by floods makes (g)\_\_\_ soil fertile. On this fertile soil every kind of crop grows (h)\_\_\_ plenty. In this sense flood is considered to be (i)\_\_\_ blessing. But it brings us more destruction (j)\_\_\_ benefit.

### ✓ Answer :

There is no doubt that flood is (b) a natural calamity though people consider it to be (b) a blessing. What floods often do is very destructive (c) to us. Floods destroy crops, wipe (d) out / away houses and trees, wash away men (e) and property. The silt which is scattered over (f) the soil by floods makes (g) the soil fertile. On this fertile soil every kind of crop grows (h) in plenty. In this sense flood is considered to be (i) a blessing. But it brings us more destruction (j) than benefit.

# **Explanation**:

- 💣 natural calamity- প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ
- ৰ্গে flood- বন্যা
- ৰ্ভ destructive- ধ্বংসাত্মক
- 💣 scattered- বিক্ষিপ্ত
- 偧 fertile- উর্বর
- & benefit-an advantage or profit gained from something.
- a) 'a' is used as 'n' in natural is a consonant.
- b) 'a' is used before 'b' in blessing as b is a consonant.
  c) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'destru
- c) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'destructive' is always followed by either 'to/for'.
- d) 'wipe out/away' means মুছে ফেলা
- e) 'and' is used as it is used to connect words of the same part of speech, clauses, or sentences that are to be taken jointly. Here both 'men' and property are nouns.
- f) 'The' is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge.
- g) 'The' is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge
- h) --
- i) 'a' is used before 'b' in blessing as b is a consonant.
- j) When we compare ,we use than. For example, 'This book is better than that one'

# 42

(a)\_\_\_\_ you have friends, it is good. But you should remember that (b)\_\_\_\_ friends are not good; some friends may (c)\_\_\_\_ bad. So, to choose (d)\_\_\_\_ friend you should know (e)\_\_\_\_ character. If you are careful, you (f)\_\_\_\_ find a good friend. A good friend (g)\_\_\_\_ wastes his friend's time. To reach the goal (h)\_\_\_\_ life one needs/requires to manage good friends. They can help you while you are (i)\_\_\_\_ distress. We should avoid bad companions. Otherwise life may be spoilt at any (j)\_\_\_\_.

### ✓ Answer :

(a) If you have friends, it is good. But you should remember that (b) all friends are not good; some friends may (c) be bad. So, to choose (d) a friend you should know (e) his character. If you are careful, you (f) will find a good friend. A good friend (g) never wastes his friend's time. To reach the goal (h)

of life one needs/requires to manage good friends. They can help you while you are (i) in distress. We should avoid bad companions. Otherwise life may be spoilt at any (j) moment.

### **Explanation**:

- & character- চরিত্র
- of distress-extreme anxiety, sorrow, or pain.
- ৰ্ভ companions- সঙ্গী
- 🥑 spoilt-নষ্ট
- a) "যদি আপনার বন্ধু' so in English translation we use 'If' for 'যদি'
- b) 'are' is used so we have to use something plural 'all'.
- c) 'may be' means হয়তো
- d) 'a' is used before friend as 'f' is a consonant.
- e) his/her may be used. However, later in the passage it is mentioned, "A good friend (g) #\$ never #\$ wastes his friend's time". Hence her cannot be used here.
- f) --
- g) --
- h) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means 'to reach the goal belonging to life'.
- i) 'in' is used to indicate a condition/state/situation etc.
- j) moment is in singular form as 'any' is used. Any is singular.

# 43

Science has enabled man (a)\_\_\_\_ turn water stream and use it for railways and ships and (b)\_\_\_\_ produce hydroelectric power from waterfalls and rivers. This ensures (c)\_\_\_\_ smooth running of mills and factories. Electricity is a great (d)\_\_\_\_ for man. Man can now remove (e)\_\_\_\_ darkness of his room (f)\_\_\_\_ pressing a small switch. With the (g)\_\_\_\_ of electricity he can now cool the hot weather (h)\_\_\_\_ using electric fans. (i)\_\_\_\_ it, man can also run the transport service. Man can now fly over (j)\_\_\_\_ highest mountain of the world and travel at a great distance in a short time.

### ✓ Answer :

Science has enabled man (a) to turn water stream and use it for railways and ships and (b) to produce hydroelectric power from waterfalls and rivers. This ensures (c) the smooth running of mills and factories. Electricity is a great (d)

blessing for man. Man can now remove (e) the darkness of his room (f) by pressing a small switch. With the (g) help of electricity he can now cool the hot weather (h) by using electric fans. (i) With it, man can also run the transport service. Man can now fly over (j) the highest mountain of the world and travel at a great distance in a short time.

### **Explanation**:

- whydroelectric power-relating to or denoting the generation of electricity using flowing water (typically from a reservoir held behind a dam or other barrier) to drive a turbine that powers a generator.
- a) The verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form. For all other prepositions, the verb after it is in the "-ing" form. Here 'turn' is in its base form and hence we use 'to'.
- b) The verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form. For all other prepositions, the verb after it is in the "-ing" form. Here 'produce' is in its base form and hence we use 'to'.
- c) --
- d) 'great' is an adjective and hence a noun must follow it. Here the noun is 'blessing'.
- e) --
- f) 'by' is used to indicate a medium or source through which a work is done. Here 'pressing a small switch' is the source or medium by which the work is done.
- g) --
- h) 'by' is used to indicate a medium or source through which a work is done. Here 'using electric fans' is the source or medium.
- i) 'এর সাথে' in Bengali translation and hence we use with.
- j) We use 'the' before "superlatives".

# 99

Flood visits our country (a)\_\_\_\_ every year. It brings us (b)\_\_\_ huge loss every time it visits. Crops are (c)\_\_\_\_ . Houses and trees are wiped (d)\_\_\_\_ . Men and property also fall victims (e)\_\_\_ heavy flood. On (f)\_\_\_ other hand, our winter is rainless. So our farmers never get water (g)\_\_\_ a proper way (h)\_\_\_ irrigation. At times, they get more water than they need and sometimes, they don't get any water (i)\_\_\_ all. They do not get what they need. They are just put to the mercy (j)\_\_\_ Nature.

Flood visits our country (a) almost every year. It brings us (b) a huge loss every time it visits. Crops are (c) destroyed /damaged . Houses and trees are wiped (d) out . Men and property also fall victims (e) to heavy flood. On (f) the other hand, our winter is rainless. So our farmers never get water (g) in a proper way (h) for irrigation. At times, they get more water than they need and sometimes, they don't get any water (i) at all. They do not get what they need. They are just put to the mercy (j) of Nature.

# **Explanation**:

- 💣 destroyed- বিনষ্ট
- 🎯 damaged- ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত
- ৰ্ভ victims- শিকার ৰ্ভ irrigation- সেচ
- a) --
- b) 'a' is used before huge as 'h' is a consonant.
- c) The structure, of an passive voice in the present tense, to be followed is : "subject + am/is/are+ past participle(destroyed/damaged)\_\_\_\_".
- d) "wiped out" is a common expression used to mean 'মুছে ফেলা'
- e) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'victim' is always followed by either 'to/of'. However, since here fall is used, so we will
- f) "On the other hand" is a common expression/phrase meaning 'অপরদিকে' g) --
- h) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for. Here it means 'সেচের জন্য'
- i) --
- j) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means 'mercy belonging to Nature.'

# 45

Ours is (a)\_\_\_\_ small country. But it is full (b)\_\_\_\_ natural resources. We need (c)\_\_\_\_ utilize these resources properly because, its prosperity depends on (d)\_\_\_\_ proper utilization of these resources. We should not waste our time (e)\_\_\_\_ laziness. It cannot do (f)\_\_\_\_ good to the country. It is our duty to build (g)\_\_\_\_ this country. (h)\_\_\_\_ this, we need to work hard. We also need to be (i)\_\_\_\_ educated to meet time's demand. We must create a

dedicated generation to represent it (j)\_\_\_\_ the world. For this, our education system must be upgraded.

### ✓ Answer:

Ours is (a) a small country. But it is full (b) of natural resources. We need (c) to utilize these resources properly because, its prosperity depends on (d) the proper utilization of these resources. We should not waste our time (e) in laziness. It cannot do (f) anything good to the country. It is our duty to build (g) up this country. (h) For this, we need to work hard. We also need to be (i) well / properly educated to meet time's demand. We must create a dedicated generation to represent it (j) to the world. For this, our education system must be upgraded.

# **Explanation**:

- 💣 natural resources- প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ
- & prosperity- সমৃদ্ধি wtilization- ব্যবহার
- ভ dedicated- নিবেদিত
- wing upgraded-raise (something) to a higher standard, in particular improve (equipment or machinery) by adding or replacing components.
- a) 'a' is used before 'small' as 's' is a consonant.
- b) -
- c) Here utilize is in its base form and hence 'to' must be placed before it. In case of any other preposition, the verb following it must be in "-ing" form (in using this .. on going there etc)
- d) 'The' is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge
- e) We use in to indicate a condition/state/situation etc.
- f) --
- g) "build up" means 'গড়ে তোলা'
- h) In Bengali translation if the word "জন্য" comes, we use for. Here it means 'এই জন্য'
- i) educated is a noun and it must have an adjective before it that will describe it. Here the adjective can be either 'well/properly'
- j) --



(a)\_\_\_\_ upon a time, there was a wise and wealthy business man (b)\_\_\_\_ Damscus named Mustafa. His only son W Sayeed was very honest in nature and trusted his Armenian friend (c)\_\_\_\_ any suspicion. His father was very anxious (d)\_\_\_\_ his son's lack of prudence.' Once they went together (e)\_\_\_\_ a business trip to Baghdad. Only for teaching, Mustafa asked his son (f)\_\_\_\_ whom he could put his money safely (g)\_\_\_\_ his absence. Sayeed quickly replied that his Armenian friend is the best person to (h)\_\_\_\_ this purpose. Mustafa agreed (i)\_\_\_ him and gave him (j)\_\_\_\_ large, heavy and strong box to his son so that he could take it to his friend.

### ✓ Answer :

(a) Once upon a time, there was a wise and wealthy business man (b) in Damascus named Mustafa. His only son W Sayeed was very honest in nature and trusted his Armenian friend (c) without any suspicion. His father was very anxious (d) for his son's lack of prudence.' Once they went together (e) on a business trip to Baghdad. Only for teaching, Mustafa asked his son (f) to whom he could put his money safely (g) in his absence. Sayeed quickly replied that his Armenian friend is the best person to (h) serve this purpose. Mustafa agreed (i) with him and gave him (j) a large, heavy and strong box to his son so that he could take it to his friend.

- 偧 wealthy- ধনী
- ৰ্ত্ত suspicion- সন্দেহ
- 🎯 anxious- উদ্বিগ্ন
- 🍼 prudence- দূরদর্শিতা
- 🎯 purpose- উদ্দেশ্য
- a) "Once upon a time" is an expression used to start a narrative or extract of the past. It means "একদা / এককালে / অতীতে কোনো একসময়"
- b) We use 'in' before large places like countries or towns and 'at' before comparatively small places.
- c) --
- d) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'anxious' is always followed by the preposition 'for' (anxious for)
- e) --
- f) --
- g) 'in' is used to indicate a state/condition/situation etc. Here the situation is 'his absence'.
- h) Here "serve" is used in its base form because the verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form.
- i) When we agree with a person we use "agree with". When we agree on a

proposal we use "agree to". When we agree on a matter we use "agree on". Hence here we use agree with.

j) 'a' is used before 'large' as 'l' is a consonant.

# 47

(a)\_\_\_\_ do well in the examination, Riaz started working hard. But he was not (b)\_\_\_\_ good health. So, he decided (c)\_\_\_\_ consult his doctor and made (d)\_\_\_\_ appointment to visit his chamber which was (e)\_\_\_\_ Mirpur in Dhaka. At (f)\_\_\_ appointed time, he went to the doctor's chamber and walked (g)\_\_\_\_ the waiting room. The room was decorated (h)\_\_\_ a picture showing human skeleton which was (i)\_\_\_ on the wall. There were five chairs and a table. Riaz became impatient for his turn. His wait came to an end (j)\_\_\_ the nurse called up his name.

#### ✓ Answer :

(a) To do well in the examination, Riaz started working hard. But he was not (b) in good health. So, he decided (c) to consult his doctor and made (d) an appointment to visit his chamber which was (e) at Mirpur in Dhaka. At (f) the appointed time, he went to the doctor's chamber and walked (g) into the waiting room. The room was decorated (h) with a picture showing human skeleton which was (i) hung on the wall. There were five chairs and a table. Riaz became impatient for his turn. His wait came to an end (j) when the nurse called up his name.

# **Explanation**:

- র্ত্ত consult- পরামর্শ করা
- of appointment- an arrangement to meet someone at a particular time and place.
- 💣 decorated- সজ্জিত
- ্ত skeleton- কন্ধাল
- & impatient- অধৈর্য
- a) After every preposition except 'to' the verb is used in its "-ing" form.

After "infinitive to" the verb is always used in its base form. Here the verb is in its base form (do) and therefore we use 'to' here.

- b) "in" is used to indicate a certain condition/state/situation etc.
- c) After every preposition except 'to' the verb is used in its "-ing" form. After "infinitive to" the verb is always used in its base form. Here the verb is in its base form (consult) and hence the preposition used here will be 'to'.
- d) 'an' is used before 'a' in appointment as 'a' is a vowel.

- e) We use 'at' before small places( areas etc.) and 'in' before large places (country, city etc)\_\_\_\_
- f) 'The' is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge.
- g) We use 'in' when something or someone is inside a room/place. We use "into" when something or someone is going in or coming out (or is in motion) of a room/place.
- h)---
- i) Since was is used so we used the past participle form of the word 'hang'j) When is used as it is used to indicate: at or on which (referring to a time or circumstance).

It was not long before the roar of (a)\_\_\_\_ aero plane was heard. The flight (b)\_\_\_\_ Dhaka arrived. The plane landed and taxied at (c)\_\_\_\_ terminal. When all the passengers had got (d)\_\_\_\_ ,the departure of the flight was announced. We were asked (e)\_\_\_ board. I got on (f)\_\_\_ plane and found my seat. When (g)\_\_\_ the passengers were (h)\_\_\_ , the door was closed. As the plane was ready (i)\_\_\_ take off, we were asked to fasten (j)\_\_\_ belts.

### ✓ Answer:

It was not long before the roar of (a) an aero plane was heard. The flight (b) from Dhaka arrived. The plane landed and taxied at (c) the terminal. When all the passengers had got (d) off, the departure of the flight was announced. We were asked (e) to board. I got on (f) the plane and found my seat. When (g) all the passengers were (h) in/inside, the door was closed. As the plane was ready (i) to take off, we were asked to fasten (j) seat belts.

- 🍼 roar- গর্জন
- flight- the action or process of flying through the air.
- 🂣 arrived- আগত
- departure- the action of leaving, typically to start a journey
- 🍼 terminal প্রান্তিক
- € fasten-close or join securely.
- a) 'an' is used before 'aero' as 'a' is a vowel.
- b) If in Bangla translation the word "থেকে" comes , it means in English it

would be 'from'. Here it means 'ঢাকা থেকে' c) 'The' is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge. Before proper and common nouns.

d) -e) --

f)'plane' is the name given to a transport by air. Hence it can be thought of as a proper noun. We put 'the' before proper nouns.

g) --

h) Here both 'in' and inside can be used.

i) --

j) Here the word 'seat' is used as an adjective modifying the noun 'belts'.



Florence Nightingale was born (a)\_\_\_\_ than a hundred years ago. She wanted to be (b)\_\_\_\_ nurse and serve the sick and (c)\_\_\_\_ wounded. But her father and mother did not like this and wished their daughter to stay (d)\_\_\_\_ home with them. Florence was thirty years old when (e)\_\_\_\_ last her father and mother let her go to look (f)\_\_\_\_ some sick persons in a charitable hospital in London. Very soon a terrible war (g)\_\_\_\_ out and Florence heard of (h)\_\_\_\_ sufferings of the wounded soldiers far (i)\_\_\_\_ from home. She at once made up her mind (j)\_\_\_\_ go to the war and see what she could do to help the sufferer.

### ✓ Answer:

Florence Nightingale was born (a) more than a hundred years ago. She wanted to be (b) a nurse and serve the sick and (c) the wounded. But her father and mother did not like this and wished their daughter to stay (d) at home with them. Florence was thirty years old when (e) at last her father and mother let her go to look (f) after some sick persons in a charitable hospital in London. Very soon a terrible war (g) broke out and Florence heard of (h) the sufferings of the wounded soldiers far (i) away from home. She at once made up her mind (j) to go to the war and see what she could do to help the sufferer.

- ৰ্ভ charitable- দাতব্য
- 🍼 terrible- ভয়ানক
- 🍼 war- যুদ্ধ

- 🥑 wounded- আহত
- a) --
- b) 'a' is used before 'n' in nurse as 'n' is a consonant.
- c) Parallelism in sentence. Also 'and' is used as it is used to connect words of the same part of speech, clauses, or sentences that are to be taken jointly. Here 'the sick' is there before and hence 'the wounded' should be used.
- d) We always use 'at' before 'home'.
- e) "at last" is a common expression used to mean "অবশেষে"
- f) "look after" is a common expression meaning "দেখাশোনা করা"
- g) The passage is a narrative one in past tense. The verb 'broke' is in its simple past form to indicate that the event happened in the past.
- h) 'The' is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge.
- i) "far away" is used to mean বহুদূরে
- j) One hint is, here go is in its base form and we know that the verb after "infinitive to" is always in its base form. If any other preposition is used before a verb, the verb is in "-ing" form.



Poverty is (a)\_\_\_\_ great problem (b)\_\_\_\_ our country. But we hardly realize that this miserable condition is our own (c)\_\_\_\_. Many do not try (d)\_\_\_\_ improve their conditions by means (e)\_\_\_\_ hard profitable business. They only bemoan their miserable lot and curse their fate. We must shake (f)\_\_\_\_ this lethargy and aversion (g)\_\_\_\_ physical labour. Man is (h)\_\_\_\_ architect of his own fortune. If we remember this wise saying and advance in this way (i)\_\_\_\_ life with firm steps, our poverty and misery will disappear. Otherwise, it will be impossible (j)\_\_\_\_ survive in this competitive world.

#### ✓ Answer :

Poverty is (a) a great problem (b) in our country. But we hardly realize that this miserable condition is our own (c) creation / fault . Many do not try (d) to improve their conditions by means (e) of hard profitable business. They only bemoan their miserable lot and curse their fate. We must shake (f) off this lethargy and aversion (g) to physical labour. Man is (h) the architect of his own fortune. If we remember this wise saying and advance in this way (i) of life with firm steps, our poverty and misery will disappear. Otherwise, it will be impossible (j) to survive in this competitive world.

- of poverty the state of being extremely poor.
- g miserable-(of a person) wretchedly unhappy or uncomfortable.
- 🎯 profitable- লাভজনক
- 💣 bemoan- বিলাপ করা
- Iethargy- a lack of energy and enthusiasm.
- or disinclination.
- 💞 survive- continue to live or exist, especially in spite of danger or hardship.
- 🎯 competitive-প্রতিযোগিতামূলক
- a) 'a' is used as g in great is a consonant.
- b) 'in' is used to indicate a state or condition.
- c) 'own' is an adjective and hence we need a noun to follow it. Here the noun is 'fault' or 'creation'
- d) One hint is , after every preposition except 'to' the verb is in "-ing" form. However , after "infinitive to" the verb is in its base form. Here 'improve' is in its base form and hence we put 'to' in the blank.
- e) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle". Here of indicates that the car belongs to the uncle. Here it means 'by means belonging to hard profitable business'.
- f) "shake off" is an expression used to mean "ঝেড়ে ফেলো"
- g) According to the rules of appropriate prepositions, the word 'aversion' is always followed by 'to' (aversion to)
- h) When we compare one thing/person to something/someone else, we place 'the' before the thing that the person/thing Is being compared to. Here man is being compared to an architect. So we put 'the' before architect.
- i) Preposition of is used to indicate "possession" i.e something belonging to someone/something. For example: "It is the car of my uncle".



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